HERALD & EXP'R.

CARLISLE PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1846.

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WHIG COUNTY MEETING.

The whigs of Cumberland county are requested to assemble in general county meeting, *on Monday evening, the 16th of February*, in Education Hall, in the borough of Carlisle, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent them in the State Convention, which meets in Harrisburg, on the 4th of March next, to nominate a candidate to be supported by the whigs for the office of Canal commissioner. The whigs of the county are earnestly requested to attend.

By order of the Standing Committee.

☞Our paper makes its appearance three days after the usual time this week, in consequence of a failure to receive a supply of paper. The foreign news in our columns was however given to a large portion of our readers in an 'Extra' on Wednesday morning.

MR. LIPPARD'S LECTURES.—Our engagements did not permit us to hear more than two of the series of lectures, delivered in Education Hall this week, by Mr. Geo. Lippard, of Philadelphia. The lectures are *unique* in design, and the battle-fields of the Revolution, are described with a graphic accuracy and beauty of diction that vividly portrays the sanguinary scenes of Freedom's glorious struggle.

The wild and tragic legends which are associated with the hallowed scenes of the Revolution, are introduced with thrilling effect and richly enhance the interest of the lectures.

The lecturer's peculiar enunciation, however, we did not think calculated to give the highest effect to his beautiful productions. Apart from this they elicited the warmest expressions of admiration from his audience.

County Sabbath Convention.

Agreeably to public notice, a large number of delegates from various religious denominations, together with others, from the several boroughs and townships of this county, assembled in the M. E. Church, of this borough, yesterday, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the proper public observance of the Sabbath.

The convention met at 10 o'clock, A. M. and was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—JOHN CLENDENNIN.

Vice Presidents—W. B. MULLEN, SAMUEL COYLE, JOHN HARPER, JAMES WEAKLY, JOHN MOORE, REV. A. SHARP, REV. MR. MOODY.

Secretaries—SAML. ELLIOTT, J. W. CRAIGHEAD.

The entire proceedings will be given in our next. The resolutions of the convention elicited much discussion, and many interesting facts in relation to the observance of the Sabbath.

☞The Cumberland county Temperance Society held its annual meeting, on Friday evening last, when an address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Cross, and the officers for the ensuing year elected.

On Saturday evening, Mr. P. S. WHITE, of Philadelphia, delivered an eloquent address, before the Order of the Sons of Temperance, and a crowded auditory of ladies and gentlemen.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Our last advices from Washington are, that in the House the Oregon debate is resumed, with a probability that the resolution to give "notice" will pass. In the Senate, Mr. Allen's resolutions have been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and a violent debate has sprung up on a motion to make an appropriation for new war steamers. Mr. Cass in refering to the preparations going on in England, has declared it to be his opinion that war between the two countries is inevitable.

☞In Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, the effect of the foreign news was most favorable, and manifested itself in an advance of stocks, and a better feeling in the money and merchandize market. FLOUR has rather *fallen* in Philadelphia; a sale of 800 bbls. was made on Monday, at $5.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday, 64 to 21, instructing our Senators in Congress and requesting our Representatives to oppose any increase in the rate of postage.

☞JAMES HOBAN, Esq. U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia, died on Monday last week, in prime of life, and much lamented.

☞Henry Clay, arrived at New Orleans, on the 13th. His reception at that place, and on every part of the route, was cordial and enthusiastic.

☞In the appointments of visitation of Right Rev. Bishop Potter, of the Episcopal Church, we notice the 10th of Febuary is fixed for his visit to Carlisle.

Oliver Oldschool says, Mr. Walker's Tariff Bill, now nearly ready to be sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, is shadowed forth in his report. Read that and you will know what his bill is.

Robert F. Carson, late Treasurer of Clinton county, lost $2800 of trust money in Harrisburg a few days since; whether in a foul or fair way is not yet known.

SPEED OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.—The news by the Hibernia set all the locomotives at work East, North, and South. The run was made in some instances at 50 miles per hour.

State Temperance Convention.

We learn from the Harrisburg papers, that the annual State Temperance Convention assembled in that borough on Wednesday last. The Convention having been temporarily organized by the appointment of Judge Bucher, of Dauphin, as Chairman, and Dr. Day, of Cumberland, as Secretary, a committee was then appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the convention.—The committee reported the following, who were unanimously elected:

President:

Rev. D. MORRIS, of Bucks county.

Vice Presidents:

Hon. H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, Allegheny,
WM. B. DORAN, Philadelphia,
W. J. DEVENT, Cumberland,
JOHN ZEIGENFUSS, Northampton,
JAMES WRIGHT, Lancaster,
A. K. M'CLURE, Perry,
GEO. S. KEMBLE, Dauphin,
R. J. GALLOWAY, Fayette,
Rev. Mr. M'KINNEY, Huntingdon,
Dr. J. LONGSHORE, Bucks,
Rev. J. ULRICH, Adams,
THOMAS M'CLEER, York,
P. S. WHITE, Philadelphia.

Secretaries:

Dr. Ira Day, of Cumberland,
J. M. Willis Geist, of Harrisburg,
Valentine Hummel, jr.
J. K. Willard.

The following resolution is one of the most important passed by the convention, and embodies the opinions of the friends of Temperance generally:

Resolved, That in view of the manifest evils arising out of the licensed traffic in intoxicating liquors, this Convention earnestly recommends the speedy and thorough circulation of petitions throughout the State, praying the Legislature to pass a law giving to the voters of each election district the privilege to decide at the polls whether such licenses shall be granted in said districts; and that in each district which may decide against the present form of license, houses of public entertainment shall be licensed by the Courts without the privilege to sell intoxicating drinks, which houses so licensed shall be under the control of the Court granting the license.

Rev. Dr. Dewitt, P. S. White and Rev. Mr. Gere, were appointed a committee to draft a petition to the above effect, to be signed by the officers of the convention, and formally presented to the Legislature.

The convention adjourned after a session of two days, which passed off harmoniously. About one hundred and twenty members were in attendance, comprising many gentlemen of distinction and talents.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The Locofocos still evince as much hostility to the sale of the public works as ever. Mr. McFarland of Indiana, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, a few days since, directing the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill providing for the sale of the public works, but it was at once voted down by a vote of 52 to 42. The people can never hope for any relief from the oppressive burden of public debt which now hangs over them, so long as Locofocoism prevails in the State.—That party would rather heap more taxes upon the people than give up the public works, and thus loose this fruitful source of public plunder, MORE TAXES, AND NO SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS! is their party cry.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13th, 1846.

Editor U. S. Gazette—Sir: The schooner Julia has just arrived from Vera Cruz, having left on the 30th of December. Mr. Hoffman bearer of despatches from Mr. Slidell to Mr. Buchanan, came passenger. Our minister, as I am informed, is determined to remain at Mexico for the present, although the Government has not recognized him. Mr. William S. Parrott, Secretary to the Legation had reached Mexico. The revolution of Gen. Paredes has the appearance of being successful; he was approaching the Capital with an army of 9,000 men, but government is fortifying the city, and seems determined to struggle severely for its defence, though I should not be surprised to see it yielded without any bloodshed. Puebla and the northern towns have declared against Paredes, but Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Jalapa are in his power. At Vera Cruz the movement was consumated on the 23d ult. Gen. Herrera had been invested by the Chambers with the Supreme power as dictator for six months, so as to enable government to prosecute the resistance with energy. I have full files of papers before me, but have no time to extract any further intelligence; in fact, the substance of the news is contained in the above.

In addition to the information communicated in the letter of our correspondent, we find interesting items in the New Orleans Topic of the 13th.

The army of opposition to Paredes, is commanded by Gen. Bustamente as chief, and Gen. Rorregon his second in command.—They are indefatigable in their exertions to quell the revolt, and about 3,000 guns have been given out among the citizens.

Gen. Paredes had seized upon the public treasury of the fair at St. Juan, which had been committed to his charge; on the 23d ult. a salute from the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, under the command of Cassanova, announced the declaration of the army and navy in his favor. On the same day Paredes was within three days march of the city of Mexico, and it was expected that the gates of that city would soon be open to him. Perote has also declared in his favor, and his numerous cavalry were in the immediate vicinity of the town. The cities of Orizava and Guanajuahto espoused his cause as soon as his troops appeared. Puebla had declared against him but the troops there, under Gen. Inclan, had refused to march to Mexico, and it was expected that they would go over to Paredes.

Herrera has had the dictorial power conferred upon him by authorizing the Governors of Provinces to act according to their judgement, and the consequence has been the exercise of a most intolerable despotism. Imprisonments were made without distinction of persons, and even Archbishop Gardunas has been obliged to fly from persecution, visited upon him. Gen. Ampudia had gone over to the revolutionists and Gen. Amonde was concealed.

Pa. Legislature.

HARRISBURG, January 19, 1846.

James Ross Snowden was to-day duly re-elected State Treasurer, and a resolution to delay action on the Tariff Resolutions until the first Monday of Feburary next.

It appears that orders were received here yesterday from Washington, by the leaders of the Locofoco party, requesting them to delay action on the Tariff for a few weeks, and that Pennsylvania might rest secure that her interests would be protected by the committee at Washington. The arrival of news from England that Sir Robert Peel had resigned, and that a new ministry was being organized by Lord Russel, was chosen as a suitable pretext to effect this object of delay in our Legislature. Accordingly, Mr. Burrill, who stands at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, and aspires also to be the leader of the Democracy, and the exponent of the Executive will in doubtful matters, this morning moves the resolution above referred to, making the Tariff Resolutions from the Senate, together with those on the House file, the order of the day on next Tuesday two weeks.

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend by making the resolutions the order for to-morrow. Mr. Burnside then moved to amend by fixing to-morrow week, and in this shape the subject was debated some time beyond the usual hour for adjournment, when Mr. Burnside's motion was agreed to by a vote of 51 to 47—the Whigs all voting for immediate action.

IN SENATE.—The mammoth petition of 11,000 ladies of Philadelphia, asking for liberty to the citizens of each district to vote on the question, of license or no license within their respective limits, was presented by Mr. Conman. It is many yards in length, and is good evidence of the benevolent intentions of the fair petitioners. Whether the measure they ask for would be productive of the ends they desire, is a question which deserves serious consideration. The petitioners cannot be heard at the ballot-box; let their voice be regarded here.

Mr. Fegeley submitted a joint resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 10th of March. The Oregon Resolutions from the House were received and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Sterigere, Gillis, Chapman, Crabb and Sullivan.

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1846.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House the first annual report of the Erie Canal Company.

Mr. Pumroy, of Franklin, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Inland Navigation to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the running of boats and cars on the canals and railroads of the Commonwealth on the Sabbath day, which was agreed to—Yeas 64, Nays 24.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the Auditor General was requested to furnish a list of the Domestic Creditors of the Commonwealth, whose names appear as holders of Certificates, together with the amount and denominations of their several certificates.

On motion of Mr. Hill, of Montgomery, the Committee of Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of taxing all transfers of Public Stocks in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Magehan offered a resolution, directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of equalizing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and other Law Judges of this Commonwealth, so as to allow each the same compensation till they all come under the provisions of the Act to reduce the expenses of the Government.

Mr. Burnsides, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported *adversely* on the petitions asking that married men may be allowed to transfer property acquired by themselves, without the incumbrance of *dower*—also adverse to compelling creditors to take property of their debtors at two-thirds its appraised value.

The bill appropriating $30,000 for the completion of the Eastern Reservoir of the Pennsylvania Canal, was read a second and a third time and passed, and sent to the Senate. Mr. Magehan endeavored to get up an appropriation to the Western Reservoir also, but it was voted down.

IN SENATE, a memorial was received from the Directors of the Bank of Commerce of Philadelphia, asking for a re-charter, also from those of the Bank of North America.—A motion to take up the right of Way Bill for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was lost by a tie vote, 14 to 14.

Interests.—The bill from the House, making appropriation for the payment of the Febuary and August Interest on the Public Debt, passed final reading, and only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law.

January 23, 1846.

The Speakers laid before their respective Houses the memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, in favor of the incorporation of a company to construct a continuous railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, by the nearest and best route; and against allowing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the right of way to Pittsburg. Petitions were also presented on various other subjects in the Senate.

A few private bills were reported, and one or two acted upon, when, on motion of Mr. Sullivan, the Senate took up, in Committee of the Whole, the Bill granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the right of way to Pittsburg through this Commonwealth. The bill was debated some time in committee, and a number of amendments were offered, some of which were agreed to, when on motion the committee rose and were refused leave to sit again, so the bill came up in its original shape on second reading. And the Senate adjourned.

Janurry 27, 1846.

THE TARIFF.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer says, the discussion on the Tariff resolutions was resumed yesterday in the House of Representatives. The resolutions of the Senate, declaring in favor of the Tariff of 1842, came up in that body in order, when Mr. Burrell, (loco) moved to substitute a series of resolutions which may be construed to mean any thing or nothing at at all, like the celebrated "Kane letter," of Mr. Polk's. The truth is, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, or rather the leaders, are shamefully truckling to the National administration, and preparing the way to desert the protective policy and transfer the party to the support of the rank free trade doctrines of Mr. Polk. They may succeed in this as they have succeeded in other humbugs, but they will find it a little harder to gull the people on this question than they may imagine.

In the course of the debate to-day, Messrs. Magehan, Brackenridge and Barthologew, made able speeches in defence of the Tariff of 1842. They successfully exposed the miserable shuffling of the locofocos on this question, and showed the importance of sustaining the Tariff *as it is*.

Mr. WEBB, of Bradford, took strong ground in opposition to the Tariff of 1842, which he denounced as the most odious and oppressive tariff ever adopted by any American Congress. He referred to the efforts of many Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania in the late Presidential campaign to rob the Whigs of the paternity of this measure, and claim it for the democrats, and denounced it as disgraceful to the democratic party. It was not so, he said, in his county. It was a Whig measure, and there it was so proclaimed and opposed. He was decidedly in favor of its repeal.

January 28, 1846.

SENATE.—There are eleven new counties asked for this session in different parts of the State, but it is doubtful whether new counties are established. Petitions for, and remonstrances against them, are every day presented in great numbers.

Mr. Bigler of Clearfield reported an *important* Bill this morning; important, because it is so if practicable. It is entitled "An Act to provide for the gradual payment of the State Debt." It proposes the establishment of a sinking fund, by raising revenue in the following manner. A tax on all inheritances, both lineal and collateral—on the lineal 55 on the $100 inherited—on collateral as now taxed. It also proposes a plan to ascertain the value of property in every county in the Commonwealth, and also the value of each man's property. That the proportional debt be assessed upon each property in the State; that every owner of any estate shall have the privilege of paying the amount so assessed, with a deduction of 15 per cent. discount, provided payment is made in three years, and to have a certificate of discharge in full of such estate for any other liability to taxes to pay the present State debt. These are some of the features of the bill, which I will send you as soon as I obtain a copy.

The resolution to adjourn the Legislature on the 10th day of March, was passed by a vote of 28 to 2.

Mr. Quay offered a resolution calling upon the Auditor General to inform the Senate, by what authority the sum of $1500 was given to J. J. McCahen, an agent to collect money, and what was the nature of the services rendered—which was agreed to.

Congressional.

The House debate on the Oregon question was suspended for several days prior to the arrival of the steamer, and little else of interest has since transpired. We may now expect a renewal of the debate.

The Senate in Executive session on Thursday rejected the nomination of Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania, to the Bench of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Baldwin. The vote was large and the majority decisive—29 to 22. The result it is said was in conformity with the Report of the Judiciary Committee, who had examined the case very thoroughly.

On Tuesday, January 20th, Mr. Allen gave notice that he would on the ensuing Friday call up his motion relative to foreign interference. (The previous proceedings in this case will be found on our first page.) But the Senate again thwarted his views, when Friday came, by adjourning over to Monday.

The House took up the report of the Committee on elections, concluding with a Resolution that Mr. Brockenborough of Florida, was illegally returned. The majority and minority reports of the Committees were then read to the House, the latter sustaining the rights of the sitting member, and the former of the claimant.

A warm debate ensued on this question, which continued through the day.

In Senate, on Wednesday, Mr Bagby presented his resolutions for amending the Constitution of the United States—making the term of President and Vice President six years, and rendering these officers forever after ineligible—also making members of Congress ineligible to those offices while members, and for four years thereafter; also ineligible to the Cabinet offices.

In the House the Florida election case was the chief topic of debate.

On Thursday in the House a communication was received from the Treasury Department, giving a statement of the amount paid for the printing of Congress from 1813 to the present time. That of the Senate is $571,737, and that of the House, $1,270,813.

The Florida election case was debated by Mr. Brockenbrough, the claimant of the seat. Mr. Cabell of Florida, before the debate commenced, desired to make two propositions to the member who claimed his seat. He would first propose to him to adopt the pending motion of the member from S. C. (Mr. Simons,) and recommit the whole subject without debate to the Committee on elections, with instructions to allow both the contestant and himself the privilege of obtaining evidence from Florida.

If the gentleman should decline this he would propose to him to save the House all further trouble upon the subject to resign his seat, if the contestant would resign his claim, and commit the question back to the people of Florida. He came here with a most undoubted right to his seat, and he believed the people of Florida would send him back.

Mr. Brookenbrough the claimant, declined these propositions with some feeling, and then proceeded to demonstrate his right to the seat held by Mr. Cabell.

On *Friday* and *Saturday*, the Senate was not in Session, and in the House the Florida contested election was the only subject of interest touched. The debate on that question continued through both days and at the close Mr. Brockenbrough was admitted to the seat in the place of Mr. Cabell. The majority in his favor was only fifteen—in the House where his party have a majority of more than 60—so strong was the evidence of right against him. It has become a proverb that a Locofoco majority can do any thing they please; but in this instance it seems the dose was too strong for some of the party. Mr. Chipman, a radical, among the number.

Arrival of the Hibernia!

Twenty-two days later from Europe—Restoration of the Peel Ministry—Reception of the President's Message—the welcome reception of Polk's Anti-Tariff doctrines—the Corn Laws not repealed—Pacific indications.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston, on Friday last, bringing news twenty-two days later from Europe, which was immediately carried through by extraordinary express, to New York and Philadelphia, reaching the latter city at 7 o'clock, on Saturday morning. We are indebted to the Philadelphia 'North American' for an 'extra.'

The most remarkable if not the most important item of intelligence is the restoration of the Peel Ministry, Lord John Russel having failed in his efforts to organize a new Cabinet. The main cause of the failure was the refusal of Lord Grey to form a part of the Government, if Lord Palmerston was placed at the head of the Foreign Department. Sir Robert and his party have therefore been again called into office.

The President's Message was received in England with great calmness, and produced no warlike demonstrations. Public sentiment in England is evidently in favor of Peace, and besides that Mr. Polk's proposition to reduce the Tariff is so much in accordance with English interests, and has pleased them so decidedly that they seem disposed to defer harsh strictures upon the Oregon portion of it.

The question of the Repeal of the Corn Laws is still in suspense.

The alarm excited respecting a famine is subsiding, and the price of bread-stuffs is giving way.

The Money market is easier, and wild speculations in railways have almost entirely ceased.

With regard to the Flour Markets in England, the monthly circulars state, that "at present current prices, a ruinous loss must attend an importation of Flour from the United States."

The President's Message reached England by the packeship 'Sea,' Capt. Freeman, on the afternoon of the 22d ult. in 17 days from New York. It was immediately expressed to London by Wilmer & Smiths' 'European Times,' whose messenger reached the Metropolis in six hours from Liverpool. From London copies of the important document were expressed to Folkstone, thence to the French coast and on to Paris and Germany.

ENGLISH COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The London *Times* will, of course, be looked to. It is in every respect the most powerful and influential Journal upon politics and politics, in the world; and although in the general tendency of its course it is Conservative, yet it spares no party when it thinks fairly earns its censure. In regard to the Message, the Times speaks generally in a tone of cool and well-bred contempt.

On the subject of the Tariff Mr. Polk's Free Trade notions exactly please the Times—as indeed all the other papers. Your English Journal, whether Whig, Tory, Radical or Conservative, is sure to pat Brother Jonathan on the back whenever he talks about his Free Trade predilections. On this subject the humanity is truly wonderful! As to Oregon the Times says, after a somewhat searching analysis of the Message:

The terms of the Message imply, then, the alternative of war, or conclusive negotiation. War is too monstrous to be though of for a moment, except after every effort at a compromise has been exhausted. Britain and America must be too sensible of their mutual benefits, mutual dependence, and mutual respect, to peril the substantial blessings they now enjoy, and are daily multiplying in the relations of peace, for the bloody and precarious glories of war. It is all but impossible that two great and kindred nations, after heading so wide a breach, and helping one another to so great a common prosperity, should become mutual and unnatural destroyers for a mere point of honor, for a remote wilderness, separated from both by a journey of many months by stormy seas, and almost impassable rocks and deserts. Unless Mr. Polk is merely trifling with words, and secretly scoffing at the universal sentiments of humanity, he is himself incapable of so great an outrage and injury on the country of his ancestors, on the land of his birth, and the whole race of man.—What means he by saying that he has adopted the maxim, "to ask nothing that is not right, and submit to nothing that is wrong?" That the Union should be anxious to heal the sore, and should think it unmanly and impolitical to bequeath a quarrel to posterity, is natural enough. That they should think to strengthen their claims with strong language is also in conformity with many examples. But if the decision is to be speedy, it can only be by negotiation, either by reference, or by a recurrence to the method which, in the disputed boundary on our Canadian frontier, proved so entirely successful.

Next in importance to the Times is the *Morning Chronicle*—the avowed organ of the great Whig Party in Great Britain, a Journal of the highest order of ability, and greatly relied on by the educated and thinking classes. The view it takes of the Message is that Mr. Polk is the representative of the Western Agricultural Interest—having been elected by it—and that if that is conciliated by Great Britain repealing the Corn Laws the President will be pacific, and *vice versa*. We take the following extract from the Chronicle.

"One of the great objects of the West is to establish an intimate *commercial alliance* with England. Had the probabilities of a speedy consummation of such an alliance been as strong two months ago as they are now, the tone of the President's Message would have been widely different from what it is. Taking his cue from his party * * * *. The next budget of news which America receives from Europe, will convey the intelligence of *significant movements which are taking place, or which are about to take place, on this side of the Atlantic*—movements in which the Americans are, perhaps, as largely interested as is England—and the progress of which they will see, is now as irresistible, as is the fall of their own Niagara. They will then learn that during the short time which intervened, the "strong Government" has fallen—that Lord John Russel has been the Prime Minister of England, and that he is once again the leading politician in opposition, and that Sir Robert Peel is re-constructing his Cabinet, a task in which he can only succeed, if he wishes that Cabinet to stand, by establishing his Government on the broad basis of the repeal of the Corn Laws. The issue of all this is clear, and not the least obvious fact connected with it is, that peace with England is henceforth the best policy of America. In spite, therefore of this blustering and belligerent Message, the news which will soon reach America, will produce such an effect upon the popular mind as, evinced by Congressional inaction in respect to Oregon, will render a document, which circumstances might have made formidable, as harmless, if not as amusing as a nursery rhyme.

The following is an extract from the European Times, published by Wilmer and Smith.

"One cause, perhaps, why the Message has agreeably disappointed expectation here, is, the well timed observations, in which it indulges respecting a liberal Tariff. If the Oregon is the *bane*, the proposed reduction of the tariff is the *antidote* in the new President's Message to Congress. The style of the document has elicited praise, and although Mr. Polk has been snubbed by European publicalists as a *nouvel homme* he has given proof, in this much criticised document, of the possession of literary powers that command respect, if they do not always force conviction.

"Since the Message came to hand, another arrival has brought us the correspondence laid before Congress between the British and American Ministers on the subject of the Oregon. The misfortune of such documents is, that they are too voluminous for the perusal of the great world. The London Times has devoted a series of articles to the consideration of this correspondence, more particularly with reference to the two points upon which Mr. Buchanan insists, namely, first, the title arising from prior occupancy, and, secondly, the cession of the Spanish claim to the United States. The paper in question endeavors to shew that the maintenance of these two rights is incompatible; that if one is correct, the other cannot be sustained.

"The prior occupation, and the after cession may be cited as distinct facts, but they cannot confer the title. Two bad titles can no more make a good one, than two affirmatives can make a negative." We should like to have presented our readers with these articles, as they are considered in this country to be able, if not unanswerable expositions of the subject, but as they appeared only a day or two preceding the sailing of the steamer, when our columns were crowded with the statistical information, to which we had previously pledged ourselves, we are reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure.

"Upon the whole then, if the Message has not given all the satisfaction, in England, which the friends and well-wishers of America desire, *it has its favorable point.—that of FREE TRADE:* and the *pending triumph of Free Trade principles, will in all probability, be accompanied by a satisfactory adjustment of that bone of contention*—the Oregon. Polk and Peel *agree* as to the necessity of the first—why not of the last alternative?"

The *Examiner*—one of the oldest and most influential of the weeklies—considers the Oregon question in a very amicable and reasonable light.

BRITISH WAR SHIPS.—The British Admiralty's movements in steam frigate building is now in full activity. During the last week two steamers have been launched, each having engines of 500 horse power, and several more are preparing for immediate equipment for sea.

IRELAND.—The State of Ireland is still unsettled, and O'Connel has declared himself to be a firm supporter of the Corn Law League.

FRANCE.—The French Chambers have been reopened by Louis Philippe in person. The reception of the Message in France was somewhat of a character with what it met in it met in England—very little sensation.—The Journal des Debats hits it hard, however, and especially in that part of it, which contains the allusion to France.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, January 3d, 1846.

The past month was for the most part gloomy for trade generally, and the money market, but the latter has become more easy in the last ten days, with some revival of confidence, and a rather more healthy tone than prevailed at the departure of the last steamer.

The Corn Markets are in a peculiar state, on account of the uncertainty which exists as to the Corn Law question, it being universally believed that the Government contemplates an important change, the precise nature of which cannot be expected to transpire until the meeting of Parliament on the 22d inst.—It is generally expected that the sliding scale will be abolished, and a fixed duty substituted; and some who look for this expect the duty in the first place to be as high as 10s or 12s per quarter, with an anual reduction till it reaches a low or nominal rate, while some others calculate on a duty of 6s or 8s per quarter to begin with, accompanied by comprehensive measures of Free Trade in other respects. In the mean time, however, the market indicates the probability of moderate prices, Flour in bond being 27s a 28s, and sour 24s per bbl, with little or no speculative operations going on. It is manifest that all idea of *scarcity* has passed away, though there may still be much suffering amongst the indigent population, particularly in Ireland, from the failure in the potatoe crop. It is though not improbable that this may induce the admission of Indian Corn duty free, as a temporary measure. The present duty on it is 5s per quarter, and it is in some demand at our quotations for export to Ireland. The duty on Wheat remains at 14s per quarter, and on Flour 8s 2d per bbl.

☞The rumor gathers strength that our Administration is engaged in some secret negotiation at London with that of Great Britain, by which our Protective Policy is to be sold out to England for certain desired concessions in regard to Oregon. We are consoled by the reflection that *no such Treaty can receive the constitutional approval of the Senate*, to which a two-thirds vote is requisite. Every consideration of principle, sound policy and national dignity combine to dissuade from such a treaty. The Oregon Question can never be wisely or properly blended with matters so utterly foreign from it as the adjustment of the respective Tariffs of the two nations. We ought not to buy deserts of rock and snow in Northern Oregon by the sale of the industry and prosperity of our people at home. What belongs to us on the Pacific, let us claim and stand for, until negotiation or arbitration shall extinguish antagonist pretensions. We shall surely obtain our own there, if we rely on the proper means of securing it, and what do we want more? Great Britain can repeal her Corn Laws if she sees fit; Mr. Polk and his supporters have full power to overthrow our Protective Tariff. Why, then, should this Tariff question be dragged into a Boundary Treaty, and the country thus precluded from returning to our present system, should fresh experience prove its overthrow as disastrous as like changes have hitherto been? Let every lover of National Independence stand fast for the right to make our own laws, and to alter them when we see fit, without asking permission of a Foreign Power. This is a matter of vital import, on which there should not be two opinions among American Freemen.—*New York Tribune.*

☞A reporter from the London Morning Chronicle is at Washington for the purpose of reporting the proceedings of the Congress for that paper.

Latest from Mexico.

By the arrival, on the 14th instant, of the United States Brig Porpoise, at Pensacola, (12 days from Vera Cruz,) the intelligence of a revolution in Mexico has been confirmed.

It appears that on the morning of the 30th, the troops relied upon by the government to defend it against Paredes *pronounced* in his favor; and the government entered into terms of capitulation with General Paredes. He entered and took the city on that day without opposition.

The rumor was, that Gen. Paredes manifested less opposition to the reception of Mr. Slidell than the late President, Herrera.

TEXAS.—By the arrival of the steamship McKim, Capt. Lewis, 38 hours from Galveston, we learn that a proclamation has been issued by President Jones, convening the Legislature of the State of Texas, at Austin, on Monday the 16th of Feburary next, for the purpose of organizing a State Government, and "other measures for the general welfare."

The Hon. Charles Elliott, the British Minister, arrived at Galveston in the steamship, New York, on Monday, the 12th inst.

The army at Corpus Christi has improved a good deal in health; in the last week or two.

Abner Parke, who has been in jail for some time, on charge of guilty participation in the Warren tragedy, in New Jersey, for which two men have already suffered the extreme penalty of the law, was discharged from custody on Friday.

MR BUCHANAN.—*More Rumors.*—The last report from Washington is that President Polk will not part with James Buchanan from the Cabinet, and that Peter D. Vroom, Esq., of New Jersey will go upon the bench of the Supreme.

FOR OREGON.—The ship Brooklyn, sent out by Messrs. A. G. and A. W. Benson, sails for Oregon on Saturday next, from New York, via Cape Horn, with one hundred and seventy passengers. The voyage will occupy nearly seven months. Messrs. Benson have before sent several vessels to Oregon.

NO CHANGES IN THE WEATHER WILL materially affect the body if the blood is pure. Every individual, even the most diseased, has within him a germ or root of that original pure blood of our common mother Eve; which germ of pure blood is the supporter of his life, and is in constant struggle to throw off the heterogeneous, corrupt humors, which are the causes of disease in the individual. By purging the body of the diseased individual of its bad humors, you allow the germ of pure blood to gain ground and it make blood of a better quality; and so on progressively till the whole mass is regenerated; for the good principle or good pure blood, is always striving to promote it out over the bad or diseased humors. Let all who wish to be of a fine healthy habit; who wish to have a sound mind in a sound body; who desire to be able to sing without injury, the continual changes of this climate; who desire to have health enjoyed, use the BRANDRETH PILLS, which will effectually cleanse the blood of all bad or corrupt humors, and restore the human body to the state of health enjoyed before the introduction of mineral medicines. Remember Brandreth's Pills place within the reach of all health and happiness.

Sold by CHARLES HARNITZ Agent for Carlisle.
Stephen Culbertson, Shippensburg.
H. Freeman, Jun. New Cumberland.
A. J. Rogers, Mechanicsburg.
A. G. Miller, White Peter H. O.
M. Bixler, Shiremanstown.
J. & S. A. Coyle, Hogestown.
Jacob K. Ike, Dickinson.
S. L. Spangler, Newville.
Rev. A. Bolton, Middlesex.

CONSUMPTION.—There is perhaps no disease with which our country is so fearfully which sweeps of annually so many victims as that fell destroyer of the human frame—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the pestilent scourge pursues its victims, and the portals of the grave are crowded with the victims of this destroyer. No wonder it is so feared from its blighting influence.—No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle-aged, and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The whole family of the human race are subject to it, and when once the system is prostrate to the attacks of other ills and whose good deeds prepare him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, find consumption fastening his fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world, ever bright to minds which look on life only on days well spent.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the danger, which lurks in our changeable and fickle clime? We think there may be. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering World as such. It needs not the "adventious aid" of a long string of testimonial certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public and "WAR ON FAME"

the name of its inventor, as a benefactor of his species.

For sale by SAMUEL ELLIOT, agent for Carlisle.
Angle & Brentzer, Shippensburg.
Lewis Pengle, Chambersburg.

☞Drowsiness, Swimming of the Head, a roaring noise in the Ears, Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are almost delightful medicine for carrying off a cold, because they expel from the system all morbid and corrupt humors, (the cause of every kind of disease) in so easy and natural a manner, that the body is relieved of all its sufferings as if by magic. Four or five of said Indian vegetable Pills taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time remove the most violent case of cold, but if used occasionally afterwards, will keep the system so completely free from all bad humors, that disease in any form will be absolutely impossible.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion and purify the blood, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, by wafting drive disease of every name from the body.

☞OBSERVE.—Purchase only of the advertised agents, or, at the Office of the General Depot, No. 100 Race street, Philadelphia, and be particular to ask for WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines, which, in order to receive, are made, in outward appearance, closely to resemble the above wonderful Pills.

☞The genuine medicine can be obtained at the store of CHARLES OGILBY, opposite Martin's Hotel, on East High street, Carlisle.

Philadelphia Market

THURSDAY EVEENG, Jan. 29th.

Flour—The market is dull, and fair brands freely offered at $5; the only tranaction we are advised of are 500 bbls; common brands at $4,90, and 100 bbls scraped at $4,65.—Nothing reported in Rye or Corn Meal. No arrivals, and all kinds inactive. Wheat is held too high for millers to operate; we quote at 105 to 108c. Corn dull at 62 a 63c, for Southern yellow. Cloverseed without much inquiry at $5,63½ at 5, as in quality. Whiskey in bbls, scarce at 23½ a 24 c.

MARRIED.

In Lancaster, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Dr. Bowman, Col. JACOB S. HALDEMAN, to Miss C. R. HUMMEL, both of Harrisburg.

On the 22d instant, in this place, by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr. JOHN G. SKILES, to Miss SARAH JANE MARTIN, both of the vicinity of Newville.

Near New Cumberland, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John G. Fritchey, Mr. JAMES MATEER, Jr., of Cumberland county, to Miss AMELIA H., daughter of Mr. David Carmony, of York county.

On Tuesday the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. N. Hoffman, Mr. CARL DEUTSCH, to Miss BARBARA ANN WOOD, both of this county.

Pine Oil and Lard Lamps.

THE subscriber has received Murphy's improved Pine Oil and Lard Lamps which will be sold low by G. W. Hitner. jan. 28.

Sand Soap.

Just received Strain's improved perfumed Sand Balls for cleansing, whitening and beautifying the hands and prevent chapping. G. W. Hitner.

French Lawn Handkerchiefs.

Just received a few Revlens Bordered Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs. G. W. Hitner. jan. 28.

Cambric Insertings.

A SPLENDID assortment of Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings just opened by Geo. W. Hitner. jan 28.