THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1847.

AGENCY.

☞ V. B. PALMER, Esq. is our authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions, and making collections for the *American Volunteer*, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

Of Allegheny County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH,

Of Montgomery County.

☞ Our subscribers at NEWVILLE will hereafter receive their papers at the office of William Crawford, Esq., *free of postage.*

Our subscribers at SHIPPENSBURG will receive their papers at the public house of Mr. J. A. Raum, free of postage.

Should any of our subscribers at either of the above places prefer receiving their papers at the Post-office as heretofore, they will please inform the Post-Master of the same, and he will notify us.

A VISIT TO SHIPPENSBURG.—The laborious and busy life of an editor is not without its pleasures and real enjoyments—though they may be, and truly are, seldom. Stealing a couple days from Old Time, we paid a visit last week to our neighboring Borough, Shippensburg, and our sojourn there was attended with so many pleasing incidents, and so many kind attentions were shown us by the good people of the town with whom we had the pleasure of cultivating an acquaintance, and more particularly by our friends of longer standing, that we cannot refrain from returning our acknowledgements, and assuring them of our gracious regard for their welfare, individually and collectively—now and hereafter. Shippensburg is rather a pretty town, and was filled with people from the country, which gave it a lively appearance during our stay. The people are kind and hospitable, and the ladies (God bless them,) are decidedly pretty. At every window, door, and corner could be seen bright eyes, melting looks, curls of jet, snow-white foreheads and flying forms. It was evident to us that the fair ladies of Shippensburg had determined to take by storm and smash to pieces the hearts of all young men who had ventured into the town.

On Friday we visited the field of the Military Encampment. The Encampment was small, but respectable in appearance. Col. JOHN HOOD, being the senior officer, had command. The gallant Colonel was full of glory and hospitality—which latter accomplishment we took advantage of by accepting an invitation to take a very excellent "lunch" at his head-quarters. The Colonel discharged his duties in a highly creditable manner, and won golden opinions from all the different companies there. Besides being an experienced officer, he is a gentleman of winning manners and of obliging disposition.—Such a man is always popular with military companies, and with all who know him. Indeed, every officer at the Encampment appeared to understand his business, and the whole thing passed off in a highly creditable manner. The Encampment broke up on Saturday morning, when all returned to their homes, highly gratified with their trip. We had intended to speak of the different companies in attendance at the Encampment, but not having their names, we are obliged to omit the notice we had intended taking of them. Suffice it to say, they all looked remarkably well, and the soldier-like manner in which they performed their several duties, was admired by all spectators.

NEWVILLE BAND.—The "Newville Brass Band", from Newville Borough, attended the encampment at Shippensburg. The Band is composed of young men—whole-souled fellows—about twelve in number, and the way they made their instruments "talk" was calculated to astonish the natives. We were not only pleased with their most excellent music, but were equally gratified with the gentlemanly deportment of the members of the Band. Success to the Newville Band, say we.

NATIONAL CADETS.—A new Volunteer company bearing the above name, has been formed at Shippensburg, of which that prince of clever fellows, W. F. CAREY, is Captain. The company participated in the late encampment at that place, and presented a fine appearance. The uniform of the Cadets is decidedly neat, and was universally admired. The company, of course, is not as yet very proficient in drill, but it is composed of the right material, and will rapidly improve. We venture to say that there is not a Borough in Pennsylvania of the size of Shippensburg, that can boast of so fine a volunteer corps.

SANTA ANNA'S WINDOW CURTAINS.—We have in our possession a piece of window curtain, which was taken from the window of Santa Anna's private residence, by our young townsman, Samuel Cox Irvin, a member of the "Cameron Guards," who forwarded it to us in a letter. Any of our friends desiring to see this piece of curtain will call at our office, and we will be pleased to gratify them.

CARLISLE DEPOSITE BANK.—An effort is now making to have the stock of this Bank subscribed for, which is supposed will succeed. We learn that all the shares, except about two hundred, have been taken. We should like to see this institution go into operation, for certainly the people of this county labor under many disadvantages for the want of a Bank of some kind. This Deposite Bank, if properly conducted, will prove a profitable investment to stockholders.

ARRESTED.—The negro BOON, *alias* BUCK, was arrested at Columbia, Lancaster county, by Deputy Sheriff M'Cartney and Constable Stuart, a few days since, and is now in jail. This is the fellow, it is suspected, who attempted to fire the Court House during the late riot.

☞ Mr. John Wise made a successful ascension on Saturday afternoon last, from Lancaster city. He landed in Bart township, about 15 miles south east of the city, after having been fifty-five minutes in the air.

☞ The office-hunting Federalists have almost determined to drop Scott and Taylor, and take up Santa Anna—they say he can beat any man the Democrats may take up. We knock under for once—he has already RUN ahead of Scott and Taylor.

WHAT HUMBUG.—The Federal papers of this State are continually huzzaing for the "one term principle" and yet the Alleghney county Federalists have *renominated* George Darsie for State Senator for the *third time*—making if he should be elected, 9 years service. How wonderfully consistent Federalism is.

☞ A federal paper at Middletown, Rhode Island, is very indignant at the President for collecting duties at the Mexican ports! It thinks its Mexican friends have suffered enough in this "unrighteous war."

☞ The small pox has made its appearance at Cincinnati.

OLD CUMBERLAND—ALL IS WELL!

Last week we had occasion to visit the upper end of this county, and during our stay at Shippensburg had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with a great number of Democrats. Our friends in that section of the county are in fine spirits, and expect to give an increased vote in that strong hold of Federalism. They count on a majority in this county for SHUNK and LONGSTRETH of from three to five hundred, and laugh to scorn any one who talks of Irvin carrying old Cumberland. Many of the Federalists are luke-warm and careless, on account of the treasonable course of the leaders of their party in giving "aid and comfort" to Mexico, and abusing and slandering their own country. Many of these men will not go to the election at all, and others of them are open in declaring that "the Whigs deserve a defeat."

Is it any wonder that the honest thinking portion of the Whig party should pause before casting their votes for that selfish nabob, James Irvin? Is it any wonder that they should look around them, and take a view of the past doings and predictions of their corrupt party leaders? Their late predictions of ruin to the country, because of the passage of the new tariff law—how have they been verified? Their treasonable course in relation to the war in which we are engaged—how can it be explained? These are questions which the honest portion of the Whig party are beginning to ponder over. That a very large proportion of the Whigs are honest, sincere friends to their country, no one will attempt to deny, and they are the men who are now reviewing the conduct of their party leaders. Federal speech-makers and pensioned editors may attempt to deceive and blind-fold the people, but we predict that the election in October next will convince these demagogues that the "rank and file" of their party are capable of thinking and acting for themselves.

To our friends in other counties we would say—all is well in old Mother Cumberland. Never have we known the Democratic party to be better united than at present. All is union and harmony, and every man appears determined to do his duty faithfully and well. That Shunk and Longstreth, as well as our whole Democratic ticket in this county, will succeed by a handsome majority, no one appears to entertain a doubt.

ALAS! POOR IRELAND.

A late Irish paper is before us. It is dated 1st of May. It says:

Where are the May-day rejoicings now? Where are the laughing revellers? Alas! the fingers that wove the wreath and cornet of this day twelvemonth, are either stiff in death, or busy closing the eyes of those whom famine and pestilence have swept away; if flowers are plucked, it is to deck the death bed or the grave—and no more joyful sounds are heard in our afflicted land than the moan of the dying and the voice of the weeper.

On the May-day morning of by-gone years, the peasantry of Ireland arose to celebrate a jubilee.—To-day, with tottering limbs and hungry stomachs, seven hundred thousand men crawl from their whetched hovels, to throw, coffinless into hurried graves, their parents, wives and children; or to betake themselves to seek a wretched mockery of nourishment at the nearest soup-kitchen.

A STRIKE AGAINST SLAVE LABOR.—The workmen of the Tredegar iron works, in Richmond, Va., have struck against the employment of Slaves at puddling at that establishment, and for an increase of wages. The owner of the works sends them word through the newspapers, that as they discharged themselves, he will dispense with their services, and put the slaves in their places. The matter is exciting some feeling, and the proprietor of the works appeals to the public to sustain him in resisting what he calls "the boldest attack upon slave labor, and the rights of the citizens, ever before made in slave states."

FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S ARMY.

The steamship New Orleans, which arrived at New Orleans, on the 6th inst., brings later dates from Gen. Taylor's army. Although the dates are later, the news is not of importance. The Massachusetts regiment had started for Monterey. Lt. Col. Wright had been elected to the Colonelcy of this regiment, (vice Cushing, appointed Brigadier General,) Major Abbott chosen Lieut. Colonel, and Captain Webster Major. It gives us great pleasure to state that part of Col. Doniphan's command had arrived at Saltillo, and the remainder was expected in a few days.

A speedy movement of Gen. Taylor towards San Luis was still anticipated.

DISGRACEFUL.

The following from the *Boston Advertiser*, a Federal Webster print, may be regarded as a specimen of the decency of New England toryism. When we recollect how recently the South forgot Mr. WEBSTER's politics and his faults, in paying a tribute to to his talents, this semi-invocation to outrage upon the President, is peculiarly and ineffably infamous:

"We do not know that there is any authority for supposing that Mr. Polk has the intention of visiting Boston during this summer. *Such an intention could only be founded upon an ignorance of the feelings of the people of New England, or a desire to insult those feelings.* It is certain that the progress of the President through our State, would be undisturbed; it is probable that his reception would be courteous; it is even possible that he might meet with some flatterers who would be enthusiastic upon his advent; but we think no one who knows New England can have advised Mr. Polk to this step. To compel hypocrisy, to invite adulation, would be too bad."

SENATOR CORWIN.

Several federal journals have spoken of Senator Corwin as a candidate for the Presidency. President of what? Of Mexico? Well, he will give Santa Anna a close run. He has strong claims on the confidence of the Mexicans. Let him print his speech in Spanish, and distribute 100,000 copies through that country. He can have no better electioneering document.

GEN. TAYLOR.

Various men have various ways of letting people know that they are disturbed in mind; some scold, some grumble, many swear; one man stamps, another clenches his fist; old Rough and Ready, it seems, eats inordinate quantities of mustard when any thing goes wrong with him. "An officer" gives the following account of "Old Zack's" doings when he received at the supper table General Scott's letter, telling him that he was going to lose his regulars:

Gen. Taylor, after reading the epistle, crumbled the sheet on which it was written very much in his hands, laid it aside and then commenced, in a furious manner, putting mustard over his meat, potatoes and bread, into his coffee and divers other things, all around his plate!

MODEL OF NEW YORK.—The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Belden, now exhibiting in Philadelphia a model of N. York, of surprising accuracy and beauty of design. The New York papers speak in the highest terms of praise and admiration of the model of their city.—Persons from the country going to Philadelphia, while it is exhibited there, could not spend a portion of their time with more pleasure or profit, than by examining this novel and astonishing achievement of art.

☞ Gen. Scott in his proclamation says, that the Mexicans brought on the war. The Federalists say that the administration did it. Who is right?

WHERE HE IS.— Kit Carson, the celebrated Oregon pioneer, who has been so much with Col. Fremont, is in Washington city.

THE COMING ELECTION.

The approaching election is all-important to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and we are pleased to observe that indications of triumph are strongly in our favor. Some may be uncertain in their estimates, but to our friends every where we would say—*there is no doubt in the Democracy of Pennsylvania*—THE DEMOCRACY OF THE KEYSTONE STATE MUST TRIUMPH! At the next election we shall re-elect "old Frank," and carry our Canal Commissioner, and, if we are not very much mistaken, a majority in the State Legislature will be Democrats. We are not of "the children of the Prophets," but we can easily prognosticate results now self-evident. But, we must not fold our arms in security. These are not the times for supineness, or too much self-confidence in success. Every Democrat must DO HIS DUTY in his own neighborhood. No victory was ever won by an over-estimate of our own strength, or by affecting to despise the forces of our enemies. The Federalists combine many factions and various principles of action. They have wealth, activity, zeal, and reckless determination. They save no pains or expenses—they secure every device and exert every effort for promoting their success; and if by intrigue and misrepresentation they can mislead the people, they smile equally upon their sacrifice of principle and the triumph of their base schemes. The Federalists are arming to the teeth, and we also must "gird on the strong armor," in order to properly meet and certainly defeat our opponents. As the second Tuesday of October approaches, the conflict will become more vigorous. Let us act in concert, then, and our victory will be the more complete.

Slavery—The Constitutionality of the late Act of Assembly.

We stated in our last, that we should probably speak of the constitutionality of the late Act of Assembly in regard to slavery.

It is, we believe, a generally admitted principle, and one necessary to the existence of the Union, that the constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress passed in accordance, and consistent with it, constitute the supreme law of the land; and that no act of any State Legislature or decision of any State court, contrary to either, is of any validity. The constitution of the United States, Art 4, Sec. 3, declares, that

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of *any law* or *regulation* therein, be discharged from such service or labor, *but shall be delivered up*, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

Now it is an admitted principle, that when any law guarantees a thing, it also guarantees the means and power of enjoying it. The Legislature of any State has therefore no power to pass any "*law*" or "*regulation*" by which the "delivering up," the acquisition or enjoyment of the thing guaranteed, shall be either directly or indirectly defeated. The act of Congress in connection with the above section of the constitution is as follows:

Act of 12th of Feb. 1793, Sec. 3.—"When any person held to labor in any of &c., under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or Territories, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the U. S. &c., or before any magistrate of a county, city, or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof, &c., it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive &c., to the State or Territory from which he or she fled," &c.

Sec. 4.—"Any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, &c., in so seizing or arresting &c., or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, &c., when so arrested, *pursuant to the authority herein given or declared*; or shall harbor or conceal such person, &c., shall for either of such offences forfeit and pay," &c.

On this act, Judge Baldwin has decided, that the master "may pursue and take his slave without warrant, and *use as much force as is necessary to carry him back to his residence.*" *Congress has also in the above act, given the State Magistrates the power and authority to act for the U. States in recovering and restoring slaves to their masters.* The State cannot say, that because they are acting as her magistrates, they shall not act for the United States also. The U. States may appoint her officers in any State—she may unquestionably appoint any individual by name to execute her laws, and where is the difference, if she points out certain individuals without naming? But in any case, she is the supreme authority, and may require under her constitutional provisions either individuals or States to act for her—e. g. the constitution requires the States, "to deliver up" fugitive slaves. Here the State is called upon to act, and how can she deliver them up, except by means of her officers;—and shall the Legislature defeat this, and say that her officers shall not act?

In Art. 4, Sec. 2, of the constitution of the United States, it is declared that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all *privileges* and *immunities* of citizens in the several States." In the constitution of Pennsylvania, Declaration of Rights, Sec 1st, it is declared

"That all men have certain inherent and indefensible rights, among which are those of acquiring, *possessing*, and *protecting property*," &c.

"Sec. 9th.—"All courts shall be open, and every man, for an injury done him, in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law," &c.

Now in the Southern States slaves are held by their laws as personal property, and by the constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress other States are compelled to recognize them as property. If slavery be an evil, it is not therefore, our place, to legislate for the Southern States, and virtually deny them their property. If "citizens of each State shall be entitled to *all privileges*" of citizens of this State, they have a right to come here, and declare that by their law, slaves are their property—as our citizens have the right guaranteed them of going without any denial, into our courts, and claiming the arm of the law, for the recovery of their property, so have Southerners the same right. As "all courts shall be open, and *every man*, for an injury done him, in his lands, *goods*, &c., shall have remedy,"—so our courts, both for Northerners and Southerners, shall and must act; and as the office of Justic of the Peace is a court, (although not a court of record) he equally with the others, must act—his court "shall be open."

Compare then, the act of Assembly, in regard to slavery, which we published in our last, with the above, and an idea may be formed of its constitutionality.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A fellow bearing the form of humanity, and who sports the title of "*Reverend* E. H. Leahey," is travelling through the country delivering lectures for 12½ cents, on what he calls an exposition of Priestcraft, or "treatment of females in the Confessional, by Papish Priests." He delivered two lectures here a few evenings since. We did not attend either, but learn that the last lecture was downright blackguardism from beginning to end. He was not permitted to end his discourse, for his hearers, evincing too much disgust for his vulgarity, demanded him to stop short. He was fortunate in escaping being "egged," for although we deprecate violence, we think it would be serving such creatures right if they were hooted out of every town they enter. The business of this fellow is to make money, and we are sorry that he succeeded but too well in Carlisle. If he is not an impostor, he is what is equally bad, a blackguard, and perhaps he is both.

FEDERALISM REBUKED.

We noticed some time since, an infamous and insulting paragraph, which appeared in the Pittsburg Commercial Journal, in reference to the "Wayne Guards," of Mifflin county, Capt. Caldwell, and the "Independent Greys," of Bedford county, Capt. Taylor, who had arrived in that city a few days previous, on their way to Mexico, which strikingly illustrates the meanness of Federalism, and has subjected that party to a withering rebuke from one of its own members. So gross was the indignity offered to these companies that Captains Caldwell and Taylor felt called upon to repel it in the most public manner possible, and issued a card to the public, from which we extract the following paragraphs:

"The paragraph alluded to, denominates many of the soldiers as mere '*striplings*,' and gives this as *evidence* that the 'Administration has ceased to be very *particular* in its choice of men'—thus attempting to create the impression that these companies are made up of the refuse and offscourings of creation. Not satisfied with giving utterance to this wicked slander, the paragraph goes further, and says that the 'exigencies of the war are too great to allow any *great nicety* in the selection of recruits;' and winds up with the *patriotic* prophecy, that most of them will meet a permature grave! Such sentiments, if uttered by a real Mexican, would not supprise any one: but that the editor of a newspaper, professing to be an American, should thus attempt to disgrace a body of as fine young men as ever shouldered a musket, is a mystery to us that we are unable to solve. The Guards and the Greys are composed principally of the sons of the most respectable farmers in Bedford and Mifflin counties, and their courteous and upright conduct has endeared them to all whose good opinions are worth having. Although the editor of the Journal may look upon them as '*striplings*,' and sneer at the government for having accepted them in the service, we would be sorry indeed if we did not believe that the very least '*stripling*' in the ranks possessed a spirit of patriotism and love of country to which the editor of the Journal is an entire stranger."

"One of the undersigned (Capt. Caldwell) has always been, and is yet, a member of the *Whig* party; but he takes this occasion to say, that he looks upon the Commercial Journal as anything else than a credit to the party; and, in taking leave of Pittsburg, he cannot but express his utter contempt for a man who, in attempting to give a *back-handed* thurst at the Administration, inflicts gross injustice upon nearly 200 young men, who are at heart as good as himself in every respect. We trust our friends at home will not readily forget the insult offered to us by a print that is better calculated to be the organ of the *Mexicans* than of a portion of American citizens.

JAMES CALDWELL,
On behalf of Wayne Guards.
S. M. TAYLOR,
On behalf of Independant Greys.

MR. BENTON AND THE PRESIDENCY—PREDICTION OF A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.—Mr. Benton has appeared in another letter in the Missouri papers. The particular reason which called him out on this occasion, is to express his views of the Presidency in 1848, and to save the Union from destruction, threatened by the election of a southern man to that office. Mr. Benton sees a new scheme developed from the south for the permanent exclusion of all northern men from southern support from the Presidency.—The resolutions introduced into the Senate towards the close of the late session, and their practical application to Oregon, reveal this scheme, and present, he says, a new test on the slavery question which no northern man can stand, and which if adopted by the south must put an end to all further support of northern men from the southern democracy. But Mr. Benton will be heard best in his own words:

Heretofore, we, the slaveholding States, have stood together upon two points—defence and compromise; the defence of property and institutions and the compromises of the laws of the constitution; and on these two points the great majority of the north, of both political parties, have been able to stand with us. But now a new position is to be taken—one on which no northern man can stand. Propagandism is now the doctrine of the political sect which assumes to be the standard bearer of all the slaveholding States; and to plant a slavery, by law, in all the territories of the United States, even the most hyperborean—even in Oregon itself, and against the will of its inhabitants—becomes the design and the attempt.

Now every body must see that if this new test shall be adopted by the slaveholding States, there is an end to all political support of northern men in these States—that the present organization of parties must be broken up, and a new party formed, bounded by geographical lines and resting on the sole principle of slavery propagandism. The presidential election of 1848 is the crisis; and if the new test can be made to govern that election, I shall consider the danger consummated, and that there must soon be an end not only of the democratic party, but of all parties founded on principle, and, eventually, an end of the Union itself. Instead, then, of indulging a personal or local feeling in favor of particular candidates, let us (the democratic party) look to what the good of the Union and of the party requires, and wait to receive a candidate from that section of the Union which has given but one Democratic President in near sixty years, and that one but for a single term, and which is now threatened, so far as Southern voters are concerned, with permanent exclusion from the presidential office.

His letter is addressed to the officers of a meeting which expressed a partiality for Mr. Benton for the office.

ANOTHER SLANDER REFUTED.

The following article appeared in the Marysville (Union county) Argus a few days since:

An effort was made yesterday (Tuesday) to raise a company of volunteers in this place. The military paraded through our streets in great splendor, and marched to the east end of the town, where a call was made for the blood thirsty locofocos to enroll themselves in defence of their country! and the following persons fell into ranks and marched up to the Exchange Hotel and got some dinner. The next move will be to the halls of the Montezumas!

Wm. W. Clevenger, whig; Alex. Oliver, whig; F. J. Smith, whig; Geo. W. Graham, whig; John Landers, locofoco; and John Sherman, locofoco.

The first five persons are from Watkinsville, and Landers resides some three miles west of Marysville.

Another opportunity will be given to-day (Wednesday) at Milford. Come, lokies, no backing out. PR.

Immediately on reading the above, the four gentlemen who are classed in the list as "whigs," sent to the editor of the Statesman a refutation of the base slander; as follows:

For the Ohio Statesman.

The undersigned having noticed the above article in the Marysville Argus, and among the names there mentioned, have thought proper to make the following corrections, viz: That we do not belong to the whig party; but, on the contrary, are democrats; and can assure the editor of the Argus, that we shall ever be found arrayed against the self-styled whig party, or any other party which can sympathise with the enemy, and pray for their success when engaged in a war with their own country. We would further add, that the other two, who are put down as being "locofocos," are both rantankerous whigs, but one of them has been to the State Prison and the other is a drunkard, and therefore they would not be received into the service by the locofocos.

W. W. CLEVENGER, F. J. SMITH.
GEO. W. GRAHAM, F. G. OLIVER.

☞ The Sons of Temperance of the State of Maryland, intend to hold a grand celebration on the Anniversary of our National Independence on the 5th of July next, at Baltimore.

Correspondence of the American Volunteer.

Things in Philadelphia.

MONDAY EVENING.

My Dear Bratton—We have intelligence this evening from the army, by magnetic telegraph. The sum and substance of the news is, that Gen. Twiggs and his division have reached Puebla—that Santa Anna has resigned his office as President *ad interim*, and that his resignation has not been accepted—and that Scott is about placing himself at the head of six thousand choice troops, with a view of entering the capital of Mexico about the 15th of June. This looks as if things were coming to a focus, notwithstanding federal predictions and prevarications.

We are looking for the French steamer "Christophe Colombe" to-morrow or next day, with twelve days later intelligence from Europe. As her news cannot be otherwise than highly important to the agricultural interests of the United States, should she arrive in time for this week's issue of the Volunteer, I will forward to you the leading features of her news by magnetic telegraph.

Our usually quiet city has been in a high state of excitement to-day, in view of the Temperance Jubilee to-morrow. Delegations from the interior of this State, and from the adjoining and distant States, have been pouring in all day, by fifties and hundreds. At least from five to ten thousand members of the cold water army will walk in procession to-morrow; and as there is every indication of fair weather, or rather a continuance of it, the Jubilee promises to be both brilliant and imposing.

Among the distinguished arrivals in our city today, I must not forget to notice the Hon. Daniel Tod, of Ohio, our new minister to Brazil; Ex Governor Seward, of New York; and Lieut. Hunter, of the Navy. The hero of Alvarado bears the honors heaped upon him with great humility and good sense. Yours. C.

Prosperity of the Country under the Tariff of 1846.

The following statement, showing the commerce of the port of New York for the month of May, compared with that of the corresponding month last year, is derived from the Custom-house books:

IMPORTS.

	In May, 1847.	In May, 1846.
Free goods,	$738,753	$1,300,751
Duitable,	5,868,261	4,160,300
Specie,	1,326,697	27,286
	$7,933,711	$5,488,337

Increase, $2,445,374.

EXPORTS.

	In May, 1847.	In May, 1846.
Domestic made	$3,673,393	$2,529,096
Foreign articles dutiable,	230,760	208,562
" " not "	97,711	85,850
Specie	158,000	291,041
	$4,159,864	$3,114,549

Increase, $1,045,315.

DUTIES RECEIVED.

May, 1847	$1,482,708.69	May, '46	$1,277,228.45
4 mos. prev.	6,692,819.23		6,746,078.52
	$8,175,527.92		$8,023,305.97

Increase, $152,221.95.

The imports and exports for five months, commencing with the 1st of January last, are as follows:

IMPORTS.

	1847.	1846.
January,	$6,068,999	$5,241,515
February,	7,409,637	4,749,091
March,	8,177,141	9,812,494
April,	13,723,526	6,440,815
May,	7,933,711	5,488,337
	$43,313,014	$31,732,252

Increase, $11,580,762.

EXPORTS.

	1847.	1846.
January,	$3,192,406	$2,122,606
February,	3,468,009	1,972,545
March,	4,146,896	1,909,598
April,	3,933,674	2,828,780
May,	4,159,864	3,114,549
	$18,900,849	$11,948,078

Increase, $6,952,771.

The imports were made up of dutiable goods, free goods, and specie, in the following proportions:

DUTIABLE.

	1847.	1846.
January,	$5,499,682	$4,842,884
February,	5,889,387	4,177,952
March,	6,060,746	8,657,793
April,	8,339,429	4,105,393
May,	5,868,261	4,160,300
	$31,657,505	$25,944,322

	Free. 1847.	Free. 1846.	Specie. 1847.	Specie. 1846.
Jan.	$478,443	$376,905	$90,874	$21,726
Feb.	285,128	474,360	1,235,122	96,779
March,	786,937	1,092,476	1,329,458	62,225
April,	1,987,033	2,228,878	3,397,064	106,544
May,	738,753	1,300,751	1,326,697	27,286
	$4,276,294	$5,473,370	$7,379,215	$314,560

AGGREGATE FOR THE FIVE MONTHS.

	1847.	1846.
Dutiable,	$31,657,505	$25,944,322
Free,	4,276,294	5,473,370
Specie,	7,379,215	314,560
Total,	$43,312,014	$31,732,252
Duties received,	8,175,527,92	8,023,302,97
Increase of dutiable goods in 1847,		$5,713,183
Decrease of free goods,		1,196,076
Increase of specie,		7,064,655
Increase of duties received,		152,221,95

Besides which, remarks the Journal of Commerce, there is a considerable amount of duties yet to be received from goods warehoused. So it appears that they who predictid a decrease of revenue under the new Tariff, must be set down as false prophets.

The increase of exports is $6,952,771, and the value, $18,900,849. This, for a period of five months is altogether unprecedented. New York is not ruined yet.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

A writer in the Democratic Review, who is probably well informed, gives the following as the conditions upon which our government is willing to treat with Mexico:

"As to cession of territory demanded of the Mexicans, the Administration will not claim it as a forfeit, but offer to pay for it so as to acquire it by purchase. We want a clear title of it; and the administration considers purchase the very best of all titles.

The expense of the war we will not claim from the Mexicans; and the indemnity which she owes our citizens will be assumed by the government of the U. States. We shall then claim no money of Mexico in any shape, and are willing to accept land in payment of our just demands.

As to the territory to be ceded or sold to us by Mexico we are of the opinion that it will not comprise more than Upper California and New Mexico, and that our government will not insist, as a condition of peace, on the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; but rather make this a subject for subsequent friendly negotiations between the two sister Republics."

JUST IT.

The *Boston Post* hits off the proposed Federal nomination of Gen. TAYLOR for President and Senator CORWIN for Vice President, in the following pungent paragraph:

"There's a train for you—the antidote and the bane done up in one package! Taylor for the patriots—Corwin for the traitors! Taylor for the fighting boys—Corwin for the cow boys, who delight to give 'aid and comfort' to the enemy! Taylor for the slave-holders—Corwin for the abolitionists! Taylor for the free traders—Corwin for the monopolists, the manufactures and money mongers! Taylor for the anti-Bank and hard money—Corwin for the corporators and rag barons! Truly this ticket is worthy the ingenuity of the cutest pedler that ever left our goodly city with his cart filled with notions. There's a ware for every market, a ribbon for nearly every customer."

ALL RIGHT.

A spirited correspondent of that excellent Democratic paper, the Pennsylvanian, writing from Venango County, says:—"You may rely upon it, old Venango, and her daughter Clarion, will do the 'clear thing' for old SHUNK next October.—We had a capital meeting and enthusiastic, on Thursday last, the 17th. Keep up the fire on the Federal Mexicans."

SEDUCTION, DEATH AND PUBLIC EXCITEMENT.—The Norwich Courier gives an account of the doings in reference to one Guy, professedly an "Indian doctor," which had thrown that generally quiet place into an excitement.

Guy had a widow for a patient, at Greenville, whose daughter aged about seventeen, he persuaded to elope with him, and they remained absent three days and nights. The discovery of the daughter's error caused the mother's death. Guy was seen in Norwich and recognized. The story of the double mischief he had effected was known, and preparations were made to tar and feather him and ride him out of town upon a rail, but his arrest on a warrant saved him from the infliction. After a few hours' imprisonment, there being no one to appear against him, he was discharged and contrived to get out of the town without further violence.

On Friday evening he sent a messenger to his victim, with a note in which he desired her to come to him and he would place her in security. The citizens of Greenville, however, suspecting that he wished only to get her to New York, and there sooner or later abandon her, warned the messenger, whose name was Woodward, that the girl should not be taken away, and that he had two alternatives only—either to go back alone and instantly, in the carriage he had brought, or be taken out, attended, on a rail which they had brought. The man wisely chose the former.

SANTA ANNA'S LEG.—The New Orleans Picayune says:

"We were yesterday visited by two members of Col. Baker's gallant Illinois regiment, who gave us a view of the cork leg found in Santa Anna's carriage at Cerro Gorda. It is a very handsome article, and if the foot has a mate no larger under the flesh leg, the hero of Tampico has certainly as light a pair of heels as any man in Mexico."

HOGS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Genessee Farmer says that "the hog crop in the United States, this past year, is three times the worth of the cotton crop. The 'standing army' of swine consumes annually two hundred million of bushels of corn."

READY, IF NOT ROUGH.—It is said that a young lady who is a great admirer of General Taylor's epistolary style, received a letter the other day from a sweetheart, enquiring if she would have him. She immediately sent in reply, Gen. Taylor's answer to Santa Anna,—"Come and take me."

☞ There has lately been drawn a $100,000 prize in a great lottery at Havana. The New Orleans Courier states that one-eight of the ticket was held by a carpenter named Paolo, in that city, and that several of the smaller prizes will also come to that city. A quarter of the great prize was won by a porter in a commercial house in Havana, who was quite beside himself at his good fortune.

SUICIDES IN THE UNITED STATES.—One of the papers which took notes, states that there were two hundred and two suicides committed in the United States last year. Of this number 35 were by cutting the throat, 51 hanging, 29 shooting, 25 drowning, 22 poison, 10 jumping from a hight, 6 stabbing, 6 under rail-road cars. Of this number 59 were insane, 15 drunk, and 18 filled with remorse and dispair.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—The Beaver county papers state that that county has contributed in money and produce, for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland and Scotland, the large sum of *eight thousand* dollars. This exceeds the contributions of any one of the other counties in the State, with the exception of Philadelphia and Allegheny, and does credit to the good feeling and humanity of Beaver county.

John Parker and Mary Myers, have been tried at Butler, (Pa.) for the murder of John Myers, the husband of the women indicted. It was proved that arsenic had been administered to Myers, and the circumstances pointed so strongly to Parker and Mrs. Myers, who had been living in improper intimacy, that the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

☞ PRESIDENT POLK has adopted the son of Col. Yell, who fell at the battle of Buena Vista. The Col. was poor, with a family dependent on his pay.

☞ There passed through Washington Pennsylvania last week, forty-nine emancipated slaves, on their way to Ohio. They had been liberated by a Mr. Cochran, of Hampshire county Va. who had given them $500 to pay their expenses.

☞ The body of Father Rey, the Catholic Chaplain in the Army, has been found, and was buried with religious ceremonials at Marin. He was murdered by rancheros.

TOO BAD.—A Clergyman in Pittsburg has been suspended by the Reformed Presbyterian Synod for kissing his sister-in-law. This is carrying out the principle of one in a family, which has commenced in refusing to allow a minister to marry his deceased wife's sister. We wonder what they will do next.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice given, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of the Borough of Carlisle and vicinity, was held at the public house of George Beetem, Esq., on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements incident to the celebration of the seventy-first anniversary of American Independence. Captain JOHN GOODYEAR was called to the chair, and JOSEPH C. THOMPSON appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated,

On motion,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed whose duty it shall be to appoint all other committees and transact such other business as may be necessary to conduct the celebration, and to report at an adjourned meeting.

Which was agreed to, and George Sanderson, Esq. J. E. Bonham, Esq. Andrew Roberts, Martin Cornman, J. S. Gitt, James Armstrong and Wm. Reily, appointed said committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at M'Glaughlin's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, at early candle light.

Which was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

JOHN GOODYEAR, *Pres't.*

Joseph C. Thompson, *Sect'y.*

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Carlisle and vincinity, convened at Maglaucling's Hotel, on Tuesday evening last.—MARTIN CORNMAN was called to the chair, and JOSEPH STUART appointed Secretary.

Mr. Sanderson, from the committee named in the proceedings of the previous meeting above, made report that the following named persons had been selected to act on committees:

Commitee of Arangement—Wm. H. Trout, E. Cornman, James Liggett, Joseph C. Thompson, John M. Gregg, Henry Anderson, Robert Allison, Michael Holcomb, William Gould, Wm. H. Lewis.

Committee of Invitation—Dr. Jacob Baughman, John B. Bratton, W. M. Beetem, Jefferson Worthington, J. K. Boyer, Robert Moore, jr., George Alshaugh, Colonel William Moudy, Henry J. Kelly, Andrew Kerr, jr.

Committee on Toasts—James H. Graham, Lemuel Todd, C. C. Moore, Wm. B. Knox, John Goodyear, Wm. M. Mateer, P. Davidson.

It was then agreed that the celebration take place on Saturday the 3d of July (the 4th being Sunday,) and the meeting adjourned.

[Signed by the Officers.]