Charles of the Comme

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alf, a column, ... 40. 40. 40. Half a column, With quarterly changes, Two Squares, with quarterly changes, Business Cards, with the paper,

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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, Esq. Carlisle, October 8, 1845!

S. DUNLAP ADAIR,

Attorney at Law. OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few door below J. H. Graham, Esq.

NEW SPRING SUPPLY AT THE oud stand.

S sires to inform the pub-W. HAVERSTICK delic that he Than just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at the Old Stand, on North Hanover street, one of

July 16. 1845.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, Fancy Articles. Miscellaneous and School Books, Perfumery, Fruits, &c. &c. which has ever been opened in this borough, all of which have been selected by himself in person with great care, and which he can confidently recommend to his friends and customers as being equal if not superior to any in-the market. His

Drugs and Medicines. Spices, ground & whole, Essences, Perfumery, &c.

Dyc-Stuffs. Log and Cam-Woods Oil of Vitriol. Indigoes, Madders, Brazil Wood, Alum,

Paints and Varnishes. Wetherill & Brother's White Lend, Chrome green and vellow; Paint and Varnish Brushes, lersey Window Gluss, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Copal and Coach's armish, Litharge and RedLead Whiting and Parish Green, constantly for sale at the old established Drug, Book and Fancy Store

Lard Lamps. An elegant variety of Lard Lamps, manufac tured by Cornelius, of every size and pattern, and at greatly reduced prices.

Fancy Articles.

Comprising an endless variety of every notion in the tancy way, which it would take a/col. every variety of article for ornament, instruction or amusement, and at prices from a penny

His stuck is composed chiefly of Scace Books, in which may be found the various text-books, Lexicons, Histories, Arithmetics, &c.,

now used in College and the public schools, all of which will be sold as low as at any other establishment. Also. Groceries & Fruits.

prime and fresh, and of very superior quality, at prices astonishingly low. In short, a little of every thing that is useful or ornamental may be found in his establishment, to which he is vites the attention of the public, confident that both the quality and prices of his goods will be both the quality and prices of his goods will be had scarcely mounted another before it also stand aqually satisfactory. Remember the Old sunk to the earth. Again and again did that unflinehing man teel his stand again did that Carlisle, May 6, 1846.

BOOTS, SHOES & BROGANS ZII WM. M. PORTER, ZIV

AS reserved an additional supply of Boots and Shoes suitable for the present season, which he is selling at the lowest present season, this stock comprises a variety of Gentlement Call, Morrosco and Seni-skin Boots. Do do do do and Kin Mouroes and Gaiters.

Do do and Kin Mouroes and Gaiters.

More Source Boots and Brogans.

Riyal Boots and Mouroes.

Ladles Satin, Kid and Mouroes slippers.

Do Kid, Morrosco and Leather, ties.

Do Black and Fairey colored Gaiters and Malf Gaiters.

Misses Kid and Morrocco slippers and ties,

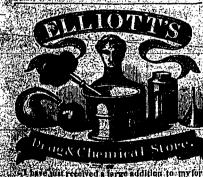
black and fancy colored.

| Do Gaiters and half gatters.
| Bildrens Boots and Shoes in cadless, variety.
| Having also a large supply of Leather, Kilj.
| Morrocco, &c. and competent workmen engaged, die is prepared to manufasture work for custom.

if they RIP repaired graits.

Country dealers and others supplied with Boots,
Shoer and Brogons, by the box or dozen,
Asso, Kid, Morroso, Linings, Binding, Thread,

CALL PORTUR'S SHOE STORE, rner: of Main and Pitt Streets on ethodist Eniscopal Church; Carl sle, May 90, 1846;



Miscellaneous.

From Headley's Napoleon and his Marshale,

The Last Days of Marshal Nev. At length a dark object was seen to emerge from the distant wood, and soon an army of 30,000 men deployed in the field of Waterloo,

and began to march straight for the scene of conflict. Blucher and his Prussians had come, but no Grouchy, who had been left to hold them in check, followed after. In a moment Napoleon saw that he could not sustain the attack of so many fresh troops, if once allowed fo form a junction with the allied forces, and so he determined to stake his fate on one bold cast, and endeavor to pierce the allied centre with a grand charge of the Old Guard—and thus throwing himself between the two armies thus throwing himself between the two armies fight them separately. For this purpose, the Imperial Guard was called up, which had remained thactive during the whole day, and divided into two immense columns, which were to meet at the British centre. That under Reille no sconer entered the fire than it disappeared like mist. The other was placed under Ney, the "bravest of the brave," and the order to advance given. Napoleon accompanied them part of the way down the slope, and halting for a moment in a hollow, addressed them in his fiery, impetuous manner. He told them the battle rested with them, and that he relied on their valort—"Vive P Empereur," answered him with a shout that was heard all over the field of battle.

He then left them to Ney, who ordered the the then left them to Ney, who ordered the charge. Bonaparte has been blamed for not heading this charge himself; but he knew he could not carry that guard so far or hold them so long before the artillery, as Ney. The moral power the latter carried with him, from the reputation he had gained of being the "bravest of the brave," was worth a whole division. Whenever a column saw him at their head, they knew it was to be victory or annihilation. With the exception of McDonald, I do not know a general in the two asadd, I do not know a general in the two ar-mies who could hold his soldiers so long in e very face of destruction as he.

The whole continental struggte exhibited no sublimer spectacle than this last effort of Napoleon to save his sinking empire. Europe had been put upon the plains of Water-loo to be battled for. The greatest military log to be pattled for. The greatest initially energy and skill the world possessed had been tasked to the utmost during the day. Thrones were tottering on the ensungained field, and the shadows of fugitive kings were fitting through the smoke of battle. Bonaparte's tar trembled in the zenith-now blazing out in its ancient splendor, now suddenly-paling before his auxious eye. At length, when the Prussians appeared on the field, he resolved to stake Europe on one bold throw. He to stake Europe on one bold throw. He committed himself and France to Ney, and saw his Empire rest on a single charge. The intense anxiety with which he watched the advance of the column, and the terrible suspense he suffered when the smoke of battle wrapt-it-from-sight, and the utter despair of his great heart when the cutain lifted over a largifyed army, and the despairing strick rung his great heart when the cuitain lifted over a lugitive army, and the despairing shriek rung on every side, "la garde recule." makes us for the moment forget all the carnage in sympathy with his distress. Ney felt the pressure of his immense responsibility on his brave heart, and resolved to the movement of the movement of the resolved. not to prove unworthy of the great trust committed to his care. Nothing could be more mposing than the movement of that column the assault. That guard had never yet ecolled before a human foe, and the allied force beheld with awe its firm and terrible advance to the final charge. For a moment the batteries stopped playing, and the firing ceased along the British line, as, without the beating of a drum, or the blast of a bugle, to be their steady courage, they moved in the rest mother than the glory of his pride and the glory of his name, was never told of his ignorminous fleath.—

The next mother than the glory of his name, was never told of his ignorminous fleath.—

He was at this time eighty-eight years of age, bundred years old of the ment the arillery opened, and the head of that gallant column seemed to suck into the earth. Rang after rank went down, yet they neither, stopped upor failtered: Dissolving equadrons, and whole battalions disappearing one after another in the destructive fire, affected not their, steady courage. The ranks closed up as before, and each treading over his fallen comrade, pressed firmly on. The horse which Ney rode fell under him, and he

five had been shot under bin. Then, with his uniform riddled with bullets, and his face singed and blackened with powder, he marched on foot with drawn subre at the head of his mon. In vain did the artillery hurlits storm of fire and lead into that living

mass. Up to the very muzzle they presend, and druing the artillerymen from their own pieces, pushed on through the English lines. But at that moment a file of soldiers who had lain flat on the ground, behind a low ridge of earth, and entire their very lives. their very faces. Another and another fol-lowed till one broad sheet of flame rolled on their besoms, and in such a fierce and mexnected flow; that human courage could not dipected flow, that human courage could not withstand it. They reeled, shook, staggered back, they turned and field. Ney was borne back, they turned and field. Ney was borne back in refluent tide, and hurried over the field. But for the crowd of fugitives that forced him, he would have stood alone, and falled hon his footsteps. As it was, distaining to fly, though the whole army was-flying he formed his men into two immense squares, and andeavored to stein the terrific current, and would have done so, had it not been for the thirty thought fresh pressions that measure.

and would have done so, had it not been for the thirty thousand fresh Prussians that pressed on his exhausted ranks. For a long time these squares stood and let the artiflery plough through them. But the face of Napoleon was writ, and though Ney doubless did what no other man in the army could have done, the decree could not be reversed. The star that that the star that the sta

ed his death. No man had done more for with a higher affection; and his ignominious death is a lasting disgrace to the French na

tion. Justice was the excuse not the ground of his confidentiation. To have carried out the principle on which his sentence was basneed would have ended in a public massacre. Ney and Labedoyere were the only victims offered up to appease an unjust hatred.—Besides, Ney's person was sacred under a solemn treaty that Wellington had himself made. One of the articles of that treaty expressly declared. pressly declared that "no person should be molested for his political conduct during the hundred days." On such conditions was Paris surrendered. And there never was a more flagrant violation of national honor than the trial of Nev. The whole affair, from beginning to end, was a deliberate murder, committed from feelings of revenge alone.—
Napoleon never did so base an act in his life and on Wellington's forehead is a spot that shall grow darker with time, and cause many a curse to be muttered over his grave. He a curse to be muttered over his grave. He should have interfered to have saved so galant an enemy at the hazard of his lite, but e let his honor go down before the clamor of vindictive enemies, and became a murder in the sight of the world. Ney was publicly

ot as a traitor!

His last moments did not disgrace his life, He was called from his bed and a tranquil sleep to hear his sentence read. As the pre-amble went on enumerating his many titles he hastily broke in-" why cannot yo ply call me Michael Ney.—now a French soldier and soon a heap of dust?" The last interview with his wife and children shook is stern heart more than all the hattles be and passed through, or his approaching death. This over he resumed his wonted calingless In reply to one of his sentinels, who said "Marshal, you should now think of death," he replied, 'Do you suppose any one should teach me to die?' But recollecting himself. he added in a milder, tone, "Cemade, you are right, send for the Curate of St. Sulpice; I will die as becomes a Christian!" As he alighted from the coach, he advanced toward the file of soldiers, drawn up as executioners, with the same calm mien he was wont to exhibit on the field of battle. An officer stepping forward to bandage his eyes; he stopped him with the proud interrogation. "Are you ignorant that for 25 years I have customed to face both ball and bul lets?" He then took off his hat, and with his eagle eye, now subdued and solemn, turned heaven, said with the same calm and decided voice, that had turned the tide and decided voice, that had turned the tide of so many battles, "I declare before God and man, that I have never betrayed my country; may my death render her happy, vive la France!"

He then turned to the soldiers and gazing onthem a moment struck one hand upon his heart and said, "my comrades, fire on me."— Ten balls entered him, and he fell dead.— Shame upon his judges that for a single act could condemn one braver and nobler than them all fo so base a death. A sterner war-rior never trod a battle-field—a kinder heart never beat in a human bosom, and a true patriot never shed his blood for his country If France never has a worse traitor, the day of her betrayal will be far distant, and if she has to worse defender, digrace will never visit her armies. Says Colonel Napier, in speaking of his death, "thus he who had lought five hundred battles for France-not one against her-was shot as a traitor. His wife was on her king es before the king praying for his pardon, when the fatal news was brought to her, and immediately fainted

He was at this time eighty-eight years of age, and lived to be a hundred years old of the saw by the mourning weeds on his family that some catastrophe had happened, and his father's heart told but too well where the bolt had struck; but he made no inquiries, and though he lived twelve years after, never mentioned his son's name, and was never told of his fate. The knew he was dead, but ne asked not how hor where he died.

We understand that something like he following sketch has been prepared for the lithographers... Its truthfulness will strike

shops and other places of public resort. Our poor old commonwealth is represented as the "Issaciant" of the federal family—
"a strong Ass crouching down between two hurdens,"—namely, Northern locolocoism and Southern Slavery. The ears of the wretched animal are of inordinate dimensions. Her head is in a Free-Trade haller, manufactured for the occasion by John Bull. Pork and Walker are pulling at the halter until her neck is fearfully stretched. John K. Kune is fixing her head in a convenient position to make her swallow the British Tariff, while Geonge M. Dallas is forcing the nauscou lose down her throat, and saying to himself The may be thought strange, but I finde a precedent for my consent to do this thing in the celebrated instance of the Apothecary, in Romeo and Juliet, (vide Will Shakespear's reports vol. 6.) Lakes Buchanan, mother disovis por. 0.) Jantes Dornana, near the poor quirming victim holding a candle for George squirming victim holding a candle for George that he may see how to do the business of fectually,—and at the same time advising the patient to hold still, for fear tile medicine should go down the wrong way, He comforts her, moreover, by the encouraging quesy—"Dith't Tiell you that Polk was a better Turiff man than Clay!" By the glace of Buchanan's candle is discerned a document parily projecting from his pocket, endorsed, "Tuney's place in prospect." In the back ground of this significant picture are seen a crowd of Pennsylvania locolocos cheering the operators in the above beautiful business, and desaing up their greasy caps in admiration of the "progressive Democracy."

By way of poetical justice, and as any appropriate, fluish to the seens, the young State

Dolitical.

For the Herald and Expositor.

Mr. Edition.—There is an article in the last Volunteer, headed "The Tariff of 1846," which, if you will allow me a little space in your columns, I will endeavor to notice as I think it deserves. The piece is intended, doubtless, to reconcile the party to the contradictory and disgraceful position in which they are aloned by the world for the contradictory and disgraceful position in which. they are placed by the recent overthrow of the Whig Tariff of 1842, and the substitution in place of it, of the British Free Trade Tauff of 1846; and the writer signs himself "Upper End," evidently, that attemay be known throughout Cumberland bounty, that there is one in this quarter bold enough to, sing the praises of democracy, even amidst the ruin of American Manufactures and the destruction of American Manufactures and the destruction of American Labor. The Emperor Nero, it is said, fiddled while the capital of his empire was in flames; and the injunctuality of infamy which he secured by his fin, has not been sufficient to deter-others from injuntating his sufficient to deter-others from immutating his example. We have Neros in America, who are equally ready to fiddle upon the prejudices of the people and lull them into supid indifference, while the best interests of their country are undermined and destroyed.—
"There is," says the writer in the Volunteer,

"a great out-cry just now, against the demo-eratic majority in Congless for passing the new Tariff Bill," &c. Indeed! and so there is, and let me tell "Upper End." that there was a great out-cry before the late Presiden-tial Election; and then the democrats in Penn-Jial Election; and then the democrats in Pennsylvania cried out as lugilly for the Tariff, even the Tariff of 1842—as the Whigs. They then thought the Tariff was a measure of great, nay, of vital importance to Pennsylvania. They told the people that they were as good Tariff men as the Whigs; that Mr. Polk was as good a Tariff minima Mr. Clay; and George M. Dallas and James Buchanan both declared that the Tariff was sate in the hands of James K. Polk.—But now that they have of James K. Polk. But now that they have falsified all their promises and palmed a great traud upon Pennsylvania, 'Upper End' would fain endeavor to sufficience "outcry" of who a fair emeasure to state the control of indignation which is every where bursting from a deceived and outgined people. The Tariff is now a thing of no consequence, and all who date to raise their, voice against the informational of the control of the contro all who date to raise their voice against the infamous juggle, are coolly tebuked for their "shameful and malignant denunciations!"—
But though heartless indicans may counsel submission to the wrong there is a spirit in the people which will rise above the trammels of party and redeem Fenancy the frammels of party and redeem Fenancy variate from the embrace of the demon which has allored her by flattering promises of friendship, and then basely stabbed her to the liear.

Formerly, democracy meant the right and power of the people to speak and act inde-pendently upon all subjects. Now, it means submission to the dictum of the party, right or wrong. This is modern democracy. The party is every thing, the country and its in-terests nothing. It a thousand bomb shells had butst in the sendation of the recognition. had burst in the raidstanding democracy, their ranks could not have been thrown int confusion than they are at present: Dismay, chagrin and shame are every, where appaient among them; and the disorderly proceedings of a meeting held this (Monday) evening in the Court House, show that a spirit is up that cannot be fushed by the magic influence of cannot be fushed by the magic influence of party drill. And well may they be ashamed, for the scales have at last fallon from their eyes, and they now see that a blind subserviency to party has led them into a fatal warfare against the prosperity of their country. They see that upon all the great questions which

turned the Presidential Election of 1844, the Whigs are right side up, and the bombasic pledges of their own party leaders, false, sylvania have at length discovered which is the true Tariff party, and before they conson to abandon that policy, they will look for better evidence of the benefits of free trade referred to the recent action of England upon ther corn laws, as a reason for reducing our length of the recent action of England upon the corn laws, as a reason for reducing our laws. than the promises of those who have shown themselves unworthy of confidence. Pennthemselves unworthy of confidence. Fennesylvanians have been long enough deceived by the lying tengue of a laise democracy.

The war upon Northern Institutions, Banks and Manufactures, is beginning to be seen in its true light, as a destructive trick of the South to bring the free laborer of the North into subservinger, to Southern Slavery, and into subserviency to Southern Slavery; and as part of a grand scheme which only now has been successfully consummated by the overthrow of the protective policy. If the freemen of Pennsylvania yet retain a spark. the lithographors. Its truthfulness will strike of the spirit of their uncestors, vain will be every one, and we shall not be supprised to the attempt to rally them to the worship of see the print speedily appearing in the barber, the false god which has been dignified with the name of democracy. The people will no longer be deceived by the clamor of interno longer be deceived by the clamor of interested demagognes, but will reply to them as the frogs in the fuble are said to have spoken to the mischievous boys who pelted them with stones of the mischievous boys who pelted them with stones of the many, beet, be sport for you, but it is death to us." These men have no feepe to mind the integrity of the mind the integrity of the mind the integrity of the mind the mind the integrity of the mind the mind the mind the mind the state; while the whole while a press and the leading Locologe and helptal papers are loud and zealous in the condemnation of the base act which has devoted Pennsylvania to destruction; while the entire Pennsylvania

base act which has devoted Pennsylvania to destruction; while the entire Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, with a single exception, believed the measure to be fatal to the prosperity of the State; and strove against it with all their might, we see a sage philosopher from the "Upper End," coming forward in the Volunteer and gravely telling the peofole that I no sensible man can for a moment ple that "no sensible man can for a moment beligye that the tenth-part of the predictions of the Federalisis can be realised. —that the laws of trade will regulate themselves—and haws of trade will regulate themselves—and if the less restriction there is, the better for all sections of the Union. That it would be special and the special special properties of the special proper

magic wand of democracy. Before the election, the Tariff of 1842, in the opinion of the democrats, was every thing for the poor; now, the repeal of that Tariff, says this writer, "is conscientiously believed to be for the good of the poor? Blessed are the poor! for if they are benefitted by the Tariff, they are equally benefitted without it (!) according to democracy. But the Federalists predicted that ruin and devastation would follow the lestruction of the United States Bank?-"their predictions were all false!" False indeed! we shall see presently; but false or true, what has that to do with the effects which true, what has that to do with the offects which are to follow the reduction of the tariff? In fact, it is the old game of "stop thief," which the Locofocos have used heretofore with so much success, that "Upper End" now employs to draw off the public attention from the important question which is agitating the public mind. "The Monster," says "Upper Land," sunk into infamous obscurity, and the nation continued to prosper!" Now if this nation continued to prosper!** Now if this writer in the "Upper End" had betaken himself to a brief perusal of ancient history, before he penned this rare sentence, he might have learned that instead of the nation continuing to prosper, the first effect of the destruction of the United States Bank in 1832; was a sudden and extraordinary inflation of the urrency in the years 1833, '34, '35 and '36, and the consequent suspension of specie payments in 37; and suce wide-spread bankruptgy, ruin and destitution from that period up to 1842, as never before afflicted this or any other country. Fortunately for the country, the Whigs came into power just in time to set things to rights; and by the Tariff of 1842, succeeded in restoring new life and vigor to every branch of business and spreading contentment and and happiness all over the country. "England herself," says the correspondent of the Volunteer, "has begun the good wak (free trade) and by abolishing her corn laws, has opened a market for the agricultural productions of the United States, which must ultimate in vast benefits to far-mers," &c. Here is another attempt to impose on the credulity of the farmers and lull them into the support of free trade. But let the farmers not be deceived. A few facts will show the statement to be utterly false.

sia exported to that country more than three times that quantity, or 18,383,465 bushels— and Germany exported to the same market in the same time 7,948,070 bushels, showing d to the same market of the small ones,—and a bill reducing the that in those European countries grain is produced so much lower than we can produce it, that we never can compete with them for the market of England, unless we them for the market of England, unless we consent to reduce the wages of laborers to European prices and our working men to the capdition of seris. The English consultation of seris. The English consultation from Odessa (in Europe) at the close siness near Richmond, which has during the past year been unusually successful, was a day or two since standing at the Post Office When conversing theory. the capation of seris. The English consultation from Odessa (in Europe) at the close of 1842 says: "Under present circumstances, extraordinary low freight and favorable exchange, a shipment of the best wheat could now be made and delivered in England on the following terms are supported in England on the following terms." he following terms, viz

The United States exported to Great Britain

the years 1841, '42 and '43, 153,278 bush-

els of wheat, while in the same years Prus-

6 per quarter Freight. usurance and factorage, 4 do

Total. 35 This reduced to our currency would amount to 97 cents per bushel, delivered in England. And in 1843 there was a still farther reducion, so that wheat from the Baltic could be

referred to the recent action of England upon her corn laws, as a reason for reducing our Tariff upon foreign manufactures. Who is so blind as not to see there is no parrallel etween the cases. In England, it is an effort of the laboring population to rid themselves of the oppression of the landed aris-tocracy, by which they are deprived of their bread. Here it is an effort at the aristocracy of the South) to deprive the laboring man of his bread. 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 East will seek manufactures as the means of employment

August 11, 1846. SHIPPENSBURG 07. The correspondent of the Inquirer, under date of Washington, August 3d, says. In the House this morning, the usual resolution for granting extra compensation to the pages and laborers, for extra work, was rejected; but the very next moment these houjected; but the very next moment these hon-orable, members storned round and voted-themselves about \$10,000 of extras in the shape of books, etc., to which they have no more right than they would have to pass a resolution granting themselves a suit of clothes each. The extra paylasked for by the messengers and wood carriers was for extra labor per farmed over and above what was contemfrmed, over and above what was contem-Plated in their agreement; but no such reason can be urged for members. They must be infatuated to suppose that the people, do not

0 3,44ne Warehouse Bill is inlended for the erection of warehouses at the several the ejection of warehouses at the several ports, for the especial accommodation of BRITISH importers! who are to have the privilege of storing their foreign goods in the warehouses for one year without paying the duty guathem!

The whole legislation of the Locofoco party is for the benefit of Great Britain. The Free Trade Tayle Throws open our ports to foreign importations, and the watchouse bill is adopted to give them the opportunity of

From the N. York-Express

The New Tariff and its Results.

goods cheaper. The price of wool must and will go down, and they can, therefore, buy the raw material cheaper. Competition in manufacturing, at home, will be put down, and the market will, therefore, be left freer. What's death to small shops, will be life to great ones. It costs no more for an oversee will be cheaper for machinery—for it can be purchased abroad now, as well as from Penn-sylvania. Coal will come from Pictou, Nova Scotia, cheaper than from the Schuylkill, Maryland or Virginia." Thus we see, that the Yankees can and will live through it— for, as Mr. Webster said, nothing can harm

people that work 14 hours a day: So far as we can learn from a pretty extensive enquiry in New England, the effect of the new bill will be this viz .—that all the large manufactories will go on as ever-that no new ones will be built—that the small ones will soon stop—that the large ones will soon lower the rate of wages, and curtail all left the Brazos, on their return here, and that their incidental expenses—giving less for wool-less pay to calico printers-less for provisions, &c. acting throughout with strictest economy, and striving to make up in savings what hey lose by foreign competition.

A bil effecting such changes should be thus called a bill for the better protection of the large manufactories, and for the destruction

rate of wages in this country to the rates in Europe. The Richmond Times and Compiler shows the government an average of \$400; being us that even old Virginia, with her but ore Whig Representative, in the House of Republic Representative, in the House of Republic Representative, in the House of Republic Repu

retically on the subject, this gentleman is op-posed to the principle of motection... When he was told, however, that there were no

prospect of the repeal of the tariff had shaken the confidence of the Northern manufacturers, who were accustomed to buy our bituminous coal—the most valuable for manufacturing purposes in the Union. Business men thro deli ered in England, without duty, at 87 out the country are alarmed at the uncertaing cents, and from the Black sen at 78 or 80 ties which the ad valorem system must inout the country are alarmed at the uncertaincents per bushel-a price much less than our troduce. They are beginning already to wheat could be purchased at in our own ports. curtail their outlays in order that they may long article with an extract from the speech capital will inevitably make against them.— it packed in light but sufficiently safe boxes of our democratic Senator. Gen. Cameron.

The probability of an influx of British coal of 160 pounds each—two of which, one on especially must have its influence on their each side of a pack-saddle, is the ordinary

speculations."

on board ship at \$1.50 cents certainly at \$1.75 cents per ton,—which will reduce the price of Pictou coal in the Eastern and Northes lo about \$4.00 per ton.

Wages will first feel the blow of the new

groan, but they don't mean to die, if possible.

Some shrewd capitalists deducing their own good from the common evil, reason as the Evening Post did, awhile ago—that the new Tariff, by destroying the little work-shops will leave their own great ones without com-position. Among the large manufactories, such as those on the Merimack, there is little or no trepidation. Wages, they reason, must fall, and they can therefore, make cotton r to 20,000 spindles than to 4,000. Iron

letters for him, he involuntarily exclaimed to his companion, "Ah! we get no orders now from the North for coal!"

"We could have told him the reason. The

manufactories of New England, as we have reason to believe, will come from Picton. unless miners in Virginia, Maryland, and Remasylvania will come down and work for half price. The value of coal in Nova Scotia, when shipped, is now \$2,00 per ton—the long ton. The duty of 30 per cent ad valorem will be 60 cents per ton. Freight from Picton, say \$2,00. The cost will then

r At Novia Scotia - Duty Freight 2,00 \$4.66

Now to meet this Picton coal in the Eastern narkets, and if not in New York, there must

As things are going on the next school of Free Traders will be raised in New England. New England, in 1816, and afterwards, was forced against her will into manufacturing-but prospering under it, the Southern Locofocos ate up their own words and their own theory, and turned Free Traders. Hereafter, with coal and iron cheap; and the raw material, cotten and wool, cheap, with a further reduction on chemicals, she will hardly call aloud for Protection to build, up competing small manufactories in the South and West. The tables will turn again, then, and Protection be the cry of South Carolina, But let. Mr. Webster be remembered "You do not."

dence of the N. Y, Courler and Enquirer

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1, 1846. The Administration and the Army. Tariff, & in anticipation of the time when it is to go into operation, too. To go on manufacturing in this country, under the Free Trade bill, we must have workmen at as low wages as they work for in Europe, and unless this is done, we must necessarily stop manufacturing. Hence, all the great interests of the country are now calculating what is to be done under the new order of things, and their first conclusion is "wages must be lower, or, we must stop work."

Cotton and woolens think they can stand it. New England and New York wince and groan, but they don't mean to die, if possible.

I wrote to you a hasty line for the way-mail to-day, relative to the discharge of all the Louisana and Alabama volunteers, and the She Louis Legion, by Gen. Taylor, in ment. Since then I have conversed with some of the officers who have returned, and their first conclusion is "wages must be lower, or, we must stop work."

Cotton and woolens think they can stand it. New England and New York wince and groan, but they don't mean to die, if possible. I wrote to you a hasty line for the way-mail to-day, relative to the discharge of all emences and deprivations of it-had attamveniences and deprivations of it—had attan-ed a very respectable state of drilf and disci-pline, and now are cast loose in this uncete-monious and insulting manner, and in violation of the leith of government, which had accepted their services for six months, for which period they had made all their ar-rangements, at no little inconvenience, as well as expense. The step is not only unjust but highly injudicious and illeadvised—for, in losing the volunteers from this Step Corp. losing the volunteers from this State, General Taylor has lost the most efficient and serviceable body of men under his command—because they are acclimated, without claiming for them any other superiority over the other volunteers from other States; and before the campaign is over, the advantages of having troops accustomed, as our volunteers are, to a climate similar to that of Mexico, will be very apparent. It is, indeed, afready visible; for whilst the Louisiana volunteers were in high health and spirits, and pleased with the climate and weather they were experiencing, those from the Western States were suffering

those from the Western States were suffering from heat and exposure to the sun, and with not only much sickness, but a great deal of mortality; and already by thousands, as an officer observed to me, "they were dying all along the banks of the river, with dysentories and fevers of the country." I understand that seven transports with troops, had already left the Regges on their return here; and that the other regiments were crowding down to Point Isabel, to embark as rapidly as conveyance can be procured. The whole force that have thus been discharged must be more than 7000 men, as there are six full regiments from this state alone. It is estimated that each of these volunteers, including pay, bounty and equipment, hire of steamboats and transports, to and back provisions, tents, camp equipment, and general supplies there, will (including officers,) cost the government an average of \$400; being the government an average of \$400; being than 7000 men, as there are six full regiments advantage or service, and all owing to the miserable counsels that govern at Washingmiserable counsels that govern at Washington. I do not, however, know that these proceedings are worse, or likely to be attended with more unfortunate results, than other leading measures connected with the progress of the campaign; all of which appear to be marked with ignorance and imbecility. Gen. Taylor, thus far, has not been furnished with trianny and extensive requisites, to enable him to advance, as he has been instructed to do—his means of transportation are refertly do—his means of transportation are perfectly insignificant in proportion to his wants, and the Government appears to have totally neglected even to furnish him with the proper kind of provisions, which I know was especially urged on their attention, in order to lessen as much as possible the quantity of transportation, and the inconvenience of the army—for instance it was strenuously urged to supply the army for the march, with clean acon—that is smoked bacon bones removed, and which is always brought to this market in large quantities, and to have load of a pack mule, which will be the only The most of the coal used in the steam mode of conveying provisions. After leaving anulactories of New England, as we have

Monterey, and even in some places belote. they get there, and also, to send all plies of bread ready made, in the shape of biscuit—instead of which they have sent pork in barrels, of which 6 to 8000 barrels had already been collected at Camargo; and already been collected at Camargo; and flour, also in barrels. Adherted containing 200 pounds of pork, has at least 100 pounds more added to its weight for the barrel, the salt and the brine—thus adding one half of worthless malter, is the weight and expense of transportation, when the same quantity of bacon could be carried in boxes that would not increase the freight more than \$2 or 15 pound; and would, besides be a much more

acceptable food, requiring less cooking markets, and if not in New be a reduction of wages among the miners of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Richmond coil sells at the wharls there at from 16 to 20 cents per bushel. 36 bushels at 18 cents, will cost \$6 489 add freight; at 6 cents, the chaldron costs, in New York, \$8 64. Of course, no orders for future delivery will now go from the North to Richmond at will price.

And the will result in one half of the floor ration being thrown away or wasted: These may appear unimportant items, but in teality they are highly important; particularly in a march voltere every possible economy, in march voltere every possible economy, in that prices. and on cmergency, could oven be eaten without cooking when raw pork could not so with flour. How can the volunteers in march cook it? and what sort of indigestible of clean bacon in boxes, would carry only about 60, of pork in barrels, as the absence of about 60 of pork in barrels, as the absence of bone would more than compensate for the weight of the box, leaving the barrel, sail, &c of the pork as all extra weight, to say hothing of the great inconventage of carrying a barrel of 300 peunds weight, on the back of the animal (it being a full fload,) to the facility of two baxes, each of 150 pounds, conveyed so securely by placing one on each side. do. The Quartermaster has begun the shipment

of some mules and horses from hence, but as yet in but limited numbers. The expense of sending them 18 very great foregon goes