power; for the purpose of ascertaining whe- to a much greater extent than the President. he must have passed previous to his election, ther they will sanction the acts of their rep- The Chief Justice of the United States and are superior to those of any other individual. resentatives. He can bring each of those his associates, sitting in the gloomy chamber He will never, unless in cases scarcely to be proposing the repeal of the Land Bill, and measures distinctively before the people for beneath, exercise the tremendous and irre- imagined, resist the public will when fairly to pledge the proceeds. He sustained his their separate consideration, which may spousible power of saying to all the depart- expressed. It is beyond the nature of things

Simon Snyder, whose, far-seeing sagacity President? Two-thirds of Congress may detected the evils of our present banking overrule the Executive veto; but the whole system, whilst they were yet comparatively of Congress and the President united, canby his veto of the forty banks. The sys- Court. Theirs is a veto on the action of the tem, however, was only arrosted, not de- whole Government. I do not say that this stroyed, and we are now suffering the evils. power, formidable as it may be, ought not to The present Governor has had the wisdom exists on the contrary, I consider it to be one and courage repeatedly to exercise the veto of the wise checks which the framers of the power; and always, I believe, with public Constitution have provided against hasty and

divided between the two great rival parties antly able to protect their own rights and of the country; and yet, in that body, but jurisdiction against either Congress or the fourteen individuals could be found who Executive, or both united. this particular.

Again: the Senator asks, why has not the veto been given to the President on the acts

afterwards, approve the measure; on the ventions by virtue of their own undelegated. It was his wish subject of course to the conferring on two thirds of each House the speak, their servants, whether Legislative, the house had been marked with respect to anthority to enact the bill into a law, not. Executive, or Judicial, must be slight. Be-

of the seventy-third-number of the Federal-

"The propensity (says the author) of the Legisla the Department to intrude upon the rights, and to absorb the powers of the other departments, has been already more than once suggested. The insufficiency of a mere parchment delineation of the boundaries of each, has also been remarked upon, and the necessity A furnishing each with constitution nal arms for its own defence, has been inferred and proved. From these clear and indubitable principles results the propriety of a negative, either absolute or qualified, in the Executive, upon the acts of the legislative branches."

The Executive, which is the weaker branch, in the opinion of the Federalist, ought not be left at the mercy of Congress, "but ought to possess a constitutional and effectual power of self-defence." It ought to be able to resist encroachment on its constitutional

I admit that no necessity has ever existed to use the veto power for the protection of tures, or by conventions, in three-fourths of the Executive, unless it may possibly have the several States. To state this proposition, been in a single instance; and in it there was evidently no intention to invade his rightful sibility of applying the veto power of the one composed of white persons. On the powers. I refer to the "Act to appoint a President to amendments, which have thus ay for the annual meeting of Congress."-This act had passed the Senate by a majority of 34 to 8; but when it was returned to This Constitution of ours, with all its checks ed altogether expedient to abandon the set-

tion foresaw, has doubtless exerted a restraining influence on Congress. That bothe veto for this purpose.

that a speech of his could appear better and more effective in the reading than in the delivery. I do not mean to insinuate that any thing was added in the report of it; for I bethe Senator and no more; but I was astonished to find, upon a careful examination,

Mr. Bucuanan. I did not intend, as must Ehad consumed in answering it.

The veto power has long been in exist- the prerogative of annulling laws passed by ence in Pennsylvania, and has been often Congress, and approved by the President, exercised, and yet, to my knowledge, it nev- whenever in their opinion, the legislative er has been exerted in any important case, authority has transcended its constitutional except in obedience to the public will, or in limits. Is not this a self-protecting power promotion of the interests of the people. - much more formidable than the veto of the in embryo, has rendered himself immortal not overrule the decisions of the Supreme approbetion. In a late signal instance, his unconstitutional legislation, and is a part of veto was overruled, and the law passed by the great system of mutual restraints which a majority of two-thirds in both Houses, al- | the people have imposed on their servants for though I am convinced that at least three- their own protection. This, however, I will fourths of the people of the State are oppo- say, and that with the most sincere respect for the individual judges; that in my opinion, Corn bill into the House of Commons, and In the State of Pennsylvania, we regard the whole train of their decisions from the the veto power with peculiar favor. In the beginning favors the power of the General convention of 1787, which was held for the Government at the expense of State rights purpose of proposing amendments to our and State sovereignty. Where, I ask, is the Constitution, the identical proposition now case to be found upon their records, in which made by the Senator from Kentucky was they have ever decided that any act of Conbrought forward, and was repudiated by a gress, from the alien and sedition laws unvote of 103 to 14. This convention was til the present day, was unconstitutional, any was an extensive to the selection of the selec composed of the ablest and most practical provided it extended the powers of the Fedmen in the State, and was almost equally eral Constitution? Truly they are abund-

Whilst the framers of the Constitution of conventions held for the purpose of amendthought, and thought wisely, that in order ing our Constitutions? The answer to this to give this power the practice! effect they argument is equally easy. It would be abdesigned, it was necessary that any bill surd to grant an appeal, through the interwhich was vetoed should be arrested, not - vention of the veto, to the people themselves, withstanding a majority of Congress might against their own acts. They create conwithstanding the veto of the President. Thus sides, when they proceed to exercise their the existence, the exercise, and the restraint sovereign power in changing the forms of of the power are all harmoniously blended, their Government, they are peculiarly careand afford a striking example of the mutual ful in the selection of their delegates-they checks and balances of the Constitution, so watch over the proceedings with vigilant admirably adapted to preserve the rights of care, and the Constitution proposed, by such a convention, is never adopted until after It the States and of the people.

A convention, is never adopted until after it has been submitted to the vote of the people. why the veto power was adopted, and ought It is a mere proposition to the people theme: to be preserved, I shall state in the language selves, and leaves no room for the action of the veto power.

Here Mr. CLAY observed, that Constitutions, thus formed, were not afterwards sub-

mitted to the people.]
Mr. Висилили. For many years past, I
believe that this has always been done, as it always ought to be done, in the States: and the Federal Constitution was not adopted until after it had been submitted to a con- French Government that it took no part in vention of the people of every State in the Union.

So much in regard to the States. The Senator's argument has no application what-thither. He did not think there was any provided the mode of its own amendment. It requires two-thirds of both Houses, the very majority required to constitution, which has concert of action between the conspirators and the adherents of Don Carlos, and he assert majority required to constitution, which has concert of action between the conspirators and the adherents of Don Carlos, and he assert the House that the constitution is the constitution of the constitution. very majority required to overrule a Presidential veto, even to propose any amend-ment; and before such an amendment can be adopted, it must be ratified by the L'egislabeen previously ratified by such an overwhelming expression of the public will .reto power, as the framers of the Constitu- elements, which, to the superficial observer,

might appear to be discordant. On the whole, I trust not only that this dy have never attempted to invade any of veto power may not be destroyed, but that the high Executive powers. Whilst such the vote on the Senator's amendment may attempts have been made by them to violate be of such a character as to settle the questhe rights of the States and of the people, tion, at least during the present generation. and have been vetoed, a sense of justice, as Sir, of all the Executive powers, it is the well as the silent restraining influence which one least to be dreaded. It cannot create; it can originate no measure; it can change hasty and inconsiderate changes, until the Mr. President, I did not think, at the voice of the people, who are alike the mastime of its delivery, that the speech of the ters of Senators, Representatives and Presidistinguished Senator from Kentucky was dent, shall be heard." When it speaks, we ene of great power; although we all know must all bow with deference to the decree that nothing he can utter is devoid of elo- Public opinion is irresistible in this country. quence and interest. I mean only to say It will accomplish its purpose by the remothat I did not then believe his speech was val of Senators, Representatives, or Presicharacterized by his usual ability; and I was dent, who may stand in its way. The Preof his health and the consequent want of his tides of the ocean by erecting mounds of usual buoyancy of spirit. Since I have seen sand, as to think of controlling the will of it in print, I have changed my opinion; and the people by the veto power. The mount-for the first time in my life I have believed ain waves of popular opinion would soon prostrate such a feeble barrier. The veto power is every thing when sustained by public opinion: but nothing without it.

What is this Constitution under which we lieve it contains all the arguments used by live, and what are we? Are we not the most will doubtless be to resist and counteract prosperous, the most free, and amongst the the dangerous doctrine of the regudiation of most powerful nations on the face of the that every possible argument had been urged earth? Have we not attained the pre-emiwhich could be used in a cause so hopeless. This is my apology for having detained the senate so long in attempting to answer it. Mr. CLAY observed that he never saw the have been passed under its authority? Why. speech, as written out by the Reporter, till then, should we, with rude hands, tear away he read it in print the next morning; and, one of the cords from this wisely balanced although he found some errors and miscon-instrument, and thus incur the danger of ceptions yet, on the whole, it was very correct; and; as well as he could recollect, convigorous action of the whole? The Senator tained all the arguments he did make use of, from Kentucky has not, in my opinion, fur-

nished us with any sufficient reasons. And after all, what harm can this veto have been evident to the Senator, to produce the impression that any thing had been additions in the Western waters, and plundered, San Antonio, leaves us in doption of some plan for removing obstructions in the Western waters, to say that it was by the people, more than two, or at the most, about the resolutions of Mr. Clay, proposing an amend-four years. Is it not better, then, to sub-resolutions of Mr. Clay, proposing an amend-four years. Is it not better, then, to sub-resolutions of Mr. Clay, proposing an amend-four years. Is it not better, then, to sub-resolutions of Mr. Clay, proposing an amend-four years. thus to applying to the Senate for the time mit to this possible inconvenience, (for it has ment to the Constitution had not been acted Rio Grande, to capture and destroy their.

That consumed in answering it. nate consumed in answering it.

never yet occurred,) than to destroy the on before he left the Senate. He hoped his towns, to make for Alatamoras, and if prulicity refer to two other arguments power altogether? It is not probable that it successor would call them up at an early dent; to assail it. If we are not mistaken, aged by the Senator, and shall then take and will seemed because the successor would call them up at an early dent; to assail it. enged by the Senator, and shall then take ever will occurs because if the President day.

Senator, and shall then take ever will occurs because if the President day.

Senator, and shall then take ever will occurs because if the President day.

Senator, and shall then take ever will occurs because if the President day.

The Loan Bill being called up as the or inted States, or rather from the "tumultumultum" of the Mississippu, we will one of the Mississippu, we will one of the Mississippu. dent possess the veto power for his protection, whilst it is not accorded to the Judic they desired, he would sign his own politiciary? The answer is very easy. It is true cat least warrant. No Previous this power, has not been granted to the knowing at the power, has not been granted to the knowing at the power for his protection. The Loan Bill being called up as the oration of the Mississippi, we will der of the day. Mr. Wright continued his one population? of the Mississippi, we will support the mississippi, we will support the day. Mr. Wright continued his one population? of the Mississippi, we will support the day. Mr. Wright continued his one population? of the Mississippi, we will support the day. Mr. Wright continued his one population? of the Mississippi, we will support the day. Mr. Wright continued his one population? of the Mississippi, we will support the day. Mr. Wright continued his one population? of the Mississippi, we will support the day. Mr. Wright continued his one population? of the Mississippi, we will support the day. Mr. Wright continued his one population? of the Mississippi, we will support the day. Mr. Wright continued his one population? of the Mississippi, we will support the day. Mr. Wright continued his one population? of the Mississippi, we will support the day. Mr. Wright continued his one population? of the Mississippi, we will support the day. Mr. Wright continued his one population? of the Mississippi, we will support the day. Mr. Wright continued his one population? of the Mississippi, we will support the Mississippi, we will support the Mississippi and the Miss

have been adopted by log-rolling as parts of ments of the Government, "hitherto shalt to believe otherwise. The veto power is a great system. They exercise that feature of our Constitution which is most conservative of the rights of the States and the rights of the people. May it be perpet-

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 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 n every instance a relaxation or remission of existing duties, it appeared to him desirable (and he trusted all would concur in this) that when she 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.

ed as rapidly as it could, consistently with that degree of deliberation which the house might think fit to give to its details. He would therefore propose to fix the second

reading for Monday next.

[In a subsequent part of the evening, Sir-Robert Peel named Wednesday as being the more convenient.]
March 4, 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 assasination of the Regent Espartece.

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 the conspiracy, and that measures would be taken to remove all suspicious persons from the frontier and prevent them from going ment 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 5 o'clock. part of the Government he disclaimed all wish to asssert any right of sovereignty in that quarter of the world. It was not deem-

not propose any decrease in the number of port of Europe. seamen; by which means the government. The advices year there being in some departments a de-Halifax line of steamers. In fax a large sum that came under the head of naval expenses

We understand that very decisive measures are about to be adopted for the recovery of debts due by States of the American Inion 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 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.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian. Twenty-seventh Congress.

BECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, April 6. In the Senate, several petitions in favor of a protective tariff were presented. Mr. is a gentleman every way entitled to imof a protective tarm were presented. The plicit confidence.

Crittenden presented resolutions from the plicit confidence.

The retreat of the troops that captured the plicit confidence. Legislature of Kentucky, soliciting the a-

Mr. Walker followed with an amendment proposing the repeal of the Land Bill, and of Ind. replied.

The Schate, however, went into Executive session without taking the question on the amendment.

Mr. Buchanan has the floor for to-morrow on the Land Bill.

asked permission to introduce, in relation to Georgia. Objections were made, and tion to suspend the rules was lost. O tion of Mr. Warren, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be 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 slaves mutinied, rose upon the master of the slaves mutinied, rose upon the master of the slaves mutinied. the commissioned officers of the U. S. Navy ter and crew, killed one man, ran away with who have been in actual service during the five years past; secondly, the time of service; thirdly, the names of absent officers, and by force assisted their escape. William S. Allen, where he is prepared to accompletely the causes: the compensation, regular who have been in actual service during the the vessel, and carried her into a British and the causes; the compensation, regular free, and by force assisted their escape. and extra, and for what services : the number of officers engaged in the civil service of der and mutiny they held for some time, but 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 a

ment 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, it any viller have not been in active service for three years or more, if as a strong illustration. In 1839, St. Lou's

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 was 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 whole expense not to exceed \$500,000.

The bill was acted upon without debate, and laid aside to be reported to the House. The General Appropriation Bill was then aken up, and occupied the remainder of the 'he committee several times found tself 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

FROM TEXAS.

Galveston dates have been received at New Orleans to the 28th ult. The most important item of intelligence is a procla-This Constitution of ours, with an its cheeks and the standard principles, and the passage.

This Constitution of ours, with an its cheeks and the standard principles, and the deep-passage.

The English journals are deceved; the rathication of the most persons going out to settle there must do so the ports of Mexico on the Gulf to be in the ports of Mexico on the Gulf to be in the ports of Mexico on the Gulf to be in the ports of Mexico on the Gulf to be in months hence more than it has to-day. They are also ment would give them the protection of a vessel to trade the rathication of the treaty relative to the client in the standard only—it is refused in visit to the ports of Mexico on the Gulf to be in mistaken when the standard only—it is refused in visit to trade the rest rathication of the treaty relative to the client in the to-most have been one than it has to-day. They are also ment would give them the protection of a vessel to trade the rest rathication of the treaty relative to the client in the ports of Mexico on the Gulf to be in the ports of the ports The knowledge of the existence of this et power, as the framers of the Constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the superficial observer, NAVY ESTIMATES.—In the House of Com- penalty prescribed by the law of nations. forward the navy estimates. He stated that the number of ships in commission would be, probably, slightly reduced, but he should probably, slightly reduced, but he should five days as to vessels coming from any

The advices from Galveston contradict would be enabled to send the ships to sea in the rumor of a Mexican invasion, and there the most perfect state of equipment. The seems now to be little doubt that the party estimates differed a little from those of last which attacked San Antonio was a mere marauding expedition. The Texians, howpense had been incurred in providing secu-rities against fire in the dockyards, and in another by carrying out the contract of the another by carrying out the contract of the with command of the main body of the Texian army, and was under marching orders for some point beyond the Rio Grande. might more strictly come under the head of Post Office expenses. The honorable genther armed fleet fitted out by the citizens of theman concluded by moving that 43,000 Galveston was, that they had not yet found the enemy, but were determined to convear.

Galveston was, that they had not yet found the enemy, but were determined to convear. could not sooner get a fight. It was the general opinion that Metamoras would be the first point of attack. [Nat. Intel.

The following is from the New Orleans Bee of the Sist;

of the latter against Texas in his letters to Col. Bec and Gen'l 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

Texan papers, our private letters assure us that the invasion of Mexico has been soleinnly decreed. The following is an extract from a private letter—the writer

and plundered San Antonio, leaves us in

selves in such cases, by means of the veto Judiciary in form; but they possess it in fact of knowledge, from the ordeal through which posed the Loan Bill in all its important pro- of Mexico, assembled as it will be on that frontier, obtains a victory which leaves all Remaining in the Post Office, at New-Mexico open to us."

Our letters, of authentic character, inform us, that if within sixty days Texas can musmotion in a brief speech to which Mr. Smith ter five thousand Americans upon the Rio David Bowers, Hugh Coover, Isaac Chrisof Ind. replied. Texians ready for the campaign, the inva- David Ernst, 2, Elizabeth Fenton, Henry

tet her melt the scabbard into bullets. The Humes, Beniah Hoen, Jacob Lidig, William eager hand of destiny has drawn the curtain B. Millegan. S, Mrs. Jane M'Dannel. 2, In the House, Mr. Black asked leave to that conceals the future and prize richer frederick Mentzer, Ezekiel M'Laughlin, introduce the resolution which he yesterday than a poet's dream is revealed to the gaze. Jacob Miller, Emely Monciny, Tobias Mcr. Gen. Albert S. Johnson leads the van. A Kline, Jacob Mvers, Exe'r, James McGaw, the conduct of the United States troof in more exalted gentleman and nobler solder Exe'r, Henry Miller, John C. Pouley, Mrs.

does not breathe on earth.
P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, the arrival from Tampico of the brig Apalachi-cola, Capt. Cormier, whence she sailed six days ago, has put us in possession of papers required to communicate to the House of of a late date. The journals are destitute Representatives all correspondence between of news, but we learn verbally that at the the Governor of Georgia and the Depart- time of the departure of the Apalachicola, ment of War since the 4th of March, 1841, it was rumored that a Mexican force of fifty in relation to Indian depredations in Georgia thousand men was in readiness to march near the Florida line; and also the com- into Texas. This information, confirms the plaints made and the evidence submitted, of reports respecting the purposes of Santa depredations on the citizens of Georgia and Ana in regard to Texas, which have for some weeks been in circulation in this city.

THE CREOLE CA E. The Madisonian thus defines this case, as presented in papers and

"An American vessel, having slaves on board, was passing from one port of the U.

have since, as is understood; set free. "For these slaves, thus forcibly set free on board an American vessel, carried into a British port by mutineers and murderers, the Secretary of State has expressed the o

Those immediately concerned in the mur-

That—the President of the United States This is the substance of the Secretary's let
| That—the President of the United States | This is the substance of the Secretary's let| Nothing shall be left undone on the part of the |
| That—the President of the United States | This is the substance of the Secretary's let| Nothing shall be left undone on the part of the multiple of the properties of the properties of the month of the properties of the multiple of the properties of the month of the properties of the month of the properties of the month of the properties of the properties of the month of the properties tineers and murderers to be sent house for trial." The complaint was of actual interference, by force, by the local British authorities, in setting the slaves free."

> A wonderful change in the West. The onward progress of our western country is indeed remarkable.' A few facts will serve imported her bread stuffs from the Ohio riv er, or from the more eastern section of the Union, while in 1841, the same city exporfed 175,000 barrels of flour and more than 250,000 bushels of wheat, all grown west of St. Louis. Next year, it is probable, that her exports will amount to 500,000 bushels of wheat, and 400,000 barrels of four. At our last accounts wheat was selling there at 85 cents a bushel, and flour at \$3,97 per barrel. 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 remunera ting prices.

From the American Sentinel. , EXTRACTS From foreign papers, brought by the Columbia, which

arrived at Hulifax on the 26th ult. A French paper—the Pursse—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 of yesterday, ntimated that the treaty with France was merely su pended, 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 wilful misstatement. It will be seen, from the following paragraph

that they are most egregiously mistaken: The English journals are d ceived; the ratification en when they announce that the treaty, in case France persists in her refusal, will be ratified and executed by the four other powers. That yould be a very serious state of things; in fact, a state of things which would constitute almost forcibly a maritime coalition between the United States, France, and the other powers—a coalition before which England herself would draw back. The truth is, that England will consent to a modification of the treaty in the clauses which have in France justly wounded the feelings of national dignited or she will be content until new arrangeal dignity; or she will be content until new arrange

The article and the subject subjoin:

Eight mouths have not yet transpired since M. Guizot, by the convention of July 13th, caused the return of France into the European compact, without guarantee, without reparation, and in absolute submission to the will of England, and the fults accomplied. The news has arrived from London, that, in spite of the computations of our government, obliged by the unarimous vote of the chamber demanded modifications in it, the four powers have exchanged the ratifications of the slave trade treaty. The 15th of July, 1840, has already received its pendant, and for having consulted its interest more than those of Francisco. having consulted its interest more than those of Engnaving 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 offair, which

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 upholding the policy of partaut et toujours. The non-ratification, according to the notes of Lota Aberdeen, was a fresh rupture with England. Ratification, according to the notes of Lota was the rad of ns a fresh rupture with England, Ratification, ac-rding to the notes of General Cass, was the end of that status quo with our system forced itself to per

severe at any price.

'What is now to be done! It this second affront to be put up wit! It will be submitted to without trouble!—But the indignation of the country, the will of the chamber, and the threats of Americal On the country, the will of the chamber, and the threats of Americal On whatever side we view the situation of the government it is full of embarrassment. The country, how ment it is full of embarrasment. The country, how-ever, will be the gainers by it, if, as we hope, this edi-ous treaty, cannot be imposed upon it. As to the ministry, it roughly learns what must be the end of firmness, and without nationality."

Several destructive fires have recently occurre

LIST OF LETTERS

ville, Pa., April 1, 1842. David Baldwin, John Blean, Esq. Joseph Brown, John Beamer, William Brown, sion will immediately be made.

Gettle, Daniel Hanu, Jane Heap, Exe'r,
Texas has drawn the sword in earnest
Joseph Hunter, Exe'r, John Hoover, Geo. Mary Palm, Martin A. Rahm, Henry K. Randolph, John Sharp, Exe'r, Susanna Souders, Brice J. Sterrett, John Sharp, Margaret Smith, Geo. Souder, Geo. Wolf, Abraham Wise, Ruben Wingrove, John

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 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,

Newville, April 7, 1842. N. B. The business will be continued at the old

stand by John Waggonen.

BLEAN'S HOTEL.

modate all who may favor him with their custom, n 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 the markets can afford.

His STABLING is ample, and a careful Ostler will be kept always in attendance. DROYERS will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month,

DAVID-BLEAN. Carlisle, April 7,-1819.

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY.



his customers and the pub lic generally, that HIS SHOP is directly of pa-Car Office; in the real "ttevenson" and Dinkle's Medicine store, where he will be thankful for all favors, and endeavor to please

all who may give him their custom.

Terms.— Gash or Country produce at market price.

JAMES SPOTISWOOD. O. A young man of good habits, who has some

knowled; e of the business, will be taken on instructim; also, an Apprentice, to both of whom, terms will be made agreeable, if possible.

Carlisle, April 7, 1842,- Steow.

Estate of Andrew Dorsheimer, dec'd. ETTERS testamentary on the estate of Andrew Dorsheimer, dec'd., late of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said borough: All perthe subscriber results in said vistate are requested to make payment inimediately, and these baying glaims to present them properly authenticated for settlement, JACOB DORSHEIMER, Ext.

Mechanicsbur, , April 7, 1812.

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 minial in figure, shape and appearance. (For pedi-

gree, see bills.)
YOUNG TRAFALGAR will stand this season, the first three days of the week, at the stable of William M'Orea, near M'Chire's Gap—and the last three days

THE PUBLIC

Are directed to Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medicines, which are recommended by thousands as a preven-tive and cure for diseases of the stomach and nervous system, The Apericut German Pills, are a direct purifier of the blood, and certain to remove bile from the siomach, which is the great cause of bilious and other distressing maladies, regulate the bowels, &c.— The Strengthening Tonic Pills give tone and vigor The strengmentary Touc Tust give tone and vigor to the organis of digestion; restore the lost appetite; quiet the nervs of the debilitated, and produce sweet repose to the restless. The above medicines are fast superceding the drastic numeral preparations which some physicians have hitherto been in the practice of trating to their patients. Since the introducadministrating to their patients. Since the indicate-tion of Dr. Harlich's preperations into the United States, many have abandoned such vilo deterious drugs and commenced administrating the above medicines whenever the symptoms indicate their issue. N. B.—Physicians and others, who order the above

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HE subscriber has on hand from 15 to 20 new CARRIAGES and TILLBURRYS, of the eyes of the world if she were to consent to yield to so liaughty a constraint.

On the other hand, it is ture that the Minister of of the United States has placed in the hands of our Government an energetic protest against the convention of 1841, declaring that the miffication of that treaty might be the signal of an immediate war between Great Britain and America; and the perplexity

LEWIS HARLAN.

Carlisle, March 31, 1842. Carlisle, March 31, 1842.

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