where the laborer who produces the grain is permitted only to cat the husks—from which the wheat's winnowed. We are referred to fire recent action o England upon her corn laws, as a reason fo reducing our tariff upon foreign manufactures
Who is so blind as not to see that there is no parallel between the cases? In England it is an effort of the laboring population to rid themselves of the oppression of the landed aristocracy, by which they are deprived of their bread. Here, it is an effort of the aristocracy to deprive the laboring man of the means of earning his broad.

The great market and the only certain market of this country, is that created by the manufacturing interest at home. Those who look to Europe for consumers of the products of our soil will be disappointed; and, in the end, the surplus population and increased capital of the west will seek manufactures as

he means of employment.

In proof of this view of the case, I need nt on the fact that the single State of chusetts took last year from the other States last year one million of barrels of flour prore than the whole export of that article from the United States to foreign countries. It is also true that for the last twenty years the home market has generally kept the price of breadstuffs above the shipping price.—
These facts ought to settle this question. I might ask, in conclusion, what beneficial effect can the reduction of the price abroad liave upon our products here!

Another serious objection to the bill is its

uniform discrimination in favor of the foreign mechanic and laborer against our own. This mechanical another against one principle—if principle it may be called—abounds throughout the whole bill. Every class of mechanics is to be affected, and the Every business of many of them to be destroyed by it. The tailor, the hatter, the sheemaker, the saddler, the timman, the blacksmith, and all-saddler, the timman, the blacksmith, and all-saddler, will see their towns and willages filled with the work of foreign pauper labor for which the country is to be drained of specie. To exemplify this, I will refer to a few only of the many glaring instances of this character in the bill. There are, by estimate character to the United States, about 50,000 men on ployed-in making clothes, and we may to this add that number of women engaged in Ready-made clothes, by the same pursuit. Ready-made clothes, by this bill, as in schedule C, are charged 30 per cent, and the material of which most of them are made is in the same schedule. All know, that the labor upon clothes in Europe, partic-farly France, is those by proc. women and half starvey men, who cat most perhaps once a month—who give no education their chil-dren, and who never expect to see them ele-vated above the wretchedness of their binh.

These persons, who literally work for a shil-ling a day, will flood the country with leady-made clothes, and drive out of employment this intelligent and worthy class of our peo-Further investigation has satisfied me, that what neetends to be provisions for producing revenue can have no other effect than to act as an absolute prohibition, preventing entirely the importation of many articles that are very important to various branches of our i dustry, and some of them even necessary to our national welfare. I have already trespassed much longer upon the time of the Senate than I had intended; but, to show the incongruities of this measure, and that it is unwise, considered as a revenue measure alone, let me give you the instance of cotton goods which are in schedule C, and charged 30 per cent Just as many of these goods will be imported and used if the duty were three times that amount, as they will at that the wealthy, and are purely luxuries, and none of them made in this country. They are cambries, jaconets, mulls of various kinds, and very fine muslins, generally of the kind known in the trade as white goods. A wise financier, in a purely revenue bill, would col-lect his duties from the articles used by the rish, and, so far as he could, leave the poor unfouched. No such principle is in this

I have said, Mr. President, that I have been ulterly at a loss for the motive which prompted the introduction of such a measure at this time. Its first effect must inevitable be to deprive us of the means of paying even the interest upon the debt we are ring; and the consequence will be, that a debt will be entailed on the nation, embarrassing all its operations for years to come.
It has been the policy of the democratic party
to avoid national debt.—The payment of the
national debt under the administration of Gennational dept those the administration of General Jackson caused rejoicings throughout the country. Now, as if longetting, the policy of our fathers, we are in the time of war, when our expenses are necessarily greatly increased, enforing upon an unified experiment, which, it is admitted on all sides, will greatly decrease our income. Can this be done for the special purpose of creating the necessity of direct taxes, and hereafter the entire about htion of our revenue laws? Is this the end to which it looks? That section of the Union which controls this bill can control any other, if northern men will crouch before them. It if northern men will crouch before them. It will be found very convenient, in laying and burned in every direction: these direct laxes to exempt the negro population of the south, and lay them on the property and labor of the north. If this be so, the hullification of which we have heard may not be so remote as good men have

Mr. Cameron concluded his speech (which we are rejuctantly compelled to cur-tail) with an earnest and eloquent appeal to Vice President Dallas to stand faithfully

heralds Eurosidor



CARLISLE, PA. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1846.

For Canal Commissioner. AMES M. POWER OF MERCER COUNTY.

Whig Standing Committee.

The Democratic Whig Standling Committee of Camberland county, will meet at the public house of Mr. Henry Rhoads, in Carlisle, on MONDAY the 11th day of August, at 2 o'clock in the alternoon. "The members are earnestly requested to be punctual in siten-.. By order.

We omitted last week to give the names of the Committee. It is composed of the following gentlemen, whom we hope will all ndeavor to be present at the time stated;

quantities; at moether time can we compete swith the low-priced wheat and rive shipped anto England from the Russian and German provinces—countries where literally the "ox-is muzzled who treads out the com," and Messrs. George Chapman, Allen ; John Eñoch Young, Monroe; W. T. Boyd, Hope-well; W. P. Hughes, New Cumberland; W. H. Woodburn, Newville; William Bell, Silver Spring: George Clever, Southampton; William B. Mullin, South Middleton; L. H. Williams, West Pennsborough: Wilson Fra-zer, Shippensburg township: John Miller, N. Middleton; Robert A. Noble and Charles Fleager, Carlisle; James Kennedy, Mifflin.

> Congress is completing its destructive work-by the passage of the Warehousing and the Sub-Treasury bills. We shall have all ed? by whose traitorous hands has this deadly the old issues of 1840 revived again, and blow been struck? By JAMES K. POLK Pennsylvania will decide upon them just as and GEORGE M. DALLAS-men who won she did then. Mark the prediction.

> ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA .- The steamship Hibernia arrived at Boston on Monday morning. She brings to the United States the Oregon Treaty ratified by the British your friendship only to befray you. Men Government, under the seal of the new foreign minister, Lord Palmerston. The ratification took place on the 17th of July. The basely surrendered millions of acres of Amenew Ministry had got fairly to work, and a rican soil to which they varietingly asserted disposition existed to give it a fair trial. There our title to be "clear and unquestionable."is no other news of importance

OUR PUBLIC-Schools .-- Last week was one of considerable excitement to the little folks in town, as the season for the public examination of the scholars in our various Public Schools. The examinations, we learn, were highly satisfactory, doing great credit to the pupils and affording the fullest testimony to he capacity and attention of the several eachers. We presume the report of the Board of Visiters will be careful to distinguish and award just praise to the individual merits and efforts of all who thus contribute to make the public school system worthy the continued regard and patronage of the community.

The examinations closed on Monday and vere followed by a general exhibition of the nigher schools, on that evening. A large maemblage was in attendance, and the exercises were of a highly gratifying character consisting of declamation, reading of compo itions, and exercises in chemistry, mathematics, &c. We were particularly pleased with the performances of a juvenile choir of sweet singers," under the direction of Mr. rbach, who exhibited remarkable proficiency in vocal music. . It is but sheer justice to add that the unwearied attention and care which our excellent Board of School Direclors annually give to the schools, at no small loss of time and labor to themselves, imposes a weight of obligation upon our community

ast, that Mr. HINCKLEY has withdrawn from the concern. It seems from his valedictory ground for the good-humored cut which the Herald receives in the same number of the paper. It is but justice to Mr. II. to say that inder his control the Statesman has exhibited a decided improvement in spirit and appearınće.

Or Judge Line's advertisement is worthy he attention of those who are looking after fruit or ornamental trees for transplanting. Mr. Line's Nursery is the most extensive in this section of country, and comprises probably a larger variety of the choicest kinds than any other.

17 A desideratum to our citizens has been supplied within the last two years by the well cultivated vegetable gardens established in that time. There are now several of them, and we have good reason for knowing that the different varieties of vegetables which may be found in Mr.. T. O'Sullivan's establishment, cannot fail to gratify the public tasto.

ville Minera Journal to have been perfectly wild and infuriated. Effigies of Dallas be surprised at it!

THE BRITISH TRIUMPH!-The Sydney and

The Treuson Consummated.

THE TARIFF REPEALED! Pennsylvanians! friends of the Tariff in Cumberland county! the combined efforts of British emissaries and Southern nabelos! have at last triumphed, and your cherished system of protection to American Industry is prostrate. The Tariff of 1842 is repealed,— The great AMERICAN SYSTEM, whose ex tence was coeval with and intended to peretuate the liberties of 76-that system which frees us from sluvish dependence up nations—that system which was founded upon the wise recommendations of Wasti-Madison, and Monroe, and Adams, and Jackson successively approved as indispensable to our National Freedom and National Descree-that time-honored system which Pennsylvania has ever fondly cherished as the firm basis of her prosperity and the right, arm of her power-to which no Executive or. Legislature within her borders has ever dared to proclaim hostility—that system which gave to the free American laboring man his proudelevation over the down-trodden sons of toil Brindle, Dickinson; Thomas Craighead, East Pennsborough; Robert Laird. Frankford; D. Coble, Hampden: L. Reigel, Mechanicsburg; TISH FREE TRADE BILL, whose progress TISH FREE TRADE BILL, whose progress you-have watched with trembling anxiety, has at last received the sanction of an American Congress, and in the Reneal of the Tariff of 1842 ENGLAND has achieved another and her greatest Victory! A victory that will cause British work-shops to ring with rejoicings and exultation, while it teaves Ameriover ruined business and prostrate industry. And by whom have you thus been belray your confidence by a lie. Men who marched into your highest offices an ler the barner of "THE TARIFF OF 1842," but who destroy the

very measure which secured their ill-gotten power! Men who wormed themselves into who with viper-like ingratitude sting the hand that warmed them into life. Men who have Such are the men whose election to the highest offices in the republic, by the blindness and party-madness of Pennsylvania. has re-entailed upon her all the bankruptcy and ruin from which she was rescued by banks had suspended specie payments-and the Whig Tariff of 1842. Dearly has she paid for her credulity and blind attachmen o party.

and fraud. The people of Pennsylvani know now who are the triends and who the enemics of Protection. Let it be remembered from this day forth that James K. Polk and Geo M. Dallas and James Buchapan, have forfeited the respect and confidence of Pennsylvania. That they are cast out from her incils as traitors to her best interests. Woe belide the men whose falsehood and treachery have plunged Pennsylvania again into bankruptcy and min! -

Gen. Cameron's Speech.

We have devoted the first page of to-day paper to the admirable speech made by Sen ator Camenon last week, against McKay's British Free Trade Bill. It is not often that we give so much space to the arguments of members of the Locotoco party, but General and candid a spirit that-we think our Whig give it. We have no hesitation in pronouncing this speech an able effort, and as it will we hope our readers will gratify their Locofoco friends with a perusal of it. The strong We see by the Statesman of Wednesday rebuke it administers to the "new order of democracy"-the vast array of facts it enu merates in relation to the Iron, the Coal, and that he was drawn into it from "an excess the Manufacturing and Farming interests of of credulousness and hope." We should think Pennsylvania—the process by which these also that the same "excess" formed the only great interests have been protected and oncouraged by the Tariff of 1842-the highly instructive and important information with which it abounds throughout-give this speech a degree of interest which will rivet the attention of the reader, and win for General Cameron the increased respect and hearty approbation of the people of Pennsylvania It is now truly matter of feligitation with the Whigs of Pennsylvania the the bold and fence of Pennsylvania interests in the late Whig members of the Legislature, in defeat-

ing, through him, the election of a Free Trade man in the person of Judge Woodward. Again we say to every laborer, mechanic and farmer, both Whigs and Locofocos, read Gen. Cameron's admirable defence of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania

MILITARY ELECTIONS .- We learn that or Saturday last, Mr. WILLIAM H. GRAY, of this porough, was unanimously elected Second Lieutenant of the Carlisle Independent Ar-The excitement which followed the tillery commanded by Captain J. F. Hunter. intelligence of the passage of McKay's bill This is a handsome, well-drilled company in Schuylkill county, is said by the Potts and we have no loubt Licutenant Gray will make a bold and dashing officer.

We perceive that the Brigade Inspector has and handsome uniform. It now musters about 75 men, and has offered its services to

Repeal Repeal !! Repeal !!!

"Strike! for your alters and your fires, There must be but one voice in Pennsylva-is dow on the subject of McKay's ruinous Free Trade, bill, and that voice must be Resubmission? Are they propared to cronch under the rod of the oppressor, and submissively lick the hand that smites them? It not. let them speak out, then, in that voice which ever makes tyrants and guilty traitors tremble, and say that AMERICAN INDUSTRY shall be systained! Let them flockage with a united voice that they are opposed to making Europe the workshop of the United States! The smiling homes, the joyous firesides, all the domestic comforts which thousands of industrious families now enjoy, are threatened with ruin and desolation by the Repeal of the Tariff of 1842! Arouse! Workingmen! stand up erect in the spirit of your fathers and boldly proclaim that you love your country more than James K. Polk and George M. Dallas. can Mechanics and Manufacturers to wail Rise, in the dignity of enlightened treemen and let the men-who have deceived you and betraved your interests, feel the indignant rebuke of insulted and injured men, who "know their rights and knowing dare main ain." Let your voice go up in thunder tones from your work shops, your factories, your furnaces and forges, demanding in the name of thousands of deceived and betrayed work ing-men, continued Protection to American INDUSTRY and the REPEAL of the Free Trade law of 1846! Speak! for the North against the South. Speak! for your own country against England, and let the cry of thousands be blended in one voice for Repeal! REPEAL REPEAL!!

THE EFFECTS OF A REDUCTION OF THE TA mrr.-In 1839, when business had reached a very low point-when the Tariff had been down to a very low rate of duty-when the when every thing seemed going to ruinthere was a great deal said about what produced these disorders. The Baltimore Sun But now there can be no more deception of October 14, 1839, in a long-article on the subject, thus hit the nail on the head :-- In addition to these remarks, we will plainly and briefly state what we conceive to be the cause of the financial and commercial embarrassments which for several years have torn and distracted the political, and social quiet of the people of the United States. In our opinion, the chief cause is the reduction of the tariff, which has enabled the English to flood the American market with Englishgoods, and by inducing us to purchase, bring us over head and ears in debt to England

"Like causes produce like effects." The evils inflicted on the country in 1839, because the Tariff was reduced, must follow the reduction of the Tariff of 1846.

DUTY ON IRON .- The new Tariff bill pronoses a reduction-on iron from 75 to 80 per Cameron's speech is marked by so manly cent. This must, as it has passed both Houses of Congress, prove absolutely ruinous to the friends will not censure us for the space we iron business in Penisylvania, as it will enable England to import the article and undersell us in our midst. She can assume a monopoly of the sales, while those who have invested their all in iron manufactures here, will be compelled to cease operations for want of adequate protection. Their laborers must also be discharged and driven to some other employment, or to starvation. Furthermore, the agricultural interests will be immediately affected by the increase of tillers of the soil, and proportionate decrease of home demand: trades of all descriptions will be subject to diminished support; and thus embarrassment, poverty and distress will come upon our State and country.

THE FREE TRADE POLICY.-If the free traders should seceed in breaking up the manufacturers of the sixteen leading articles of consumption in the country, and import the do they propose to pay this enormous amount struggle in the Senate, has fully vindicated with? If in corn at 20 cents a bushel, as was not sufficiently anti-slavery. the propriety of the course pursued by the their great organ intimacid some time ago, it will take sixteen hundred- and fifty-five millions of bushels, four times the product of the whole Union. If in flour at \$4 a barrel it will take eighty four-millions of barrels, four times the amount produced in the United States.

In 1842, when there was no war, the annual expenditures of the government were about twenty-four or five millions of dollars, To show how well the Tariff of 1842 accomplished the object of supplying the government with revenue as well as affording sufthe revenue yielded by the bill, we take from the speech of Senator Evans, of Maine

in 1844, \$26,183,570 94 1845, 1846, 27,526,112 70 26,611,915 42 That is what the Whigs understand by Revenue Tariff. They want nothing better

"TEN CENTS A DALL"-It is thought that hear from Mexico McKay's British Tariff Bill is founded upon he doctrine promulgated by Mr. Buchanan a few years ago, when he wished a system

* A Fallen Statesman!

Never has a statesman fallen more rudde ly and irredeemably from his high estate than Mr. Vice President Dallas. The senti-ment excited by his negotiery is profound intense and universal. In this dommunit has been basely, creelly deceived, and, her says the Philadelphia, North American, it is great interests specified by imprincipled men whom she has nursed from obscurity to disc. as have been the strictures of the press upon tinction, but who now repay lies kindness by his conduct, fliey do not adequately express blackest ingratitude. Her petitions have been the feeling of the people. Mr. Dallas is not treated as a foke" -her remonstrances ridi- condemned for misrepresenting the people colled as a "honeral durge" her free and har; of Pennsylvania for he is hot a Senator, but dy workingmen placed on the same level for misrepresenting his own conscience, for Norton, and which the patriors Jefferson, and with the slaves of Southern nabobs, and the violating his pledges of honor, for scattering pauper ten-cents-a-day laborers of tyrant rid- ruin and dismay over his native State, not den Europe! Are Pennsylvanian working- from a sense of duty, but in obedience to the men so destitute of all spirit, so degraded, so mandates of his kinsman. Sir Robert Walker. unconscious of their freedom and high privi- and to purchase the smiles of the Slave-helleges, as to bear all this in tame and quiet ders. Those smiles will be his only consola tion, for the act that has stirred every Pennsylvania heart with hery indignation has elsewhere excited only distrust and contempt. Incredible, apgrateful and inhuman as was his vote on the bill, there is still less excuse in his vote upon Johnson's motion to recommit-a motion in dayof of a modification in behalf of Pennsylvania interests. By that vote, he approved bimself in every thing, and to the uttermost, the bond-slave of the South: &dashed from the lips of the State the drop of hope and comfort tendered her. This treason was a wanton and unnecessary one-unexpected even to his new allies. His written speech regrets that he had no opportunity to vote for such a motion; yet the echo of his vote against it, had even then scarcely died way in the Hall-"Since he miscalled the morning star,"
Nor man nor flend has fallen so far."

Mr. Dallas at Home!

The Philadelphia Chromele says, the Tariff excitement still continues to rage fierce and strong, and instead of showing any signs of diminution, seems to be on the increase. We,saw, on Friday, in various quarters, large handbill, headed "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42." which attracted crowds of anxious readers, many of whom went away with angry countenances, and muttering dark words between their teeth. The hill gives an extract from the speech of Mr. Dallas, delivered by him from the step of his own door, in 1844, and then contrasts it with an extract from his recent speech in explanation of his rote. It then concludes with verse from the "Democratic Yaller Kiver," so popular during the last Presidential campaign.-The bill gives no comments whatever on these extracts, but states them a plain matters for the people to ponder over Another effigy, labelled "George M. Dallas" was hung and burnt in the Third Ward Movamensing, on Thursday night. It was arefully guarded by a large assemblage omposed of men of all parties.

DANIEL WEBSTER FOR REPEAL!-At the conclusion of a powerfull speech against Mc-Kay's bill of abominations, Mr. Webster thus avowed his intention to go for its repeal. On the very first day of the next session (said Mr. W.) let a bill be introduced to repeal this Anti-American law, to reestablish he revenues, and restore the prosperity of the country "I shall be here," he added, God sparing my life, to second the move ment, and with all my ability to assist in outting an end to this ill-judged, unprecedented, and monstrons measure of legislation.

GEN. Scott.-Gen. Scott, it is said, has been quite indisposed for a few days, but has recovered sufficiently to be about. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says, "I said sometime ago that the ons and calculations by made abo the Mexican war would all turn out true. I am now certain that this will be the case though the General was ridiculed by a lot of military greenhorns, for calculations on so late an invasion of Mexico, time and facis will prove the foresight and the wisdom of this brave and distinguished soldier. The panders and sycophants of power have laugh ed, as they supposed, over his grave. He still lives in the hearts of his countrymen."

Born Sines of FENDER .- It is stated that the Presbyetry of Lewes, embracing the churches in the lower part of Delaware and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, has withdrawn from the Trionnial Assembly, (new school) in consequence of the anti slavery character of the document by it recently adopted; and the fearless stand taken by Gen. Cameron in de- \$331,000,000 worth now made at home, what Presbytery of Ripley, Ohio, has also withdrawn on the ground that the same documen

> Pass it Round -The following tonst was given at the recent celebration of the 4th of July, at the Chinese museum, Philadelphia: By S. Yerkes-Polk, Kane, Buchanan and By S. Yerkes—Polk, Kane, Buchanan and the Tariff of 1842. The public chent upon the people of Pennsylvania: more cover than the highway robbery of the people's rights in the Plaguenine fraud, but not less profligate

Or The Locolocos withhold one fact from

The British Minister at Washington has received instructions from his Govern- Co-The city papers already teem with The subjoined selection for our paper

Mr. Sameron concluded his regard (which We completed to complete to complete the complete to complete to complete the complete the complete to the complete the complet was made by a lady reader.

The British Triumph Complete!

McHay's British Free Trade Bill passed by the casting vote of a retreant son of Pennsylvania— George M. Dallas! The intelligence of the passage of McKay's ill in the Senate, reached us on Wednesda set, just after our edition of the Herald for hat day had left the press, and after a considerable portion of our papers had been nailed. We struck off an edira mmediate readers, Call whom we had the means of mit of eaching) were promptly supplied. We give low an abstract of the Senate's procesdings for the benefit of our readers who did no eceive the 'extra.' he Finance Committee, with instructions to so amen'll the bill that it should not discriminate against American and in favor of Foreign Labor. The instructions were perfectly plain. All the Committee had to do was, in the numerous instances where a raw mate rial is charged a higher and a fabric produced American workman should stand on at least an equal footing in the supply of our own markets with his European competitor. That nstruction the Locofoco Committee of Finance, acting doubtless under the direction

for a third reading by the casting vote of the Vice President-Mr. Jarnagin not voting. . The vote on third reading was as follows. vote on third reading was as follows.

Yess.—Messrs. Ailen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bress, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Colquitt, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Houston, Iswis, McDuffig, Pennyapacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Turnioy, Westcott, and Yulee, and DALLAS, President.—28.

Nays:—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Camenos, Gilley, John M. Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Crittenden, Corwin, Dates, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huttingdon, Johnson, of Louisiana, Juhason, of Maryland, Marcaum, Millet, Mogchead, Niles, Fearce, Phelps, Simmons, Sturabox, Upham, Webster, and Woodbridge—27. Mr. Dallas having announced the vote, cad a statement from his desk. He said the

responsibility was deeply felt, but it was put upon him by his fellow citizens. After consulting the best lights he could, he must meet he responsibility. Ample proof had been turnished that a majority of the people were in lavor of a change. There were 18 of the 28 States in favor of it in the other House. He would not put a kind of veto upon the will of the people. He went into a statement of facts connected with manufactures. He aruned that Protection was for feeble mapufac ures. He was proud to say ours had grown up to manhood. With all the imperfections of this bill, he thought it better than that of 1842. The Vice President is the agent and representative of the whole people. He conidered himself pledged. He preferred a pure conscience with a private life, to the glare of public honor with a conscience spot-

bill, slightly amended by Col. Benton's help,

on the motion of Mr. Webster, was engrossed

fore, vote with the affirmative!!! Much excitement prevailed in the Senat during the discussion which lasted several hours. Eloquent and torcible speeches were made by Webster, Niles, Crittenden, and Clayton against the bill, and Gen. Cameron ose in his seat and read a short but eloquent protest against the passage of the bill, and proclaimed it to be his purpose, from the moment the bill should pass, to raise the cry of REPEAL, and this he would persevere in fill this British tariff was erased from our

ted with broken pledges. He would, there

The bill then finally passed by a vote of 28 to 27-Mr. Jarnigan voting for it agreed bly to his instructions from the locoloco legislature of Tennessee. The next day the House concurred in the Senate amendmen by a vote of 115 to 93,

SOMETHING OF A HOAX.—The Gettysburg Sentinel, referring to the official list of the Pennsylvania volunteeers who have tendered their services to the President of the United. States, through the Governor, says: "In this list we again observe the Gettysburg have already been bought. Then the impor-Guards, 77 men-D. M. Smyser, Captain Aaron De Goff, First Lieutenant. In regard to this, a miserable hoax has been practiced upon the authorities at Harrisburg, as there is no such Company in existence."

The Charleston Mercury says :- "The religious operations of Mr. Polk on Mexico do not seem to have been blessed. The Catholic Chaptains appointed for the aimy, it is said, are treated with indignant contempt by the Mexicans, and not allowed to preach in their churches. This is really a very nat ral result and it is only wonderful that it was not anticipated in Washington,"

Lord Rosse simmonse telescope, according to Dr. Scoresby, the Astronomer, clearly eir readers in reference to Gen. Scott; which shows objects on the moon's surface sixty heir readers in reference to Gen. Scott; which so is, that so far as relates to the war with Mex. feet in height. Through this powerful instruction of the manner in which the ficient protection, the following statement of ico, Gen. Scott is now discharging all the ment, rocks, impumerable masses of stone, luties of Secretary of War-Mr. Marcy, the craters of extinct volcanoes, etc., are seen .incumbent, being literally, too ignorant to do All seems chaos and desolation; not a ves tige of arything that looks like mignation or lite being perceptible.

ment to meditate in the Mexican question, notices of failudes, suspended operations but withholds the proposition, until he can hands discharged and wages reduced, from various manufactures, since the passage of McKay's bill. The country is panicstricken.

Was Intelligense,

Correspondence of the U.S. Gazette. Later from the Army.

BALTIMORE, August 2, 8 P. M. By the Southern mail, I have received papers containing the announcement of the arrival at New Orleans of the steamer Fash; on," from Brazos. 'She brings verbal re ports of a general movement of our troops up the Rio Grande, whilst Gons Taylor rely however, containing the proceedings of mained at Matamoras, hastening forward the Serate, with which a large number of our other troops as fast as his means would per-

CAPTURE OF CAMARGO.

Advices had been received of the capture of Camargo, the town having surrendered to our forces without the Icast fesistance. Not On Monday, the friends of the Tariff of a single gun was fired. Carajubal was on 1842 electred an important object, as they the opposite side of the river St. Juan, but hought, by referring McKay's bill back to offered no resistance

Gen. Taylor had fourned by means of scouts, that there was only about three hundred troops in Monterey. The general impression now is, that our troops will meet with no resistance before teaching that city-This opinion is strengthened by the knowl-

odge of the inactivity of the Mexican forces

therefrom a lower rate of duty, to reduce the at this time. It is also pretty generally be, former rate and increase the latter so that the lieved throughout the army, that negotiations for peace are now on foot It is said Paredes is afraid to leave the Capitol for fear of a revolution during his

absence There was a report that Mr. Lamsden, of of a Party Caucus, the next morning declared the New Orleans Picayune, and his party, that it could not obey, and thereupon asked had been out the Indians, but it is not to be discharged from the duty assigned it. credited.

The Sonate, by-a-vote of 28-to-27, agreed to The volunteers are still suffering from the lischarge the Committee, whereupon the effects of a change of climate and water, but otherwise are in pretty good health. The Western Mail brings us but little news of importance. Dates from Fort Leavenworth up to the 23d ult. had been received, but nothing from Col. Kearney.

The Santa Fe Expedition.

The mail from the West to-night brings St. Louis papers of the 23d inst. They contain letters from the Santa Fe Expedition to the date of July 10. Col Kearney was then at Cottonwood Creek, about 210 miles from Fort Leavenworth. They were still about 550 miles from Bent's Fort. All well and in fine spirits.

There had been no news from Captain Moore's command, who had been sent after that amminition. Col. Donaphan's regiment of Missouri Volunteers were ahead of Co. Kearney in the march. Nothing had been heard of the state of affairs in New Mexico.

APA Matamoras correspondent of the N O. Picayune, thinks that there will be no nore fighting with the Mexicans that the enemy will never make another stand. He says that Arista fled with 4,000 men and 12 pieces of artillery, and at a time when the advantage of position was against the United States troops. He adds: "We cannot therefore expect him or any other Mexican officer to meet our "old Rough and Ready" with a less force than 4 to 1. In less than one month we shall have 25,000 men in the field. Where can a Mexican army be raised to meet us! I have seen letters from the interior, from private citizens and from officers in their army, and all go to prove that the fighting is over."

The editor of the Picavone does not concur in the views above quoted, and says ---The news from Mexico leads us to a different conclusion. The Mexican Department had in a measure returned to their allegience; and Paredes was fast making friends in all directions. The Government party vere growing stronger, and the people were laying aside party feelings and combining in favor of active and stern resistance to the United States.

The expenses of the Alexican war continue to run up at a very rapid rate. They will in the end prove at least \$50,000, 000, while they may double that rum. The last New Orleans papers unnounce the purchase of two more steamers for the Government, ut a cost of \$45,000. Gen. Taylor, it. is stated, has made a tequisition for twenty. four steamers, twelve or fifteen of which tant items of provisions, ammunition, tents, &c., will serve not a little to swell the aggregate. The war has but just commenced money is lavished with an unsparing hand -and vet at such a time, the Executive exerts all his force to prostrate the industry and reduce the revenue of the country. What folly! What madness!

Later from Mexico.

Intelligence from Mexico by the arrival of the United States Frigate Raritan, arrived at Pensucola from Vera Cruz, up to the 17th of July. The Mexicans had heard of the Oregon Treaty, between England and the United States, and say that it calls upon the people of Mexico to make increased efforts to Uriye French were driven out of Spain, alter Madtid and other cities of the country were in possession of the enemy. This was done by a Guerilla warfare by which small parties of the Army were murdered wherever they were lound:

Paredes had not left the city of Mexico. 11 was found impossible to raise a body of even five thousand men to follow him. It is the opinion of wall informed pe that there will be but very little in the way to prevent fien. Thirlor, With his forces, from