HERALD & EXP'R.

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1846.

For Canal Commissioner.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

☞ The absence of the Editor from his post, will, we trust, be a sufficient apology for all errors and omissions in to-day's paper.

☞ In court, Monday, April 13, 1846, on motion of James H Graham, Esq. Carson C. Moore, Esq. was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of Cumberland county.

☞ The foreign intelligence received by the Caledonia will be found on the fourth page, giving an account of the great battle between the British and Natives in India.

☞ Our warmest thanks are due to the Hon. Simon Cameron for a map of Oregon.

☞ On our first page will be found two letters from Washington giving the last of the Webster and Ingersoll controversy. The vile slanderer, who would have been a *Tory* is completely floored!

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the new advertisements in to-day's Herald. They will perceive that Mr. Gray and Son have on hand quite an extensive and elegant assortment of Dry Goods, &c. which they will dispose of on reasonable terms. Messrs. Stevenson & Mehaffey announce a fresh supply of Drugs, Chemical, Medicines, &c. and Mr. John P. Lyne has re-furnished his already well stocked store with a new cargo of cutlery, cedarware, glassware, and indeed with almost every article in the Hardware line. Our country friends should call and examine the various stocks of goods, if not to purchase, at least to feast their eyes upon the beauties they display.

MELANCHOLY.—We regret to learn that on Monday last Mr. GEORGE BELTZHOOVER, of South Middleton township, was drowned in the Yellow Breeches creek within sight of his own dwelling. He was crossing the stream upon a narrow plank, when he accidently missed his footing, and was precipitated into the water, and before assistance could be rendered, the vital spark had fled. The body was recovered and interred on Tuesday morning. Mr. Beltzhoover was an aged wealthy and respectable citizen, and his untimely end is sincerely deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

ECONOMY.—Accoring to the promise of his friends, Mr. Polk's Administration was to be a very economical one—but witness the fulfilment of the same. Mr. Stewart, member of Congress from this State, declared in his seat in the house the other day, that Mr. Polk had expended about eight millions of dollars more than had been expended last year! This is economy with a vengance!

☞ Both branches of the Legislature adjourned on Wednesday the 22d instant, after a session of 106 days. Upwards of 459 acts have been passed.

The following are among the most important:—An act making appropriations for the expenses of government; an act to increase the revenues of the Commonwealth, and reduce the public debt; and an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and an act granting the right of way to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

☞ THE TARIFF.—The N. York Courier says:—"*We wish those* wise men in Congress who insist that the Tariff occasions high prices, could find time to pass through some of the fine warehouses in which our cloths, cassimeres, and twills, in wool; and fancy prints, calicoes, sheetings and shirtings, in cotton, are so perfectly displayed; and thus convince themselves, by comparison of samples and prices with like goods imported from abroad before the Tariff of 1842, that the American fabrics, while equal, and often superior, in quality, in texture, in color, and in taste, are many of them one-half, and all of them much, cheaper.

The Tariff of 1842 is now just producing that effect which among others, was predicted by its friends—that, if let alone, it would necessarily produce such an amount of competition among domestic manufacturers as would assuredly reduce prices to the *minimum* at which the goods could be made; yet this is the moment taken for interfering with a law so beneficial."

BENEFIT OF INSURANCE.—We learn that Mr. JACOB HEFFNER, whose Ware-house was destroyed some weeks ago, by fire, called upon the Managers of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, on Saturday last, who promptly paid him four hundred dollars the amount of his insurance. This is timely relief to Mr. H. and will enable him to repair all damages. Our Farmers and business men should at once have their property insured, so that when accidents do happen, the loss will not fall so heavily upon them.

The Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, since its organization, has been the means of repairing much individual loss, as the managers promptly pay all just demands upon the treasury. Mr. MICHAEL P. ECK, is the Agent for Carlisle. See advertisement in another column.

The Court House and clerks' offices in Chambersburg, Pa. were burglariously entered on Thursday night, and robbed of about thirty dollars and a gold pen belonging to one of the clerks.

QUESTIONS.—The New York Globe says, among other reasons, James K. Polk was nominated and elected.

"*Because he was opposed to the ABOMINABLE Tariff of 1842.*"

Some people about these diggins wish to know whether that is a fact."

Right of Way.

☞ The construction of the Central Rail Road would develope no new resources in Pennsylvania, for it goes through the same section of country which now has the main line of the Canal. The Baltimore and Ohio Road would, however, draw out the buried wealth of south-western counties which now only need an avenue to market. The Bedford Inquirer in speaking of the passage of the right of way bill, says, it now devolves on the people of Bedford County, by proper representations of the mineral resources of our county and other advantages, to satisfy and convince the people of the Eastern portion of the State, of the practicability and feasibility of the Southern route. We have, heretofore, briefly alluded to these advantages, and certain we are, that they are much greater than we have represented them to be. The trade of Bedford County with Baltimore and other portions of Maryland, is very large, embracing almost the entire surplus produce of the county. The sales of this produce, brings in return, in many instances, dry goods, groceries, &c., the profits of the sales of which would be all thrown into the lap of Philadelphia, by means of a Rail Road through the county. But the present surplus of the county, is but a small portion of the aggregate that would be contributed to the trade of that city, in case the Rail Road were made. The coal and iron region of the county would teem with an industrious population were all is now desolate, giving value to resources now valueless for the want of the means of a conveyance to market.

NEW TEMPERANCE HALL.—We learn that the new Hall of the 67th Division, Sons of Temperance, immediately above the store-room of Dr. Myers in West-High Street, is now completed, and will doubtless be open for the inspection of visitors in a few days. It is a spacious and handsome apartment, and has been furnished in excellent style. Two rows of settees are ranged upon platforms on both sides of the hall, for the convenience of the members. At the end fronting the entrance, is the desk of the presiding officer, handsomely painted and ornamented, and on each side of it are the desks of the Scribes and Treasurer. Directly in front of the W. P's. seat, is a fountain, upon which are placed a pitcher and goblets of beautiful cut glass, used we believe, in some of the ceremonies. At the opposite end, is the seat of the P. W. P. and Chaplain. The floor is covered with a beautiful carpet, and a splendid chandalier hangs in the centre of the room. The desks are also adorned with handsome lamps, and altogether, we think the hall has been fitted up with much taste and elegance, and in an appropriate manner for the accommodation of the members of the Division, at their meetings, which are regularly held every Thursday evening. This Division is rapidly extending itself in usefulness and respectability, and is weekly gaining new accessions to its ranks.

A horrible case of cruelty occurred at Vienna, Ill., on the 7th inst. the actors in which deserve the most rigorous justice. A man named Kersey, from Marion, having stopped in Vienna over night declared the next morning that he had been robbed of $100. Suspicion fell upon a negro, and failing to make him acknowledge being guilty, he was tied up and brutally whipped by Kersey and others. The poor negro, tortured by the lash, named several places in succession, and the information being discovered to be false, the whipping was each time renewed until at length some of the bystanders, who had something of the feeling of humanity, interfered and forcibly cut him down. He was then conveyed towards the jail, but before he had gone many steps he fell dead. It is not stated whether any of his murderers were arrested or not.

The "Camp of Israel" is the name applied by the Mormons to the company now on its way to the far west. At last accounts they had passed the head waters of the Chariton, about 150 miles from Nauvoo, travelling very slow, and their provisions much reduced in quantity. It is said they will stop in the valley of the Sweet Water and raise a crop. The archives and trappings of the church have been taken with them, and the Temple is to be rented. It is stated that a wealthy gentleman from the South, a bachelor, far advanced in years, has gone to Nauvoo to purchase the temple, and convert it into an asylum for destitute widows and females, and to purchase lands and town lots, and to endow it out of the results of them.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—There is much good sense in the following, from the Baltimore American.—One of the provisions of this bill is that if in any year it shall not yield a revenue sufficient for the ordinary wants of the Government, the President shall be authorized to lay a duty of TEN PER CENT. ON TEA AND COFFEE, and to announce the fact by *proclamation*.

"It would appear from this that the projectors of the new *revenue* tariff are doubtful of its sufficiency as a revenue measure. Now the present tariff has proved itself to be a good revenue measure—why disturb it?

"Does not the whole country perceive that the Tariff of 1842, now operating so well both for the government and the people, is to be destroyed solely because it extends protection to domestic industry? No one denies that it works admirably as a revenue measure. It found the Treasury bankrupt, it has supplied the Treasury to fullness. Its destroyers show by the proviso above mentioned that they doubt their own ability to form a revenue system that shall work so well."

IMPROVEMENTS.—Several new buildings, some of them handsome ones too, have already been commenced this Spring in our borough, and we learn that several enterprising citizens have in contemplation the erection of others. This will give employment to many of our mechanics and laborers, and add greatly to the appearance of the borough. Carlisle is steadily advancing in population, business, and prosperity, and is one of the most delightful, and healthy summer residences in the Union.

Let the Tariff Stand.

The York Republican, states that Colonel Jacob Hantz has sold his mill property in West Manchester township, in that county, to a gentleman from Baltimore, who will proceed immediately to erect a large building for a Cotton Factory. After referring to this enterprise as a renowed evidence of the beneficial operation of the Tariff, the Republican adds—

"LET THE TARIFF STAND, and ere many years the streams and water falls of Pennsylvania will be as vocal with the rattle of spindles as those of New England. Not only will the Iron and Coal of her mountains require the application of labor, but the Cotton of the South will give it also productive employment. There is nothing that can prevent this, except the folly and madness of party directing the legislation of Congress to the Repeal of the Tariff. If this should be done, all these enterprises will no doubt be stopped—laborers will loose their employment—mechanics their custom—farmers, a home market for their produce—England will supply us with her fabrics at her own prices and whatever of our grain or meat she may take must pay the cost of commission and freight to Europe before it can reach her market. But though her corn laws be repealed, it is very clear that we cannot furnish Wheat to her as cheap as she can obtain it from the Continent of Europe. In consequence of the low price of labor there, Wheat is cheaper than in this country; and the ports of that Continent being nearer to England than we are, of course they would command and supply the market. Then with manufactories suspended, and our grain undersold in England, what next be done?—One resource would be that specific prescribed by *James Buchanan*, to "REDUCE OUR NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD"—*roll down the wages of labor*, in other words, and the price of land, and thus raise Wheat as cheap as they do on the Continent of Europe. Our laboring men rejected this prescription in 1840; but the Locofocos, restored to power, are determined, nevertheless, to administer it, and they have therefore passed through the House of Representatives a short time ago, a bill to revive and re-establish the condemned Sub-Treasury, with the most stringent provisions, requiring all dues to the Government be paid in specie alone. This constant drain into the coffers of the Treasury of the basis on which the ordinary Bank note circulation of the country rests, will compel either a suspension of Specie Payments and a currency of irredeemable rags for the People, or will bring about such a contraction in the circulation—such a scarcity of money, as to materially reduce the prices of land and the wages of labor. Then we shall have reached the MILLENIUM of Locofocoism—☞ *Free trade, Low wages*—Paper for the *People* and *Specie* for the *Office-holders*—Little work and *no pay!* One lesson has not been enough—a second may teach wisdom."

SENATORIAL TERMS.—The Senatorial term of the following gentlemen expired with the last Legislative session:

Henry Chapman, of Bucks.
James D. Dunlap, of Erie.
Adam Ecaugh, of York.
John Faulkrod, of Philadelphia county.
Jefferson K. Heckman, of Northampton.
Joseph F. Quay, of Clinton.
George Rahn, of Schuylkill.
John B. Sterigere, of Montgomery.
Daniel L. Sherwood, of Tioga.
Charles C. Sulivan, of Butler.
Samuel Fegely, of Berks.

Of the above named gentlemen, eight are Locos and three Whigs.

A NEW BOOK.—M'Kenzie, of New York, has just published another work, containing more disclosures of the movements, principles and associates of Ex-President Van Buren and his dynasty. The extracts published in the Tribune are rich and racy, and give the public a good idea of the movements of those connected with him in the game of plunder, which they played so long and so successfully.

The Indiana Republican, the organ of the Locofoco party in Indiana county, notices the assertion of some of the Locofoco papers that the nomination of Mr. Foster was "received throughout the State with a unanimity unprecedented," and replies as follows:

"Perhaps so, but we must say that so far as our observation goes hereabout, it has NOT been received with "unprecedented" cordiality. In these "diggins" it has been received *rather coldly*, if not with DISAPROBATION. The county was evidently favorable to the nomination of a new man."

VENEZUELA.—Gen. Paez declines being the President of the Republic. His reasons appear to be sound and patriotic.

He says he has remarked that the troubles of the South American States have chiefly originated from the perpetuation of office that though the office of President, has been legally obtained, in the outset, yet the retaining it so long by the same individuit has been dangerous to liberty, and therefore he thinks that no President ought to be elected for a third term. As to recommending the candidate, he refuses, on the ground that the people would say that though not nominally the President himself, yet he was virtually so, and that the nominal President only acted as his dictator and in his views a charge, he says, his enemies have made against him as to the present President.

SALE OF A NEGRO CONVICT.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 15th inst. says—The slave John Gross, who was recently condemned by Judge Canonge to be sold according to law, (having been formerly convicted of murder in Baltimore, and banished by the laws of Maryland from that state,) was yesterday sold by Sheriff Lewis, at the St. Louis Exchange, for cash, and brought $625. He was bought by the person who owned him at the time of his conviction in Baltimore, and who, we learn, intends to ship him back again.

☞ William S. Ross of Luzerne county, was elected Speaker of the Senate of this State, on the 28th ballot, on the 21st instant, in the room of Mr Sherwood. Mr. Ross is, of course a Locofoco.

Rebellion in the Camp!

There are strong and increasing signs of dissatisfaction with Mr. Foster's nomination in the ranks of the "faithful." We observe that two of their principal papers, the Lycoming Gazette and Sunbury American—the one published at Williamsport, Lycoming county, and the other at Sunbury, Northumberland county—speak out in bold and decided terms upon the subject. They unequivocally denounce Mr. Foster's nomination as having been fraudulently effected; and, by way of giving Gov. Shunk a rap over the knuckles, characterize it as the result of chicanery and wire-working on the part of the State Administration. Aye, more—they fearlessly denounce the Governor himself for certain acts of partiality and favoritism they allege he has committed, and threaten vengeance upon his devoted head. The Gazette, in particular, has already sounded the cry for a new man for Governor in '47, declaring, upon the hazard of the editor's life, that in Lycoming county, out of 4600 votes, Francis R. Shunk could not to-morrow poll 700 votes; and, furthermore, deliberately, asserts that if he should again be a candidate he will not only be defeated, but disgracefully defeated! In the midst of these denunciations of Foster and Shunk, James M. Power, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, comes in for some handsome compliments, being represented as a gentleman of commanding abilities, extensive experience, etc. etc. leading the mind to infer that he will not encounter any very vigorous opposition at their hands.

James M. Power at Home!

The Whigs of Mercer county held a meeting on the 7th inst. to respond to the nomination of their fellow-citizen as the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner. That he stands well among those who know him best is shown by the strongly-expressed praise in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we most cordially respond to the nomination for Canal Commissioner made by the recent Whig convention in Harrisburg. We feel that in the selection of a candidate an honor has been conferred on our county, and a duty imposed on her, that it will be her pleasure and inclination to redeem. We know that in James M Power, we have a man whom we can support with the utmost unanimity, and whose election by the people of Pennsylvania we confidently anticipate. His unimpeachable character—his known ability—his sterling integrity—his long and extensive experience in public business—his knowledge of the public improvements of our State, together with his entire devotion to her interest, all entitle him to the warm support of his fellow citizens. And in presenting him as our candidate for the responsible office of Canal Commissioner the Whig party has shown what is due to itself and the interests of this great and noble State.

The meeting is represented to have been large and enthusiastic.

Can any man imagine, says the New York Tribune, for what purpose, in the inscrutable wisdom of our Executive, our Army of Occupation has been ordered down from Corpus Christi to the Rio del Norte? Its former station was on the extreme verge of what might be colorably denominated Texan territory; its advance has been through a region never belonging to the old province of Texas, nor for a single month subject to the rule of the more recent Republic. It has never seen the Texan flag displayed, save by two or three bands of adventurers, who were promptly captured or chased off by the Mexicans. The left bank of the Rio del Norte and the whole region watered by custom tributaries of that river, is, and ever has been, just as much Mexican territory, so far as it is not possessed by the aboriginal savages, as Vera Cruz or Jalapa. Now the ostensible purpose of sending all our disposable force to Corpus Christi was the protection of Texas from apprehended Mexican invasion, and for this purpose that position was well chosen. Texas has remained unmolested and secure; she has not felt a shadow of apprehension from the hour Gen. Taylor landed his troops at Corpus Christi, nor has she had a pretext for fear. Not for her sake, therefore—certainly not to afford her increased protection or security—is our army marched down the great Mexican river, far from resources or reinforcements, in the very heart of Mexican nationality and military power.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.—The vast building now in the course of erection at Washington, for the purpose of exhibiting the various articles of American industry and skill during the fair which is to be held the ensuing month, will be the largest of the kind in the country. It is in the form of a T, the top of the T is 160 feet long by 60 wide and the shaft of the T is 240 feet long by 60 feet wide, making the whole building 500 feet long by 60 wide, and the sides are 15 feet high. It contains an area of 30,000 square feet or 3,333 square yards, and is lighted by 30 large windows in the roof. The roof is to be covered with painted canvass over the boarding, of which it will take 4,222 square yards. There are two sheds, one each side, 240 feet long and 20 wide, which cover an area of 9,800 square feet making the entire area covered 34,800 square feet.

The exhibition is intended to comprise all kinds of articles and fabrics and the arrangements are such that every article sent to the Committee will be faithfully taken care of, fairly exhibited and safely returned to its proper owner. Mechanics and Manufactures, from the citizen whose only capital is his skill and industry, up to the wealthiest operator whose money gives employment to hundreds, are all expected and invited to contribute to this great National display of home labor.

☞ THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.—The New York Evening Post gives the following extract of a letter from the Rev. M. B. Townsend, rector of Aghadulz, diocese of Clonfert:

"In this part of Ireland we are in a frightful state, the humbler classes are living on the contaminated potatoe. The sides of fields and gardens are literally covered with rotten ones thrown away. The detail of destruction is endless. That employment should be wanted for the people while one third of Ireland is as much waste as the woods in Canada, and the rest badly cultivated, but affording half labor, is a strange anomaly."

Sayings and Doings at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1846.

Soon after the meeting of the Senate this morning Mr. Berrien from the committee of conference, reported a joint preamble and resolution, to which the committees of the Senate and House had unanimously agreed, which Mr. Berrien read as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION concerning the Oregon territory.

"Whereas, by the convention concluded the 30th day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the period of ten years, and afterwards indefinitely extended and continued in force by another convention of the same parties, concluded the sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven it was agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, now commonly called the Oregon territory, should, together with its harbors, bays and creeks, and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be free and open to the vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers, but without prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of the said country; and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party.

"And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need be remain subject to the evil consequence of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:

"With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, in the mode prescribed in its second article, and that the attention of the Governments of both countries may be the more earnestly desired to the adoption of all proper measures for a speedy and amicable adjustment of the difference and disputes in regard to the said territory:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorised, at his discretion, to give to the Government of Great Britain the notice required by the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven for the abrogation of the same."

JOHN McPHERSON BERRIEN,
THOMAS CORWIN,
WM. H. HAYWOOD, jr.
Committee on part of the Senate.
C. J. INGERSOLL,
ROBERT DALE OWEN,
HENRY W. HILLARD,
Committee on the part of the House.

The Report having been read, Mr. BERRIEN submitted the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Senate agree to the report of the Committee of Conference, and that the joint resolution of the House of Representatives be amended accordingly.

Mr. Allen then rose and said that as he understood the resolution which authorise the notice to be given, it was the same as that which had passed the Senate.

Mr. Berrien said it was the same.

Mr. A continued and remarked that there was no material alteration in the preamble. There was some change of phraseology, but not of substance, and such being the case, he should feel bound to vote against concurring in the recommendation of the committee of conference.

After some conversation between Mr. A. and Mr. Berrien as to the precise words stricken out and inserted in the preamble, the vote was about to be taken, when Mr. A. said, as there appeared to be several Senators absent upon that side of the Chamber, he hoped the subject would be postponed till one o'clock, which was agreed to, business being transacted in the Senate in a spirit of courtesy and gentlemanly demeanor, which forms a striking but agreeable contrast to the manner of doing business in the House.

In the meantime the Senate took up a private bill (for the relief of certain sufferers of a pension agent who became a defaulter to the government mentioned by me yesterday.)—When the hour of one arrived the Senate resumed the subject of the joint preamble and resolution, and proceeded to take the vote upon the resolution (of concurrence) submitted by Mr. Berrien, on behalf of the committee.

The yeas and nays being called for stood yeas 42 nays 10. Messrs. Allen, Atcheson, Breese, Bright, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Jennes, Semple and Westcott voting in the negative. Absentees, Messrs. Chalmers, Dayton, Hannegan and Sturgeon. Had these been present the two first would have voted in the affirmative, and the two later, probably, in the negative. Mr. Westcott being opposed to notice in every shape should not be classed with the ultras, but with the moderate men. Placing him with them, the Senate would stand 45 moderate, or peace men, to 11 ultras, or "war hawks"—four fifths to one fifth.

The Committee of Conference being ready to report, the Committee of the Whole rose. Without debate the House then concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference adopting the preamble and resolution as above given (yeas 142, nays 46.

This being considered "glory enough" for one day, the House then at a quarter past 6 o'clock adjourned.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

☞ A fellow, named Thomas Finnigan created quite an excitement at Emmitsburg, on Saturday week, by an attempt to kidnap a colored boy of that place. He had knocked the lad down in a barber shop, tied him, and was dragging him to a carriage in waiting, when some of the citizens interfered and saved him in his purpose, and on intimation being conveyed to him of an intention to escort him to Gettysburg jail he decamped very quickly.

☞ The famous "backers of Plainfield notes which were alleged to have been forged, to Mr. Mollet, as a bribe by McCook, to influence his action in relation to the Lehigh County Bank, is to be returned to the Harrisburg Bank, subject to the order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin county. McCook has been bound over to appear before the Court on the 27th of the present month.

UNITED STATES MINTS.—It seems that a part of the Sub-Treasury scheme is the establishment of several mints. One mint, properly conducted, would be sufficient for ten times the amount of coinage demanded by the country. The real object appears to be the multiplication of places for rattans, or the establishment, under the specious pretext of a mint, of depositories of the public funds, with all the facilities which certain politicans know so well how to improve. The propositions appear to have few, if any, advantages in which the public can share; what other recommendations it may possess, those who urge it no doubt understand. The original mint was established and yet remains, in Philadelphia. It has been repeatedly proposed in New York that it should be removed thither. This object having failed, the establishment of a new one in that city is urged. Every considerable city in the Union will no doubt follow suit, until mints are more abundant than mint-drops. If the present Mint were in New York, we should hear nothing of branches.

A LOST ART.—Among the lost arts is one which, according to the testimony of Philostrates and Tzetzes, was practised in the first century of the Christian era, on the borders of the Red Sea, viz., that of making certain testaceous fishes produce real pearls. The Boston Courier says, if some persevering and ingenious Yankee should act upon the hint, and discover the lost secret, he might easily make a fortune. He would require little other capital to commence his experiment with than half a dozen blue point oysters, and as many coho clams.

EXPRESS TO CALIFORNIA.—It is reported that an energetic and persevering young midshipman is now in St. Louis, on his way to California, as the bearer of important despatches and sealed orders for the American squadron in the Pacific. The gentleman will take it overland on horseback; and intends to deliver his despatches in less than one hundred days.

☞ It is said that Bishop Hughes has been successful in his efforts in Europe to procure paper and to the establishment of a Hospital in the city of New York.—The Rev. Dr. Hurley, President of St. John's College, who went out with the Bishop, is about to return with health greatly improved.

Ex-Governor Seward, of New York, was in Cincinnati a few days ago, and while there, was tendered the compliment of a public dinner by a number of gentlemen formerly residents of New-York. The compliment was declined.

DISTRESSING CASE.—The St. Albans, Vt. Republican relates a case of seduction that has just come to light in the neighboring town of Swanton. An interesting young girl who was residing with her brother-in-law was discovered to be *enceinte*. She accounted for her situation by saying that some unknown person entered her room by night, when the family were absent, and no one near to hear her cries for help. The story was credited, she was confined, gave birth to a child, fever ensued, and finally death.—In her last moments she confessed that her brother-in-law was the father of her child, and that they had had criminal intercourse for years.

POKER.—A man painted black, and otherwise disguised, attempted to rob a woman residing near Beallsville, Monroe county, Ohio. She had sold a horse for $75, which fact the villain knew. He demanded the whole amount. She gave him some Bank notes, and desired that he would count them. As he stooped to do so, she struck him over the head with a heavy poker, and then alarmed the neighborhood. In a few minutes the man was found dead. So says the Belmont Chronicle.

ANOTHER TOBY CASE.—We learn by a letter from Tazewell county, that George Keam, an old, gray haired Christian, a local preacher in the Methodist denomination, (not a seceder) has been imprisoned in that county, on the charge of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and giving aid to the hunted fugitive! He is a resident of Woodford county, but as there is no jail there he is confined at Tremont. How long shall wicked men, under the sanction of law, be permitted to insult God, and mock his mercy and loving kindness?—Chicago Citizen.

The Montreal Courier notices and corrects a statement which appeared sometime since in the N. Y. Albion, written by an American gentleman, on "The Military condition of Canada." That letter states among other things, that the present military force of Canada, consists of six regiments of regular infantry, which with the artillery, sappers, Miners' cavalry and 1000 Black infantry, amount in all to ten thousand men.

This statement, says the Courier, is a very erroneous one. There are, we believe, says that paper, twelve regiments of infantry in Canada, which are thus stationed:—Two at Quebec; one at Chambly; two at Montreal; one at Laprairie; one at St. Johns; one and a half at Kingston; one and a half at Toronto, and one at London. Besides these there is the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, stationed in detachments in different places. There are several companies of Artillery in Canada, but no Sappers or Miners, and there is only one Black company consisting of about an hundred men, which is quartered at Niagara. The Cavalry consists of three troops only, forming altogether about 140 men.

Philadelphia Market.

Monday Evening, April 27, 1846.

Flour still without demand and shipping brands nominal $4,75 although a less rate would be taken no sales are made public. Corn meal at $3,12½ without sales. Corn is lower, and Southern yellow sold at 62 and 63c. Oats, Southern, 40c.

Married,

On Thursday evening the 26th inst. by the Rev. J. A. Gere Mr. JOHN WALKER to Miss HANNAH LUCK, all of Carlisle.

On Monday morning the 20th inst. at 6 o'clock, by the Rev. John A. Gere, Mr. John DIXON DEEN, of Adams county, to Miss MARGARET ELIZABETH FLEHART of this borough.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Mr. JOHN OUTERS, to Miss JANE ANN ECKLES, daughter of Mr. Robert D. Eckles, both of this place.

On Tuesday evening, 21st inst. by Rev. John A. Gere, Mr. SAMUEL GUY, of North Middleton, to Miss MARY E. HALL, of this borough.

Died,

On Sunday the 12th inst. in Hopewell, Mr. DAVID DUNCAN, son of Mr. David Duncan, in the 27th year of his age.

On Sunday last, in this borough, WILSON, son of Mr. George Heisinger, aged 3 years and 1 month.

On Sunday last, in this Borough, suddenly, Mrs. RACHEL BYERS, aged about 70 years.

New Advertisments.

ATTENTION, SOLID ROCKS!

THE enrolled militia-men, residing within the bounds of the 7th Company, ("Solid Rocks,") 1st Battalion, 187th Regiment, P. M., will assemble upon their Old Parade Ground, at the new Hotel, near Barkhilder's Hotel, on MONDAY the 4th, and on WEDNESDAY the 13th days of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, completely equipped for drill and inspection, and prepared to act either on the offensive or defensive, as the honor of the country may demand. By order of Captain George Gibson.

HENRY S. RITTER, O. S.

Carlisle, April 29, 1846.

N. B. By a law lately passed, each man is bound to present himself for inspection armed with a gun. Those who are unable to procure fire arms, will be furnished with them on application to the commanding officer.

The following is the list of officers, commissioned and non-commissioned:

Captain—GEORGE GIBSON.
1st Lieutenant—ROBERT WHITMAN.
2d Lieutenant—GEORGE W. FOULKE.
1st Sergeant—Henry S. Ritter: 2d do.—John Nelson Glandling: 3d do.—L. G. Brandebury. 4th do.—Edward Shower. 1st Corporal—Thomas Hunter. 2d do. George W. Hilton. 3d do.—Samuel Eneminger. 4th do.—David Rhoads. 1st Ensign—George Hendel. 2d do—Jacob Rheem.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE members of Washington Division, No. 9, Sons of Temperance, are requested to meet at their Hall, on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, as business of importance requires their attention. A. W. LOBACH, *R. S.*

Carlisle, April 29, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioned Officers of the 1st Battalion Cumberland Volunteers, are respectfully requested to meet at the public house of David Martin, Esq., in Carlisle, on FRIDAY evening the 1st of May next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of adopting measures to revive said Battalion. MANY.

April 29, 1846.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, at the election in October next. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, impartially, and according to law.

CHRISTIAN INLOFT.

Carlisle, April 29, 1846.—te.

To the Citizens of Cumberland Co.

GENTLEMEN—I offer myself as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, at the next general election, and most respectfully ask your support. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity.

ROBERT McCARTNEY.

Carlisle, April 29, 1846.—te.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, at the ensuing General election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN WENKOOR.

West Pennsborough township, April 29, 1846.—te.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, at the approaching election, and will be thankful for your support.—Should you elect me, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity.

DAVID MARTIN.

Carlisle, April 29, 1846.

To the Electors of Cumberland County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county at the next General Election, and will feel grateful to you for your support. ANDREW KOLLER, S.

Carlisle, April 22, 1846.—te.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

at the approaching election, and shall be thankful for your support. Very respectfully, yours, &c. JOSEPH A. EGE.

South Middleton township, April 22, 1846.—te.

To the Electors of Cumberland County.

GENTLEMEN:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

at the next General Election. Should you honor me with a majority of your suffrages, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. WILLIAM B. MULLEN.

South Middleton township, April 22, 1846.—te.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability. JAMES KENNEDY.

Mifflin township, April 22, 1846.

To the Voters of Cumberland county

GENTLEMEN:—I offer myself as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, and will be thankful to you for your support. MICHAEL HOLCOMB

Carlisle, April 22, 1846.

To the Voters of Cumberland county

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I hereby offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the OFFICE OF SHERIFF, at the election in October next, and most respectfully request your votes for the same. Should I be elected, you may rest assured I will do the duties of the office faithfully and honestly, and will thank you for the honor conferred.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, W. FOULKE.

Carlisle, April 15, 1846.

To the Public Generally.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND FRIENDS: I respectfully inform you that I am a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, and should you think me worthy and elect me to such a high next general election, I pledge myself to do my best abilities to serve you faithfully.

JAMES HOFFER.

Carlisle, April 22, 1846.—te.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled "An act incorporating the Carlisle Deposit Bank," passed the 13th day of April, A. D. 1846, will open a book and attend to receive subscriptions to the stock of said Bank, at the public house of Geo. Beetem, in the borough of Carlisle, on TUESDAY the 5th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., agreeably to the provisions of said act.

April 29, 1846.

Samuel Woods, John Stuart, Samuel Wherry, Michael Cocklin, Robert C. Stewett, Geo. W. Sheafer, Robert Snodgrass, Michael G. Heltzhover, [illegible], Samuel Hepburn, R. Magney, Alex. Kerr, Stokes Woodburn, John Agnew, [illegible] H. Graham, Adam Longdorf, J. W. Eby, George Sanderson.