udgment, a second Richard Cobden;" and o delighted were they in England with Mr.

1846

VOLUME XLVII

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. and Fifty cents a year in Advance. One Dollar for six months. . . These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Advertisements, unkink fifteen lines or less, will be charged at the rate of Fifty cents for one insertion,—three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for wery subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisers will be charged at the following rates: One Collina, with the paper, for one year, Half a-column. do. do.

Two Squares, with quarterly changes, Business Cards, with the paper; JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Such as Handbills, Blanks, Circulars and every other description of Printing, executed hansomely speditiously, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

Cards.

IDOG NOIS AID. 1411P1P189

-Homeopathic Physician. OFFICE: Main street, in the house for marly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman. Carlisle, April 9, 1845.

DE I. O. LOOMIS - TORUTTET.

Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, Sc., of will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full sett. A 70 flee of Plustreet, a few doors South of the Radroad Hetel.

N. B. J. Laumie will be absent from Car-I. B. D.: Localis will be absent from Carliste the last tend ays, in each month

CHARLES B. PENROSE,

Late Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States,

WHA practice Law in the several Courts of Lancaster County. Office in South Queen Street, lately occupied by John R. Montgomerv, Esq. June 18, 1845.

JOSEPH KNOX,

A-TTORNEY AT LAW, (late of Pittsburg, Pa.,) will practice in the Courts of Cumberland and the adjoining counties. Office on West High street, next door to J. Hamilton, Treq. Carlisle, October 8, 1845

COLVELL & WICLURE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

11.1. attend promptly to business entrusted to them in the countries of Comberland Directs one door, west of the Jail, Carlisler, and yest door to be a few or the Jail, Carlisler, and yest door to be progressively store, Shippenstf-26

JUN HOUSE HOTEL

£ [2]

.g on the Cumberland Valley-Rail Road. CARLISLIED PA. ATELY kept by Gen. Willis Foolk, has jus

been taken by the subscriber. It is newly furthished and has been thoroughly repaired. Passengers in the cars, strangers, travellers and visiters to Carlisle, are invited to call. Terms moderate, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the establishment. Carlisle, April 16, 1845.

LUMBER! LUMBER! FMIE subscriber has now and will constantly keep on hand all kinds o LUMBER, such of White Pine Boards, Planks, Scantling, Shingles shingling and Plastering Laths, Ne. all of which will be sold at the river prices, with the addition of handing, for CASII, at the Wavelouse of WILLIAM B. MURRAY. Carlisle, November 5, 1845.

TO HOUSE KEEPERS. UST received at the store of D. S. ARNCLD, a splendid lot of CARPETS, which will e sold at the following prices:

Stair Carpets 9 ceuts per yard; 1 yard wide Venetian Carpets, 25 and 31. Stair carpets, 12 ceuts per yard; 1 yard wide Ingrain. 314, 45, 56, 75, 35 and 3100. Also, Matting, Furniture, and Floor Oil Clothe. The above articles were purchased at auction, and will be sold 50 per cent. cheaper than ever was sold in Carlisto.

April 8, 1848.

PARMERS LOOK HERE! HAVE just received a lot of Pouty and Means' celebrated centre draught Self-Sharpening PLOUGHS. '

which i will sell at Philadelphia prices, with the addition of the freight. WM. B. MÜRRAY. "April Bo. "

ICE! ICE!] ICE!!! THE subscriber having a large supply of fine clear ICE, will be able to amply families and oth re with this desirable article during the .co.ding season, on the most moderate terms.

MARY WEAKLEY.

March 25, 1846. GROCERIES.

A Fresh lot of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

A Ke. Alst, Tens and Stices—just veceived and for sale at the lowest Novels.

Ma, ch. 25, 1846.

C. O ILBY.

Sheriffalty!

To the Electors of Cumberland County. MELLOW CITIZENS:-I offer myself to

your consideration as a candidate for the OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Cumberlahd county at the next General Election, and will feel grateful to you for your support.

ANDREW ROBERTS.
Carlisle, April 22, 1846.—te.

To the Voters of Cumberland county. ELLOW CITIZENS:-I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Cumberland county, at the approaching elec-tion, 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 Voters of Cumberland county. ELLOW OFTIZENS!-I offer myself as

OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Cumberland county, at the next genera election, and most respectfully solicit you votes. Should you think no worthy, and elect no I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. JAMES McIIFFIE. South Middleton township, \(\)

May 6, 1846 .- te. To the Voters of Cumberland county FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF. of Cumberland county at the next general election, and most respectfully solicitaryour WILLIAM M. MATEER. Carlisle, May 6, 1846,

To the Voters of Cumberland county. ELLOW CITIZENS.—I offer myself je

your consideration for the OFFICE OF SHERIFF, of Cumbriland county at the next general elecuon. Should you deem me worthy of said office. I will endeavor to discharge the duties faithfully and inpartially.

DAVID CRISWELL.

Shippensburg, April 30, 1846. To the Citizens of Cumberland Co. ENTLEMEN-I offer myself as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Comberland 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 39, 1846.—te. To the Voters of Cumberland county. TELLOW CITIZENS:-I offer myself to eration as a candidate

*OPFICE OF SHERIFF of Chinberland county, at the ensuing Gene-ial direction, and respectfully solutity our suf-ferages for the same. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said of the mixth of the line and invasibility. pledge myself to discharge the course office with fidelity and importiality.

JOHN WYNKOOP. W Est Pennsborough township, April 29, 1846. – te.

To the Voters of Cumberland county NELLOW-CITIZENS :-- I offer mysel to your consideration as a candidate for

OFFICE OF SHERIFF tober next. Should you ofeet me. I pleage my self to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, impartially, and according to law. CHRISTIAN INHOFF." Carlisle, April'29, 1846 .- te.

To the Public Generally. TELLOW-CITIZENS AND FRIENDS
1 I respectfully inform you that I am a can didate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Comberland county, and should you think me worthy aild elect me as such at the next general election, I pledge myself to use my

best abilities to serve you faithfully.

JAMES HOPFER.

Carlisle, April 22, 1846.—te. To the Voters of Cumberland county. ELLOW-CITIZENS:—I hereby offer my E self to your consideration as a candidate for the OFFICE OF SHERIFF, at the election nor the OFFICE OF SHERKIF, 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. Carlisle, April 15, 1846. To the Voters of Cumberland county C ENTLEMEN:—I offer myself as a caudi-

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

Carlisle, April 22, 1846. To the Voters of Cumberland county ELLOW-CITIZENS:—Loffer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the ...

OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Camberland county, at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully volicit your suffrage for the same. Should you elect me, I pledge my self to discharge the duties of said office to the best of my ability.

JAMES KENNEDY.

April 22, 1846.

Aniscellancons.

[From the Boston Courier.] CATO REDIVIVUS.

CATO REDIVIVUS.

A new edition with improvements, By Senator Aile

My-voice is still for year!

Odds niggers! can the Senate long debate
Which of the two to choose, "FIRE WHOLEON NONE!
No! let us rise at once, snatch by our broom-sticks,
And with the fary of forty thousand tomeats,
Light on John Bull, eat up the Rocky Mountains,
Pump dry th' Atlantic, and charge home fipon him!
Perhaps some fist, more lucky than the rest,
May smash his ribs, and give him a sound leking.
Rise! fathers, rise! hore lucky than the rest,
May smash his ribs, and give him a sound leking.
Rise! fathers, rise! home lucky than the rest,
Or lose their skins. The corpses of shaughtered wood
chucks
Manure the plains of Oregon! while we
Sit here on wages of eight dollars a day,
Bestiles the plunder of red tape and penknives,
Chopping cold logic on a "previous question;"
Halting betwixt a patry hawk and unzard,
While this great cause impends, whether we shaft
Now sacrifice our pantaloons to honor,
Or wear them out with long heroic sittings.
Rouse up, for shame! ye western snapping turtles,
And show yourselves true sons of cuppowder!
Rouse up, for shame! ye western snapping turtles,
Rouse up, for shame! ye western structure.

Rouse up, fawl our brothers of old Buncombe,
Flourish their speeches, and cry out for battle!

Tom Thundh's great shade compilains that we are slow
And Fustlam's ghost walks unrovenged amongst us!

From the Saint Louis Reveille. Settlement Fun

BILL SAPPER'S LETTERS TO HIS COUSIN. LIBERTI MISS SURY, |
Mai 18 forty 5.

Deer Cusin :- That hes ben a grate trial down at Pine Bottom sence I wrote you last, risin out of a lie which Jess Norris told Mag Nelson-he sed he'd marry her, and not keepm his word Mag s daddy hauled Joss up to cort, to gin his reason why he wouldn't finish cortin' his datter. The lawyers called it an aggrarated breach of promis. Well, I reckon he had lad right strong to Mag. 'cause she bloked so. The hev no squire down in the bottom so the sent up fur old Squire Wilson to cam and hold the cort—he wanted ein to cum up to tawn, but the worldn't do it, cause, the sed, jestis couldn't be got fur bettem fellers in the settlement. Well, to please 'em, the Squire started down, and when he arriv thar, the bull collection of both when he arry man menun concent of bour families war gethered round the old log school house, what that dixed a table for the Squire, and a been fur the jury. Jess war among his ikin outside, rippin' and swamin' he wouldn' marry Mag, no how on yearth,? unless the lawr made laim do it, and he war goin' to hev a trial fust anyhow. Some of the Nolson lefters told him he'd hed a trial and war already sentenced on good evi-

"Jest perduce it, that's all," ses Jess, "and then I'll gin in."
Tha pinted at Mag-whar,she war stanin'! Squire Wilson tack his seat and called the court to onler, and then selected a jury of leigns present. He picked out old Nelson as lars present. one, but the Noris fellars objected agin him, cause he war prosecutor, so to make it even, tha put less's daddy on. The Squire sed the prosecutor ought to be on in seel a difficult case, to explain the matter to the jury. Arter the case war opin'd, and the pints of law sot down, the Squire gin to take in evidence, and while it war goin on Mag, and some of the neighborin winning of Jess oil by bisself, and got a talkin to him, and arter, another spell the wimin left Jess and Mag, together, to talk the master over. Any quantity of evidence war gin in, statin that Jess hed ben ontinocally hanging arter the gal. One man sed tha hed ben cournn' ever sence he'd been a resident of the bottom, and of Jess hadn't

promis'd the gal, it war an étarnal shaine en Hevin' got through with the men. Squire Wilson ordered the Sheriff to clar the cort of all but the jury, and bring the wimin to gin in that testimony. It was did, and the door shet. The chindey at one side of the house hed fallin' down, and left a holo a fellar could hed failin' down, and ren's not a ren's reoun-walk through; across this two of the jury-hing thir costs. All bein' reddy now, the tust womin war called up, and the Squire sot to questionin' her; while he war percedin', all the men fellers war leanin' agin the outside of the house, with thur ears to the chinks atween the logs, listening to what war sayir attween the logs. Issenin: to what war sayin and when sho would say suihin! that pleased one side that holter 'good! by seissors?" and tother side 'ad say it war a cu-sed no seeh, thing. Some fellers 'ad rip and tarragin the Sante, and others 'ad gir thunder to the insure.

a jury. "Did you ever see Miss Nelson," asked he squire of the witness, "sittin" in Jess Norris's lap, and he a hugging and kissin' on

"That's cumin' to the pint," ses a fellar outside, who hed his car stickin' through a

"Yes," see another, "let her spread herself on that portickler view of the marter." "Oh, yes," ses the witness, "offen!—I've seed her sot, and sot, jest as ef the gal hed

ben pinned thar.". That'll do!" ses the squire, "that aint no use examinin' any further—I reckon the jury kin make out a case. The chief fait in this case, gentlemen," continued the squire, "is case, gentlemen, "continued the squire, "is of the gal gin Joss any incouragement, and then of Jess war contin' hor for good, with the premeditated intention of marryin' at a futur' period of these two pints in the case is diskiver'd, that aint no question about the verdict, and you kin gin it in any way you may jest see fit.—Hevin' now demonstrated the law to you continue and the law to you. the law to you, gentlemen, you kin leave and hunt fur the merits of your conclusion." Thar war no chance for the jury's leaving by the door, for the fellars war gathered in a crowd round it; so diet reired by the chimley openin and the sheriff tuck them down to a shady place behind the school house, whar of the shart the lower street.

M. of 2: 1917.

SHITH COAL.

FOR Blackmile's not, together with

The Grove and Lykes a Verlay Coal, he produced the street of the street o

done in sech a case?" inquired the foreman. The squire had ben readin' down a page of the stattys, and takin' off his specs and closin' the book, he sed: "It hes ben laid down by the Legislatur as an orderichle nick of layer that

CARLISLE, MAY 20.

as an ondeniable pint of lawr, that whar a jury can't agree a case ain't decided, 'cepf war the jury ain't a full jury. Now, that bein' a nice pint of lawr, statin' here to 'decide, arter lookin' at the statiys I've concluded as how. Old Males havin' has on that jury in how: Old Nelson hevin' ben on that jufy, in course belongs to it, and it can't be decided 'thout' him—he's not that in his place to decide it; tharfore, we fall back on this pint, that the jury not bein' able to agree for or agin the defendant, why Jess ought to marry Mag, if he's agreed, and tharby settle the

hull alarr 'thought any more litegation." Jess war leanin' up again, the door post when the Squire decided, and one of the fellars holler'd out:

"What do you say, Jess to the decision?"
"Well," ses Jess, lookin' round at Mag, who whar hangin, on his arm, "I reckon I'm agreed. 'I wouldn't sed nuthin agin it at furst, ony the Nelson's got so eternal mad
Mag. ses she ain't nuthin agin me, and I ain't agin her, so I consent. The fellars gin a regular cheer at this con-

"Come in," ses the squire, " and get tied." And in the went;—well mabbe that wur some corn juce a swimmin' about arter the decision and the hull crowd tuck a general mix on friendly footin' agin-all but the fellars that hit and got hit at the jury ring.
Your cousin, BILL SAPPER. Your cousin,

From the Alamo.

From the South. Progress of the War Feeling—The Mexicans sustained in their Hostilities to the United States by Frocigners—Military and Navat

Preparations—Caution to Foreigners—De spatches of troops and Mantions of War— Base Problemation of Apmudia &c. &c. From the papers received by the Southern mell, yesterday, we make copious extracts. The New Orleans Picayune of the 5th instant,

contains the following:-It is fully understood that the Mexicans have been sustained in their headling to the not salisfied. We of the West must break United States by foreigners. But we will the our markets, send our specie to England given a translation of a Proclamation which Ampudia has found the means of distributing n the American camp, by way of letting our readers into the secret service of the war now

Head Quarters, upon the road to Ma The Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army to the English and Irish under the or

ers of the American General Taylor:
Know YE: That the Government of the inited States is committing repeated acts of barbarous aggression against the magnani mous Mexican Nation, that the Government which exists under a the flag of the stars" is unworthy of the designation of Christian. Recollect that you were born in Great Britain that the American Government looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to a rupture the warlike people to whom it belongs President Polk boldly manifesting a desire to take possesson of Oregon as he has already done of Tex-Now, then, come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks, and I guarantee to you, upon my honor, good treatment, and that all upon my honor, good treatment, and that all griffs converted their produce, not into hogs your expenses shall be defraved until your arrival in the beautiful capital of Mexico.

Germans, French, Poles and individuals it here for sale. Antl, viewing the subject in Germans, French, Poles, and individuals f others nations! seperate yourselves, from of others nations! seperate yourselves, from the Yankees, and do not contribute to defend a robbery and usurpation which, the assured to the civilised nations of Europe look upon with the intensity indignation. Come therefore the Yankees, and do not contribute to defend he civilised nations of Europe look upon with the utmost indignation. Come, therefore, and array yourselves under the tri-colored lag, in the confidence that the God of Armies

protects it, and that it win protects it will be protected it. it, and that it will protect you equal-

Adjt. of the Commander-in-Chief. This exhibits the mechinations at the bottom of the presentatives, and it gives \$112,108 as the amount of British agricultural produce consumed in the form of goods in each Confort of San Juan de Uloa is tilled with foreign engineers and the Army new this side the Rio Grande is accompanied by French, En-Rio Grando is accompanied by Frénch, En-glish, and other artillerymen. An army allo-gether formidable enough to excite the spunk gentlemen are not satisfied, and wish still and exercise the military abilities of as grea a people as popular oratois described us to be, awaits us. Mark this. And since the war has begun, let it be pushed forward with vigor. A tiny, Lilliputlan affair will but far

The New Orleans Delta of the 5th inst. says:

-We learn from the Reformer of yesterday goes, in quick time. We see no more of it; that orders were despatched on Sunday by Maj. Gen. Gaines, directing that the two com-panies of Artillery at Punsacola; and two companies of Arthery at Ponsacola, and two com-panies of the same description of troops smi-tioned at Fort Pike and Wood, near this city, proceed forthwith to the scene of operations

near Matamorue: GREAT PUBLIC MEETING .- Decidedly the largest, and most enthusiastic public meeting building in Now Orleans, assembled, agreeably to previous notice, at the New Commercial Exchange in St. Charles street, last evening. When we left, there was an active rivalry going on among a great portion of those pre-sent, to see who would first put down his name as a volunteer defender of his country.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, ON THE TARIFF, in the House of Repre

of the U.S. March 14, 1846. CONCLUDED

facts sent to us by this Secretary a lew days since. Look at the report on commerce and navigation, and you will be astonished to set that England, Scotland, and Ireland last year took from the United States 2,010 bushels! of wheat, and 35,355 barrels of flour, equal in all to 178,785 bushels of wheat, not equal to all to 178,785 bushels of wheat, not equal to the production of a single county in Pennsylvania or Ohio. England imports about 18,000,000 of bushels of wheat yearly. For six years prior to 1843, she imported animally more than twenty millions, and of this only 178,785 from the United States—not a hundredth part of her foreign supply. What an immense market for our bread stuff! And would the repeal of the Corn laws halo year. would the repeal of the Corn laws help you? would the repeat of the Lorin aws help you? Clearly not. It will favor other, countries just as much as it will favor you: if the duty is taken off of your grain, it is taken off theirs. So it leaves you just where you are: nay, worse. For we now get a large amount of grain to England through the Canadian ports at 4 shillings duty, while the grain of Europe pays 18. Repeal the corn laws, and this ad vaniage is lost forever, and our trade through he Colonial ports is at an end. Clearly then the repeal of the corn laws will be an injury, and a great injury, to our farmers on the Canadian frontier, without in the least lavoring

ny body else. Last year Great Britain and Ireland took of all the grain and bread statts of the United States, wheat, rye, oats, corn, flour and meal, of all kinds, \$223,221 dollars worth, not it quarter of a million; and we took from her \$19.68 1,059 worth of her goed; nearly fifty millions of dellars. These are official facts, yet the Socretary of the Treasury who comformicales them says, it we don't reduce our wriff, and take more British goods. England will have to pay us specie for our bread stuffs.
What an absurdity. She takes one-fourth of a million of our bread stuffs, and swe take fifty millions of her goods: yet she must pay specie for our bread stuffs!! But Great Britain took in the same year \$35.675 \$59 worth of onton, yet this cellon growing Secretary is not salisfied. We of the West must break to purchase wood and other spricultural products; converted into goods, and support labor, fed by British bread and meat, so that por, ned by femish bread and mean, so that Logiand may have plenty of specie to pay high prices for Mr. Walker's cotton—farmers must be slaves to Southern neznoes. Fairmors of the West, what say you to this! Will trib it is its open and avowed purpose and tyou submit! If you do, you are slaves and the message and femore to increase the imyou deserve it. But another facts Our exports of manufactures last year, including those of wood, amounted to \$13,429.166 another facts of the message and feport to increase the importation of Rutish goods, and of course, to that extent, desirey American supply? Does not the Secretary propose to reduce the protective dates more than one better the constant of the secretary propose to reduce the protective dates more than one better the constant of the secretary propose. tures, that one-half their value is made up of American agricultural produce, then we export nearly seren millions of dollars worth of agricultural produce in the form of manufac-fares, which does not glut or injure the foreign markets, for our flour and grain, in its original form. To use a familiar illustration. Western farmers send their corn, hay, and visdom oats, thousands of dollars worth, every year to the Eastern market, not in its rude and original form, but in the form of loogs and horses: they give their hay-stacks life and legs, and make them trot to market with the farmer on their backs. (A laugh.) So the

this light he could demonstrate that there Lim to go into dotails; but he would furnish the elements from which any one could make the equalition. Assuming that consimption and exportation are in proportion to population, then we import 50 millions of British agricultural produce (excluding cotton and tobacco) 23 millions. Divide these sums, 25 and 23 millions; by 223, the numgressional district, and \$11220 as their exfurther to increase the import of British goods, and still further prostrate and destroy the American farmer and mechanic and loboring man to favor loreignars. To show the effect upon_currency, as well as agriculture, support onies our arms. To end the campaign as becomes the honor and dignity of the republic, an Américan General should dictate the termes of péace in the city of Mexico.

The New Orleans Délia of the 5th inst. says:

We learn from the Reference of the state as far as circulation is concerned, the gentle-man might as well have thrown it into the

fire. I want a coat. I go to the American manufacturer and buy \$20 worth of American broadcloth. (He wears to other, and he would compare coats with gentlemer, on the work coats with gentlemer on the spot.) (A laugh.) Well, the manufacturer, the next day, gave it to the farmer for wool; be gave it to the shoemaker, the hatter, and blacksmith; they gave it back to the farmer blacksmith; they gave it back to the farmer for meat and bread; and here it went from one to another. You might perhaps see his busy and busiling \$20 note five or six funds in the course of a day. This made money blenty. But where was the gentleman's nard money? Vanished; gone to reward and enrich the wool-growers and farmers,

REMARKS OF specimens, and letters from Great Britain instructing us how to make a tariff to suit the British. Mr. S. here expressed the hope that the people of the North would send on spe-cimens of American manufactures to be also cimens of American manufactures to be also exhibited in the Capitol, not only to show their prefection and extent, but to correct on the spot the false representations made by these Manchester men and their agents in regard to the character and prices of British and American goods. Speaking of the President's message, this Manchester letter-writer exclaims in second Daniel some to independ a second Richard Cabilen." and

Now, sir, I beg farmers to look at official Walker's delebrated free trade report that it was ordered to be printed by the House of Lords. After all this, having our President and Secretary on their side, they ought is have been content, without sending their letters of instructions here to direct us what kind of a tariff they wish us to pass. But if their Chancellor had sent us a revenue bill, he could not have furnished one to suit Great Britain better than the one furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury. Parliament would pass it by acclamation. Sir Robert Peel understands his business; he proposes to take the duties off bread stuffs and raw materials of all kinds used by their manufacturers, and remove every burden, so as to enable them to meet us and beat us in our wn markets and in the markets of the world,

where Yankee competition is beginning to give them greaf uncasiness. Last year, we exported hundreds of thousands of dellars worth of cotton goods into the British East Indies, and beat the British in their own markets, after paying discriminating duties imposed to keep us out, first 8, then 10, tinally 15 per cent. In this great struggle, Sir Robert Peel combs to the research cue; he repeals the duty on cotton and wool. and bread and meat, and everything used by Batish manufacturers to enable*them to go ahead in this struggle with the Americans : and what does Mr. Walker do? Just the reraw materials, dye-stuffs, &c used by our manufacturers; so as effectually to prostrate and break them down. Sir Robert Peel takes burdens off his stood while Sir Robit. Walker piles burs of sand on his—then crack, their whips—clear the road—a fair race! (A augh.) . Such is the difference between British and American policy. Sir Robert Peel's present system inmishes powerful arguments for adhering to our protective system—his object is not to favor, but to beat pose of increasing revenue; and if the revenue is increased by reducing duties one-half must not the imports be more than doubled? This is self-evident, and if you double your imports of foreign goods, must you not de-stroy to that extent American supply! Most certainly, unless the Secretary can, in his devise a plan to make people eat

drink, wear double as much as they now do. But where will we find money to pay for them! There's the rub. But startling and extraordinary as it may appear, our Secretary, for the first, time in the history of the world, has boldly and openly avowed at as the object of Government to break down and destroy its own manufacstating that the revenue of the 1st quarter of this year is two millions less than the 1st quarter of the last, and that this has been occasioned by the substitution of highly protectdefinition of the state of the products," made by American labor out of American produce, for British goods, made by British labor out of British produce. Oh! but he hates the British. Now, sir, this is not only the doctrine of his text, but it runs hrough his wnole sermon of 957 pages. No wonder it was printed by the House of Lords and let our Secretary carry through this bill, and Queen Victoria would gladly transfer the Seals from Sir Robert Peel to Sir Robert Walker, for he will have rendered her a greater ervice than any other man dead or living.

But this is not only the doctime of the Preasury report, but of the message itself.— The revenue standard laid down in the message aims a death blow at all American In-lustry. It enggests a kind of "sliding scale," so that whenever any branch of American industry begins to beat the foreign, and sup-ply the market, and thereby diminish imports and revenue, this is evidence that the duty is too high and ought to be reduced, so as to et in the foreign vival productions; the President speak for himself—her revenue standard in his own words: the foreign rival productions; but let resident speak for himself—here is his

"The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascentained, from experience that the revenue is the greatest, is the maximum rate of dilly which our be laidfor the bona fide purpose of collecting mon-ny for the support of Government. To raise the dultes higher than that point, and therethem for protection merely, and not for re-venue. As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given

NUMBER

iron instead of eight—destroy eight millions of American manufacture to make way for the foreign, and thus import twelve millions of dollars worth of foreign (mostly English) grain and other produce used in the manufacture of this iron; for the fact is incontestible, that more than three-fourths of the value of iton is made up of the produce of the soil. And this is the policy to favor American fac. And this is the policy to favor American fur-mers and American laborers! Throw, the plough out of the furrow, and turn labor out o starve-to make wayt for British goods,

nd increase revenue! Mr. S. said he had not time at present, but he would avail himself of the first proper oc-casion to show, as he thought he could most clearly, that all the theories of the Secretary and his followers in favor of their free trade and instantowers in layer of their free trade policy were not only false and unfounded, but that exactly the reverse of these theories was true. He referred to the theories that "protection was for the benefit of manufacdiers at the expense of the farmers and laborers of the country;" that "protection in creased the price of the manufactured goods crensed the price of the manufactured goods and reduced the price of labor and produce." that it "favored monopoly and wealth at the expense of the poor;" that "reducing duties would increase revenue," &c. He could scarcely speak of such gross absurdities in respectful terms. What! Favor invested capital by building up competition, and increasing the supply of the articles they had to sell? Injure the farmers by doubling the 'demand for their produce, raw materials and bread stuffs of overy-kind? Oppress and rob bread stuffs of overy-kind! Oppress and roo the consumer by giving him goods at one fourth their former price! Reduce wages by doubling the demand for labor-labor of men, women, and children! Yes, sir inbread stuffs of overy-kind? Oppress and rob crease the price of goods by doubling the supply, and reduce the price of agricultural produce by doubling the demand! Favor monopolies by building up competition, the only thing to destroy it! Such are the absurd theories of free trade. But gentlement must first reverse all the laws of trade-the verse. He proposes to take off all protective great and universal law that ' demand and duties, and imposes heavy burdens on the supply regulate prices i'—a law as universal and invariable in its operation, as the law that governs the solar system, must not only be repealed, but reversoders its operations, before gentlemen could sustain any of these populations.

abenidities. The clock admonished him that his time was out-he would avail himself of the moment left to warn 'gentlemen—if they would allow him to prophesy, he would say—gentlemen, pass this Treasury bill, approved, as he understood, by the abbaet; bring back the scenes of 1840—restore your twenty per cent. tariff—bankrupt your treasury—paralyze your national industry—break down your larmers, manufacturers, and mechanics by goods and exporting money—pass this bill, and in eighteen months you will scarcely have a pecic-paying bank, or a specie dollar left in the country. Pass this bill, and you will not only bring back the scenes, but repeat, you only oring back the scenes, but repeat, you will bring with them the political revolutions of 1840. Again will be heard throughout the land the cry "change! 'kunge! any change for the better." Political revolutions are the fruits of popular suffering and discontent; in prosperity the cry is "let well enough alone."

(A voice.) Then as a Whig you ought to go for the new tariif. to for the new taritf

Yes, said Mr. S. if I was like some gentlemen on this floor—if I loved my party more than my country, I would; but as I love my country more than my party, I will not. If it were not for the lack and drill of party discipline, this 'British bill' would find few advocates on this floor. It was the bantling of party—the illegitimate offspring of the Baltimore Convention—that Pandora's box thres for the purpose of making way for those of foreigners. In the very first paragraph of his argumentative report, he sets out with strong language of a democratic Senator ou a late occasion, it will sink "the party so low that the arm of resurrection could never reach it'—so low that—(here the hour having expliced, the chairman's hammer fell, and Mr. . resumed his seat.)

The Navy.

The New York Confier says :- "The U. States and Mexico being at war it follows of course, the war will not be confined to the frontier. Our fleet in the Gulf and on the Pacific side, will undoubtedly at once commence operations. At Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast, the squadron at the latest dates consisted of the frigate Savannah, of sixty guns; the frigate Constitution, sixty guns; sloops-of-war Portsmouth and Levant, of 24 guns each, and the schooner Shark of twelve runs. On the 22d ult, the frigate Raritan arived at Vera Cruz, but went-to sea the same day in company with the frigates Cumber-land and Potomac, and the sloop-of-war, Falmouth, under Com. Conner. According to the same account the U.S. frigate John of the same account the U.S. frigate John Adams was the only American vessel of war off Vera Cruz, although the remainder of the squadron were doubtless in the vicinity.— She can, of course, do nothing there alone. The fortress St. Juan de Ullon would resist a very heavy attack—one certainly much more serious than that of the French to which it yielded a few years since. The French equadron then consisted of three large frigates, and four bomb vessels: the former inchored and four bomb yessels; the former anchored but little over point blank distance from the eastern face of the castle and the bomb vessols but little farther. There were mortare

sols but little faither. There were mortars in the castle, but none in use, and not more than 17 guns could be brought to bear, on a single ship, and on the whole squadron only 26, some of which were carronades.—
Of the French vessels the Cyclops had two mortars, and in two hours she throw 180 shells. The others did; their share. One of the hombs lodged in the magazine, which was blown up, and about two hundred men destroyed. After, six hours! fighting the Mexicans yielded. Since that time the corress has been thoroughly repaired. A new

our readers may form an opinion as to the probable result of an attack upon Yera Cust.
Certainly nothing can be done until a much