THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, SEPT'B'R. 23, 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.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Senator,

ROBERT C. STERRETT, of S. Middleton.

Assembly,

JACOB LEFEVER, of Frankford.

ABRAHAM LAMBERTON, of N. Middleton.

Treasurer,

ROBERT MOORE, of Carlisle.

Commissioner,

JOHN MELL, of Carlisle.

Director of the Poor,

WILLIAM KER, of Westpennsborough.

Auditor,

PETER LIVINGER, of Mounroe.

☞ CARLISLE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—A meeting of the Club will be held at BLEAN'S HOTEL on Saturday evening next. Turn out, Democrats, turn out!

SALE AT THE CARLISLE IRON WORKS.—We have been requested to state that the sale of personal property at the Carlisle Iron Works, will certainly take place on the day named in the advertisement. See another column.

A VALUABLE TANNERY.—By our paper of to-day it will be seen that Mr. Snodgrass offers his valuable Tannery for sale. In company with the proprietor, we examined this property a few days since, and we are free to say it is one of the most complete Tanneries we ever examined. All the late improvements in machinery, &c. have been introduced into this establishment, and every convenience is at hand. To persons wishing to engage in the business, a rare chance is offered.

REAL ESTATE.—Within the last two months we have advertised for sale something like one hundred farms. By our paper to-day, several farms, (not advertised before,) are offered for sale, to which we invite the attention of capitalists.

CARLISLE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—The Meeting at Beetem's hotel on Saturday evening last was well attended notwithstanding the *rain*. Short and spirited addresses were made by Mr. William Gould, first Vice President, and George Sanderson, Esq. The next meeting of the Club will be held at Blean's hotel on Saturday evening next. We hope to see a full turn out on that evening. The election is close at hand. Democrats! be up and doing.

☞ The Bridge which is being erected on the scite of the old Harrisburg Bridge, from the eastern shore to the island, which was destroyed by the flood in March, 1846, is nearly ready for crossing, every span of it is up, and the planking nearly completed. Foot passengers pass now.

☞ The *Herald* copies, (with much satisfaction no doubt,) the dish-water production of its co-laborer, *the Perry Standard. For a man like E. Beatty to* copy such an article—an article which we have reason to believe he knew to be false from beginning to end—does not surprise us. A fellow who has spent the best part of his life in slandering other men, and who, when he resided in Lancaster county, was kicked from every low groggery in the borough of Columbia, because of his beastly habits, is well calculated to do the dirty work of others. This contemptible ninny, in his attempts to palm himself off upon this community, as a man entitled to respect, goes to show how an impudent poltroon will sometimes try to hide his true character. We may take the trouble, when we have more leisure, of stripping this hireling of the Herald of the mantle which hides his corruption, and exhibit him to the people of Cumberland county in his true character—a character which he so fully sustained before his residence here—that of a low, degraded, and despised villain.

☞ The "Perry Standard," a little, contemptible, sickly sheet, which is so *fully appreciated* by the people of Perry, that its weekly circulation amounts *almost* to two hundred copies, appears very much out of humor with us because of our remarks in relation to the disorganizers of Perry county. We cannot waste time in noticing, at any length, the slang of the miserable creature who pretends to write for that paper. His epithets we disregard, and his false insinuation, is proof positive that he is a scoundrel. His assertion that this paper is partly under the control of a "certain high functionary of the commonwealth," is so infamously false, that we deem it unnecessary to waste words in contradicting it.—That story has been circulated by a certain fellow of sheep-thief countenance in this town—but his character as a deliberate falsifier is so well known, that we took no notice of the slander. This paper is under the dictation of no one—is controlled by no one but ourself. No one under the canopy of heaven owns one cent's worth in the Volunteer but ourself. But, does not this mean and false insinuation come with a very bad grace from the Perry Standard—a paper *known* to be owned and controlled by a committee, and whose editors are hirelings in the employ of that committee? We know all about the Standard—we could name every stockholder, and mention the amount of stock he owns in the concern, were we so disposed. And yet these men, who are known to be in the hands of masters, and who are bound to pursue such a course as the committee dictates, have the impudence to charge others with being under the influence of certain men! This is equal to the trick of the thief, who for the purpose of diverting attention from himself, cried out at the top of his voice "stop thief! stop thief!" The Standard assures us also that the men who are now engaged in disorganizing the party in that county are the same men who have stood by and voted for Judges Black, and Hepburn, and Maj. Hickock. Then the greater is their shame now. Why did they vote for Messrs. Black, Hepburn and Hickock? Because they were the nominees of the party. We regretted—sincerely regretted the defeat of Maj. Hickock in 1845, and we denounced then, as we do now, those who opposed the ticket. We recollect that our course then pleased the Standard to a fraction, for it copied our article with approving comments.

We do not desire to interfere with our neighbors of Perry, nor would we wish to have the ill-will of any portion of our party friends in that county; but abuse from such a whelp as Morrison of the Standard—a man who has escaped the Penitentiary by mere accident—a poor, contemptible, illiterate hireling slave, without two ideas in his shallow pate—a fellow who has belonged to all parties and all factions, and who is ever ready to serve those who pay best—abuse from *such* a scoundrel, we say, we *prefer to his praise.*

"CAPITAL" PUNISHMENT.—To be kissed to death by a pretty girl.—*Ex. Paper.*

SHUNK'S ADMINISTRATION—THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE.

Never have the people of this State enjoyed such unalloyed prosperity as under the administration of our present worthy Governor. Never was an administration more completely successful in its endeavors to correct abuses and bring back the State to the proud position it occupied before the disastrous rule of federalism under Ritner, Stevens, & Co. Then why, we ask, should we depart from the usual practice of re-electing a Governor, and throw the State into the same hands from whose mal-administration it has just partially recovered?

"I was well," (said one as he lay stretched on a bed of sickness,) "I was *well*, but wishing to be *better*, took physic, and *here I am.*" The government and people of Pennsylvania, under the wise and prudent councils of Gov. SHUNK, are *well* and *doing well*, and they should say to the Federal doctors who are endeavoring to palm off their *quack* medicines—"We are satisfied with being *well*, let those take your pills who wish to be *better*. We swallowed your *nostrums* to the tune of about *ten millions of dollars* in 1835-'6-'7, under the care of Drs. Ritner, Stevens, Penrose, Irvin, & Co., and found that besides being "*hard to take*" they well nigh *physicked our insides out.* And yet after you had reduced us to mere skeletons and left our exteriors covered with putrifying sores and all manner of uncleanness—after we had condemned your practice and employed other physicians to heal the wounds you had inflicted, so eager were you to prey upon the body politic, that you sought by means of "BUCKSHOT AND BALL" to still *force* down our throats, against our will, your poisonous drugs. "As a burnt child dreads the fire" so do we dread any *dose* you have had a hand in compounding. We are content to "let *well* alone." Dr. SHUNK, (our old family physician,) has served us honestly and skillfully, and we have no notion of thrusting him aside to make room for a doubtful practitioner, although we are well aware that Dr. Irvin *professes* to have changed the old Federal mode of *treating political diseases.* We are not among those who are willing to quit a certainty for an uncertainty."

If we mistake not the signs of the times, the Federal leaders will have learned by the 12th day of next month, that the PEOPLE are not to be again *drugged* with their infectious nostrums until every vestige of political disease engendered by them during their eventful reign of three short years shall have disappeared from the land, and their ravages are forgotten. The legacy, in the shape of an enormous debt, bequeathed by them to the confiding people of this commonwealth, must be obliterated from the records, and cease to be *felt* by our tax-paying community, before the Federal party can again reasonably ask to be called in and consulted as to the prescriptions proper for the political health of the State.

Democrats of Pennsylvania, we now have the Federal party in *quarantine!* Let us not, from an overweeing confidence in our own strength, or want of exertion, suffer them to board the ship of State with all their pestilential diseases, lest they again sow their noxious plagues broadcast through the land from whose baleful influences we could never again hope to escape.

Organize, then, fellow-Democrats, for the contest! Go every man to the polls, with a firm determination to sustain him who in every *case* has proved *himself* a skilful practitioner, and VICTORY, certain and glorious, will crown your efforts, and peace and plenty, health and happiness, such as you now enjoy, will follow in its train!

RALLY, FREEMEN, RALLY!

Democrats of old Mother Cumberland! we are now upon the eve of one of the most important elections that has been held in our beloved Commonwealth for many years. ARE YOU ALL READY! Are you fully prepared for the coming contest? Are you both organized and determined? The importance of the approaching election in this State, it appears to us, does not seem to be properly appreciated by our Democratic brethren. They appear to place too much confidence in their own strength.—This has generally been the rock on which the Democrats have been cast away. Let them remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Let them not suppose, for one moment, that their old enemies are asleep. They are now actively engaged in effecting a SECRET ORGANIZATION! They have their secret midnight meetings as heretofore! Look out for them! Be prepared for them! Don't be caught napping this time! Sleep with one eye open! Give one day to your country, and turn out on the 12th day of October, and poll every Democratic vote!

DEMOCRATS, SEE TO IT!

See that every Democrat votes, and that he votes the WHOLE REGULAR TICKET.

Be on your guard against FALSE TICKETS, got up by the Federalists, with a few Democratic names on them.

Read your Ticket through, and see that it is all right, before you put it into the box.

Beware of falsehoods got up on the day of election, when it is too late to answer them.

WHAT HAVE THE DEMOCRATS DONE?—Have they increased the State debt, as was done under the Ritner administration, to the amount of millions of dollars? On the contrary it has been gradually liquidated—the semi-annual interest regularly paid off the day it was due, and the State improvements instead of being an enormous burden of taxation upon the shoulders of the people, are *now yielding a large revenue.*

DEMOCRATS, BEWARE!

The Federal managers of the father of the Bankrupt Law, *James Irvin, afraid to discuss* the great questions of the day, like men, have issued the following mandate to the Coons throughout the State, whom they expect to "*go it blind!*"

"*It will never do to hold public meetings; our "State Central Committee have adopted the secret "organization; we have money to operate quietly and "we will catch the locos napping, as they were caught "last fall.*"

DEMOCRATS, AWAKE! and treat these secret organizers, who expect to tarnish the ballot with their money, with that contempt they so rightly merit. Remember, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Will any Democrat allow himself to be "*caught napping*" at this highly important crisis? He will not. AWAKE then, AWAKE!!

GEN PILLOW.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from the battle field near the city of Mexico, gives a detailed account of the battle, by which it would appear that Gen. Pillow, the next in command to Gen. Scott, performed a very conspicuous part in three well fought and triumphant battles. If Gen. Pillow does not know how to build a fortification, as we see some of the Whig journals sneeringly say, he knows—what is equally desirable on the part of a soldier—how to take one, and that handsomely too.

COM. PERRY.—Com. Perry, on his return to the squadron at Alvarado, found two sailors had been killed on shore by some Mexicans. He arrested the Alcalde, and required him to pay $2000 for the use of the widows of the two men. Fifty bales of cotton belonging to them, he states, had been taken out of the jail, where they had been stored. Com. P. sent word to the authorities, that if the cotton was not forthcoming he would set fire to two Mexican ships lying in the harbor, and if that was *insufficient, raze* the town. The cotton was immediately produced.—This is making war in earnest, and is the course which should be pursued on all occasions with the Mexicans.

MAINE ELECTION.

The Portland Argus of Friday, thus sums up the glorious result in this State:

Members of Congress.—The four vacant districts in this State are filled by the Democratic nominees, by heavy pluralities. Clark, Smart, and Wiley are elected by a thousand each—and Clapp by 1400.

The Governor.—225 towns and plantations give a net Democratic gain over last year for Dana of 3543 votes.

The Senate.—Democratic Senators are elected in Cumberland, York, Oxford, Waldo, the 6th and 7th districts, (in Hancock and Washington,) and in Aroostook—16—which is a majority of the Senate.—The rest not heard from except Kennebec, which gives the Whigs 3, all they can get. The Senate will stand 28 to 3.

The House will be largely Democratic. We have already gained 15, and more coming.

VERMONT ELECTION.

The Montpelier Patriot of the 16th, says:

Our excellent and popular candidate for Governor, has made a nett gain upon last year's vote of over *two thousand.*

The parties in the Senate will stand 11 Democrats and 19 Federalists. Federal majority 8. Last year it was 16.

In the House, according to our calculation, the parties will stand 82 Democrats, 20 Liberty men, and 101 Federalists. Last year the Federal majority was 38 over all others.

The election was large, and our friends did uncommonly well, indeed. They hold the balance of power and can do so with a strong hand.

THE ELECTION FOR CONGRESS.—Including Maine, the account stands as follows, of the number of members of Congress elected of the respective parties.—Whigs elected 111; Democrats 100; Native 1.—There are three States yet to vote, and the delegations stood in the last House of Representatives, as follows:

	Whigs.	Dem.
Maryland,	2	4
Mississippi,	0	4
Louisana,	1	3
	3	11

There is a vacancy in Ohio and one in Michigan, which will be filled by Democrats.

The House numbers 228 members, and 115 is thus a majority. If the three States yet to elect shall vote as at the last election, there will be 114 Whigs, 113 Democrats, and one Native, who will have the casting vote between the parties; that is he can tie the Whigs, though he cannot give the preponderance to the Democrats.

"INEXPRESSIBLY PAINED."

"General Irvin has been inexpressibly pained because his friends, with a zealous desire that all the world should know him as they know him, have *made public some of his charitable acts.* They were performed in the true spirit inculcated by the command not to let the left hand know the doings of the right. If they have become known, it was through *no agency of his.*"

The above is from the North American. General IRVIN himself tells the story somewhat differently, as *follows:*

"I presume you are aware that although I am not a member of your society, that I have friendly feelings towards it, and at all times have when called upon, contributed to the erection of meeting houses, &c., and *not long since unsolicited offered* Mr. Henderson a lot of Ground near Waddle's for the purpose of a Meeting House."

What "inexpressible pain," what shrinking delicacy of soul, does the above exhibit.

☞ John Ross was elected Chief of the Cherokees at the late election in their nation. He has held the office of Chief without intermission since the fall of 1828.

MARIA STEWART, cut her throat and died in New York, on Wednesday. Love and abandonment the cause.

Vermont Election.

The Democrats of this heretofore benighted State did nobly at the late election. There is no election of Governor by the people, and if the Legislature is *Federal, of which there is some doubt,* it will be *so* by a very trifling majority. The Democrats have gained largely and in all quarters. Light is breaking in the East, indeed, when Rhode Island and Vermont begin to give Democratic majorities.

JACKSON CLUB OF DICKINSON.

At an adjourned meeting of the *Jackson Club of Dickinson,* held at the public house of John Hooker, on Saturday evening last, the 18th inst. On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions suitable for the occasion, viz—M. C. Auld, John Brown, and John Cludy.

During the absence of the committee, the letter of the Hon. James Buchanan, to the democracy of Berks county, at a Harvest Home recently held at Reading, was read to the meeting.

The committe then returned and reported the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the nominations made by the Democratic County Convention, shall be sustained by the Jackson Club of Dickinson, knowing the ticket to be composed of men of reputable characters and thorough Democrats in principle.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in "*Shunk and Longstreth,*" They are well qualified for the management of the affairs of State, and shall receive our united support.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Democrat in the different townships in the county to be active and vigilant in sustaining the cause of democracy.

Resolved, That we go for the *Ticket,* THE WHOLE TICKET, AND NOTHING BUT THE TICKET.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet on Saturday evening the 2d of October, at 4 o'clock at the public house of Philip Pyle, in Centerville.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of Carlisle.

WM. SHRIVER, *President.*

J. B. MEHAFFEY, *Secretary.*

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH MIDDLETON.

Agreeable to adjournment, the *Democratic Association of S. Middleton* met on Saturday evening the 18th inst., when on motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz—Moses K. Moul, Samuel Lehman, J. B. Camp, Daniel Lehman, Samuel Munderff, Alexander McLeister, jr., who reported as *follows:*

Resolved, That we view with pride the course pursued by F. R. SHUNK Governor of Pennsylvania, and believe that the affairs of the State could not be entrusted in better hands, being a man possessed of all those *eminent* traits of character, which peculiarly fit him for the chief magistracy of a State which has, through unwise Legislation, and the imbecility of a former Executive, been reduced to the very verge of Bankruptcy.

Resolved, That MORRIS LONGSTRETH is a man in whom we have every confidence, and satisfied that our Pulic Works can and will be made to produce a large surplus revenue over and above the expenditures of the same, we feel that the interests of the State require his election, and will on the second Tuesday of October give him our most cordial support.

Resolved, That the County ticket is composed of "good men and true," men of sound Democracy, and is entitled to the unanimous support of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we approve of the holding of a Democratic National Convention to place in nomination a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, as we consider that it would be inconsistent in us as Democrats, *to pledge ourselves in favor of any man* before his political opinions are fully known.

Resolved, That this Association stands prepared to discuss the principles of the two political parties, with any Whig or Whigs of South Middleton, at any place and time that they may see proper to designate prior to the election.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at the public house of Mr. *Thompson B. Weakly,* on Saturday evening the 2d of October.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Democratic papers of the County.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Capt. James A. Moore was called upon to address the meeting.—Mr. Moore in more than his usual style of powerful and effective eloquence aroused the patriotic spirit of Democracy. He was followed by Mr. Moses K. Moul, who was listened to with delight and admiration.

THOMAS BRADLEY, *President.*

HUGH STUART, *Secretary.*

LATE FROM MEXICO.

MORE PARTICULARS.

OF THE TWO LAST BATTLES.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DETAILS.

The *New Orleans Picayune* of the 9th inst. contains a series of letters from Mr. Kendall, together with the list of the killed and wounded in the two battles.

We condense from the accounts (per special express) of the N. Y. Herald, Baltimore Sun, &c., the following:—The greatest loss of the Americans was sustained in the attack upon what Santa Anna called his second line. No reconnoisance of this strong position of the enemy having been made, and the brilliant success of the morning having inspired our troops to the utmost degree of enthusiasm, *they rushed pell mell into the position most exposed,* and were mowed down by hundreds.

Out of 6000 Americans engaged in the fight, the loss falls but little short of 1100.

When the work of the enemy came to be examined, a person naturally wonders that Gen. Scott's entire force was not swept away.

The treaty of armistice is said to have been brought about by British influence, and the Americans do not relish it much.

It is reported that Gens. Parades and Bustamente, *are both approaching the capital from different directions,* each with a strong force, and breathing death and destruction to the Americans.

The number of deserters and other foreigners found fighting against us, and now taken prisoners, *is seventy-two.*

A court-martial was in session; and it was thought that full justice would be meted out to them. Riley who commanded them, boasts of what he has done, and expects no mercy.

General Scott was himself wounded by a grape shot, which struck him on the outside of the leg below the knee. He experienced so little pain from it, however, at the time, that he said nothing about it, but it has since become inflamed, and caused him *much uneasiness.*

Another letter from Mr. Kendall, dated the 26th ult., states that positive information had been received that Gen. Valencia, had with his aid de camp, arrived at Toluca, and was in a state of inebriation. It *was also averred,* that he was *even drunk* at the time of his engagement with the Americans.

Gen. Salas, in his official report says Valencia ran *away at the beginning of the battle.*

Scott came near capturing the Mexican army on tiro. His plan was arranged, but the Mexicans fled a few minutes too soon. They would have been *surrounded.*

A Mexican mail was captured by a party of our dragoons on the 22d inst., on its way from the city to Morelia. It contained a *multitude of letters dated* on the 21st, the day after the great battle, and they give vivid and at the same time most doleful accounts of their terrible and utter defeat. One loving husband writes to his wife, whom he calls "angle," and "idol," and his "*adored Chulita,*" and tells her not to occasion herself any uneasiness about his safety, as he does not intend to expose himself. Another officer comes out even plainer; he tells his beloved Rosa that he thought of her when the balls were flying, *and ran!*

The capture of these letters gives much information as regards the strength and plans of the enemy, and freely acknowledge that they have been dispersed and utterly disorganized; the number of Santa *Anna's grand army is put down at from thirty to* thirty-five thousand, and nearly all of them took a *part in the battle of the 20th.*

The prospects of peace look more bright than previously.

The Mexican soldiers have returned, crest fallen to their homes, many of them having fled from the field like poltroons, before they received a shot.

The panic of the enemy was so great on the 20th ult., that the weakest American regiment could have entered the Plaza of their capital, *without any fear* of opposition.

There are many rumors from the city, one of which represents Santa Anna to be busily engaged in throwing up batteries. Some imagine that these defences are to be manned by the American soldiery, who will defend him against the attacks of his own countrymen, who may be disposed to oppose him in his endeavors to effect a peace.

The trial of the deserters—the celebrated Foreign Legion—is still going on. A strong influence is at work in favor of the prisoners.

In the first place all the Mexican ladies in this town, the great and rich Senora Cayetano Rubio among the number, have signed a warm petition in their favor, which has been sent to General Scott.

The English, and perhaps some of the other foreign ministers, have also interested themselves in behalf of the scoundrels.

The celebrated flag of the foreign battallion was captured by the 14th infantry, attached to Gen. Pillow's *division.*

To the credit of the Irish, in the American ranks, be it said, that they are loudest in denunciation of the miserable wretches who fought and killed so many Americans under the above flag.

It is said by some that every thing was going on smoothly with the Commissioners; but by others a different opinion was expressed.

In the city of Mexico the hope is indulged that the Commissioners will agree upon the Nueces as the boundary line of the two governments.

A train of wagons entered the capital on the 18th ult., to obtain forage, where they were attacked by a rabble with stones, and were driven out of the city. The Mexican guard did not interfere to protect them, notwithstanding that they had a full knowledge of the terms of the armistice. Santa Anna subsequently apologized to Gen. Scott for this violation of their faith, and thus the matter rests.

Major Gaines, who recently escaped from Mexico, was in the staff of General Scott at the battle; and Midshippman Rogers was in that of General Pillow.

Maj. Borland made his escape, and shouldered a musket during the fight.

Cassius M. Clay and all the other prisoners were *about to be released.*

The Picayune recalls the opinion which it expressed that the Mexican capital was not at the mercy of Gen. Scott, and says that it seems to have been entirely optional with him whether to march in and take possession or not.

Gen. Scott's advance is thus described in the Picayune:

Gen. Scott's vanguard arrived at Ayotla on the 11th August. Gen. Scott does not appear to have advanced any further than Ayotla on that route—the main one from Puebla to Mexico, which was defended by the formidable work at Penon and Mexalincingo.—He turned abruptly to the south from the main road and proceeded in an north easterly direction towards the city of Mexico by the way of San Gregorio and Santa Cruz till he struck at San Agustin, the great southern road which leads straight to the city, lying nine miles to the north.

This road was defended by works at San Antonio, about *three miles north of San Augustin, and again* by still more formidable works, about three miles further north, know as Churubusco or San Pablo. Instead of advancing directly north upon San Antonio, Scott turned that position as well as Churubusco, by a road striking off to the west, which was defended by strong works at Contreras, which is three miles west of San Antonio. From Conteras the road leads to San Angle, and thence back into the main road again.

This operation was executed by Brig. Gen. Smith in the most brilliant manner, Contreras being carried early on the morning of the 20th. This point gained, Worth pushed on against San Antonio, and the main body of the army towards Churubusco by way of Contreras and San Angle. How San Antonio was carried by Worth; and how the whole army then fell upon Churubusco and drove the enemy from his works, and completly routed him, our readers all know.

A SMART MAN.—Mr. Wilhelmus Simmons of Taghkanic, New York, found a large hornet's nest under the eaves of his barn, on Tuesday, and determined to destroy it. So he took some matches, tied them to a pole, and with them set fire to the nest, and totally destroyed it. Unfortunately, however the barn was also burned, together with a 1000 bushels of oats, a large quantity of rye, hay, &c. Loss from $1200 to $1500; no insurance.

☞ Let us show our political opponents that if they have "money to operate quietly," we have men who can and will act openly. Truth and justice have nothing to fear—they never shrink from the daylight.

BUYING WIVES.—A Massachusetts volunteer, writing from Monterey, makes the following statement:—"The mothers here have a great practice of selling their daughters to the soldiers. I saw two beautiful girls, one 18 and the other 16, sold last week, the first for 61, and the last for $60?"

SANTA ANNA'S MANIFESTO.

In moments so critical and solemn, it becomes the duty of him who presides over the destiny of the Republic, to give publicity to the recent events, and I comply with pleasure, as candor has at all times been the character of my administration. The incidents of the 19th and 20th are too notorious, having been disastrous; but I am bound to present a review of them, lest they should be misrepresented as much by the spirit of detraction and malevolence, as by errors which may result from a false analysis of such grave and transcendent affairs.

The nation has witnessed the great and extraordinary efforts with which, in the space of three months, I prepared for the defence of the capital, was which on point of being surrendered to the enemy without resistance. I have formed, armed and equiped an army of more than twenty thousand men; I have provided a vast *material* for this army; I have fortified various lines in order to remove from Mexico the ravages of the war; I have created resources in spite of the isolated position to which the Government was reduced; and I have spared no toil and no labor in order to make my country appear with dignity and firmness in the contest to which it was so unjustly provoked.

In war, an accident, a thing that appears trifling, overthrows the best formed combinations. A glance at the defences which I established round the city is sufficient to discover the plan which I had proposed to myself. The forces which I had advanced on one of the flanks, supported by others stationed at convenient distances, had a point to fall back upon, well known to them, and of which I gave notice at the proper moment. To one General, who had command of a strong division of 5000 men, with 24 pieces of artillery, and whose head-quarters were at the village of San Angel, I sent orders at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th to fall back upon the town of Coyoacan, in order to form a concentration of forces, following the movements of the enemy, which were already evident, and particularly to unfold my plan of operations. But this General, forgetting that no two men can command in a field of battle, and that for the execution of a plan, no observation which may annul or retard it can be admitted, took upon himself to object to the orders which he had received; and as we had banished from among us obedience and discipline, so indispensable in military matters, I had to be tolerant in order to avoid greater evils, and let him, to my great regret, act, throwing upon him the responsibility of whatever might happen.

The result was as fatal as I had foreseen. He advanced, of his own accord, more than a league, and selected a position to meet the enemy without giving me notice of his movement or of his intentions.—The refusal which he gave to my advice was the first news I had of his temerity, and soon after the roar of canpon showed me his position, and gave me notice that an action had commenced. Although *overwhelmed with a presentiment of what was to* happen, I put myself immediately at the head of a brilliant division of 4000 men and five pieces of artillery. I arrived at the moment when the enemy had cut off by the rear the position of the ill-fated general with a respectable force, and I was hardly able to check his operations, as the night was already setting in.

But I perceived with sorrow that the position was isolated; a deep ravine, and a wood occupied by the enemy, being interposed between us, it was impossible for the troops under my immediate command to advance by the only road there was, without exposing themselves as were already the others, and only one battery, which arrived late, could do any injury.—The *firing* having ceased, our brigade took up its quarters in the neighboring village of San Angel, because, as it rained in torrents, it would have been equal to a defeat to have kept the troops in the open field.

Previous to this, however, I had ordered my aid-de-camp, Col. Romiro, to pass the terrible ravine which was in our front, and guided by Don Jose Maria del Rio, well acquainted with the country, to reach the camp of the General, and to advise him to withdraw that very night to San Angel, with his infantry and cavalry, by the only road which was left to him, spiking, previously, the artillery which it was not possible to save. My aid-de-camp succeeded, and communicated my orders between 10 and 11 o'clock that night, but instead of being obeyed with punctuality, the above named General hardly allowed my aid to speak, interrupted him by stating that he wanted 6000 men and ammunition, and sent him off with two despatches, already signed and sealed, in *one of which he gives a report of the action of the* evening, stating that he had beaten and put the enemy to a shameful flight, and that in consequence he conferred promotions on the generals, chiefs and officers.

Early the next morning I presented myself again in the same camp, reinforced by a brigade which I had drawn from the capital, and with the intention of forcing the pass at any cost; but when I was about to commence, the enemy made his attack, which lasted ten minutes, and I witnessed, over*whelmed with despair, the defeat of those soldiers,* worthy of a better fate, because the General who unfortunately commanded them had cut himself off. The consequences of this success appeared terrible to any sight. The enemy could arrive, by a rapid move, at the capital before it would be in my power to render assistance; the enemy could, by a flank movement, cut off my detatched forces; the enemy had obtained, as a fruit of his victory, the power of bringing the whole of *his forces against a part only* of mine; and, finally, the enemy, owing to the insubordination and want of skill of one General, could turn to his profit the advantages of my position.

The advanced fort of San Antonio could not be maintained, because our line had been cut, and I gave orders for its garrison to withdraw, whilst I protected the fort and *tete de pont* of Churubusco.—The enemy advanced and cut off part of the troops that were retreating, and appeared in front of our nearest defences. There again I placed myself at the head of our troops, and my efforts cost the enemy a good deal of blood. The losses, although much to be lamented, naturally proceeded from the retreat, which was hasty, unexpected and confused, owing to the trains that had to pass through a narrow lane, flanked in its whole extent. The defence was made from line to line until we came to the third, where I personally restrained the enemy and saved the capital, which had been so unexpectedly placed in danger.

When I was occupied on the 22d in *recognizing* the forces and manning the batteries, having placed myself again at the head of a column which should offer resistance to the last extremity, I received a communication from the General in-chief of the enemy, proposing an armistice that might give time to listen to propositions which may be made by the commissioner of the government of the United States, to put an end to the contest between the two nations. I accepted the armistice, and after having had a meeting of the ministers, I resolved to listen to the *above proposition.*

The suspension of hostilities is always a blessing, *because war is always an evil, particularly after the* failure of grand combinations. To free the capital of its horrors, or at least to retard them, was an emergency which I could not resist, and the more so when it presented the means of arriving at an honorable peace.

When two nations are in a state of war, they enjoy *the right of reciprocally making propositions,* which presuppose the obligation to listen. A perpetual war is an absurdity, because it is a calamity, and the *instinct of self-preservation,* which is *stronger in* nations than in private individuals, counsels us not to refuse any means which may lead to an advantageous settlement. To adopt this step the constitution confers ample powers on me.

Devoted to interests so noble and exalted, I must at all hazards maintain the *prestige* and respect of *the supreme authority; particularly at present,* when if the factions should molest the Government, they would deprive it of the liberty of deliberating, and it would fall into utter insignificance in the presence of our enemies. I will still be more explicit—Attempts at subversive sedition will be punished in an exemplary manner.

I have still a respectable body of troops, and the nation will assist me to maintain its dignity and vindicate its glory. I consider myself as free as if I had just obtained a distinguished victory, and there is no danger that the negotiations of the enemy will impose upon me, when their troops and cannon did not inspire me with fear. We will settle our difficulties amicably, if above all things our honor is saved, and we will again appeal to the sword, if force should be interposed to withhold from us justice and the acknowledgment of the rights of the nation.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Mexico, August 23d, 1847.

MARRIED,

On Thursday morning, the 16th inst., at Springfield, by the Rev. T. V. Moore, JACOB BAUGHMAN, M. D., to Mrs. MARGARET A. ZUG, eldest daughter of Col. Josiah Hood, all of this county.

DIED,

In Newton township, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., Mr. ROBERT M'FARLANE, in the 71st year of his age.

Auditor's Notice.

THE trust account of Peter Barnhart, acting Assignee of John Kinsey, having been referred to me as Auditor to marshall and distribute the assets, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of the appointment on Wednesday the 29th of October next, at my office, in Carlisle. All persons having claims will please hand them in, on or before that day. WM. H. MILLER, Auditor.

September 23, 1847.—3t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of William Sheets, decd., late of Eastpennsborough tp., have been granted by the Register of Cumberland County, to the subscribers residing in said township. All persons having claims against the estate will present them for settlement, and those who are indebted will make payment to

JOHN SHEETS,
JACOB SHEETS,
Adm'rs.

Sept. 23, 1847—6t*

Estate Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Robert McFarlane, late of Newton township, Cumberland county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the subscribers, the first named living in Newville, and the latter in Mifflin township, county aforesaid. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS A. M'KINNEY,
JAMES WOODBURN,
Ex'rs.

September 23, 1847.—6t*

Last Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified that they must pay up immediately, as longer indulgence cannot and will not be granted. "A word to the wise is sufficient." D. H. ARNOLD.

Carlisle, Sept. 23, 1847.

Teachers Wanted.

A MEETING of the Board of School Directors of North Middleton District, will be held on Saturday the 2d day of October next, at the public house of Henry Glass, in Carlisle, for the purpose of examining teachers. All wishing to become teachers will please attend.

ABM. LAMBERTON, Sec'y.

September 23, 1847.—2t

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a public school in the Borough of Newville. The school to commence about the middle of October. Application to be made to the Board of Directors on or before the 30th instant. It will be requisite that applicants be qualified to impart instructions in all the branches usually taught in common schools, and bring with them also established habits of industry.

JOHN S. MORROW, Sec't'y.

September 23, 1847.—3t*

Carriage and Sleigh for Sale.

WILL be sold cheap, if soon applied for, a fine FAMILY CARRIAGE, with safety single tree, &c. *made by Little of Gettysburg, with a set of single* Harness in excellent order. Also a good SLEIGH.

Apply to W. D. SEYMOUR.

September 23, 1847.—tf

1st Reg't. Cumberland Volunteers.

PARADE in Springfield, on Tuesday the 19th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., properly equipt for drill, in summer uniform. By order of the Col. Comdd'g. A. FILER, Adj't.

September 23, 1847.—3t

TO BE FOUND,

AT the wholesale and retail store of CHARLES OGILBY, on East Main street, a few doors below the Market House, one of the largest and best assortments of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, ever exhibited in Carlisle. He is determined to sell so low as to be beyond the reach of all competition. Persons wishing to get bargains will do well to call.

Carlisle, Sept. 23, 1847.

A few more Goods on hand.

THE subscriber has still on hand, a few choice goods, which he will dispose of, *First Cost,* such as fine Cloths, of different qualities, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, French Merinoes, Alapacas, Mou elin de Laines, Cashmeres, Shawls, Silks for dresses, Flannels, Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, &c. &c. Call soon all who want bargains, as I am about to close business. D. H. ARNOLD.

Carlisle, Sept. 23, 1847.

To the Ladies.

THE following articles can be had AT COST, at Arnold's store—Willow Feathers, outside and inside French and common Flowers, cotton and silk Rushes and Caps, together with a general assortment of trimmings. Call soon, for we shall close up our business in a short time. D. H. ARNOLD.

Carlisle, Sept. 23, 1847.

Stoves! Stoves!

Philadelphia Stove Works,

Washington Avenue, above Noble Street, on the Delaware.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced operations at their NEW FOUNDRY, Washington Avenue, above Noble street, where they are *now ready to execute orders,* and would be pleased to see their customers.

On hand a large assortment of STOVES, &c., consisting of Cook's Favorite, for wood and coal; six sizes; Complete Cook, four sizes; Cannon Stoves, eight sizes; Bare Cylinder Stoves, nine sizes; Stanley's Patent Parlor Air Tight Wood Stoves, a handsome and ornamental article, has been much admired, three sizes with Urns; Bases and Oven Plates, five sizes; Nine Plates, plain and boiler top, nine sizes; Salamanders, two sizes; James' Cook improved, Keystone with collars and ovens, Radiator Plates, Air Tight Plates, Round and Oval Boilers and Tea Kettles, Round and Square Urns, Ornaments, Spiders, Hollow-ware, &c. &c.

The above are all of the newest and most approved patterns, and made of the best Charcoal Iron, comprising the most extensive assortment of Stoves ever offered to the public, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Country Merchants are particularly invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all articles purchased of us are delivered at the Railroad Depot, or Steamboat Landings, free of charge.

Particular attention paid to furnishing Dealers with Bake Plates, Grates, Cylinders, Fire Bricks, &c., to suit most of the Stoves in use.

Castings of all kinds done to order, and as we cast every day, a person leaving a pattern in the morning can have the castings same afternoon.

Cash paid for Old Iron.

N. B.—On hand, a few barrels of very superior German Black Lead.

WARNICK, LEIBRANDT & Co.

Phila., Sept.