Paredes and Herera arrested-Wild Cat in Texas. Extracts of the New Orleans papers, 4th instant, contains the following:

The steamer Noptune arrived at Tampico, Nov. 22d, with 450 regular troops, under the command of Colonel Galos; and the steamer Sen, with more troops, arrived on the 23d, when the town-was at once-given-up-to-the army. Fort Oadhonega was immediately garrisoned, under the name of Fort Conner —a battery of two 42 pounder cannonades was called Fort Ann, in honor of Mrs. Chase, lady of the late "American Consul at Tampi-This lady behaved most nobly, showing that she was a patriot under all circumstances; when our small vessels were about to approach the town of Tampico, she ran up our flag in defiance of the Alcade and other

Some time before Mrs. Gliase wrote to Commodore Conner telling him the place could be taken, and giving a draft of the harbor. Besides the cannon mentioned above some field pieces are mounted on the

house tops.

The Noptune sailed from Tampico on the 24th ult: and encountering a norther was driven back and wrecked on the bar. All hands were saved but the vessel is a total

The town of Tampico is already in a state uly. Saltillo has been abandoned, and there is no doubt that it is now in the possession of

the advanced guards of the army under Ger. The state of Mexico is represented to be even worse than even Santa Anna lately made an address to his troops, apparently to extract from them an invitation to roin himself at the head of the Government.

He was disappointed, however, as his ora-tion was received in protound silence, and afterwards started, with all his cavalry, on a secret expedition some think to cut off one of the divisions of our army, which he will not be likely to find. The most probable conjecture is that he has gone to Mexico, to control the action of the new Congress. The St. Marva left over the bar at Tampico, the Potomac, Princeton, and John Adams, and small vessels off the town of Tampico. Left the steamer Sea ashore abreast of the town on a mud bank. Passed the Mississippi 60 miles north of Tampico, bound out. Officers of the St. Marys all well

A letter from Pensacola, Dec. 7.40 the Picayune, says that Captain Tatnall, with the eteamer Spitfire, had gone up the river 60 or 70 miles from Tampico, and taken possession of two towns, at one of which he captured ten large cannon and a heavy quantity of ammunition, which had been received from Tampico when the Mexicans retreated from the city. The two regiments which evacuated Tampico, revolted when they got to San Luis Potesi, and were disbanded. They They were opposed to Santa Anna. Great dissen-sion prevailed at San Luis Potosi. The army was about 16,000 strong, but in a state of tions. Santa Anna had arrested Paredes and

### Later-from-tho-Army.

The steamer Telegraph, from Brazos 29th alt., and Port Livaco on the first inst., arrived at New Orleans on the 5th, with her flag at half mast, having on board the remains of the lamented Major Ringold, and Licut. Cochran, in charge of the Baltimore Committee.

Gen. Butler is Military commander of Monterey, Gen. Taylor had been to Saltillo, returned leaving General. Worth in possession of that place. It was the impression that the whole of the American forces, except a number necessary to garrison the several forts, in route, would concentrate at Tampico, and that Gen. Taylor in going there will take a line of march, leaving San Lais Potosi to the right; when arrived at Tampico and having the necessary forces to carry on the future operations, an attack will be made on Vera Cruz, simultaneously to Peace. by sea and land.

# Another Mexican Revolution.

The Union of Saturday publishes the following extract of a letter from an officer of the army to Washington, dated:

Mobile, Dec. 5, 1846. "The news from Mexico shows that count ry in an awful state of anarchy. Santa Anna-has-gone-back-to-Mexico, and there are
only 16,000 disaffected, half starved troops
at Potosi. Gen. Taylor ought to be there
now with 9000 or 10,000 troops. It is said
Herrera will be elected President, and in that
event became will be certain? event peace will be certain.

This seems to concur with the latest news from Tampico. Herreia was elected to Congress with great unanimity, and his popularity is unquestionable.

By the brig Midas, dates to the 2nd inst. from Havana have been received. In relation to the prospect of fitting out privateers in Cuba, Capt. E. tells us that a Mexican of Ace: was at Havana with commissions for letters of Marque, that he asked \$1000 for them, but could find no purchasers. The impression of General Campbell the American Consul was, that no privateers would be fitted out in Cuba. It is pretty strongly believed that the reports which find their way iato the papers are got up by interested par ties, who desire to get the carrying trade.

THEIR SONS Major Van Buren son of the Ex-President, acted as aid to General Taylor at the siege of Monterey, John C. Calhoun's son is aid to Maj. Gen. Gaines. Henry Clay son in Lt. Colonel of a regiment of Kentucky Volunteeers Daniel Webster's son is Captain of a company of volunteers and will be in Mosico soon. John J. Critishden's son is Caplain in the new regiment of Mounted

The leasibility of the great Whitney Railroad seems now to be generally concert ed-from the renewed efforts schick will be brought to bear upon Congress at the ap-mosching session we may, anticipate some

An event of some interest to the religious would occurred at New & astrone Sunday, at the l'abernacle. A body of state we hundred, German Catholica met and smalle a public and formal secession from the shareh. //Le movement appears to be comething similar to that of John Ronge and his adherents in Ger in and in the state of the said will

Mr. McDuffie, in his letter resigning his treat as Benator, places his resignation on the ground that by the surfacilitation last session, if the blessings of the trade were secured.

and throwing va The Mexican price who was embled by Gen Taylor, escaped white on his way to Malamers, noder an escon

The loss of the troops by stranger the man reviewing the present the opening of the man reviewing the present to the page to seemand at 1800. loss of the froops by sickness on the

# CARLISLE. PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1846.

#### Our Reduced Terms !

The Herald and Expositor is now offered to sue of the Horald and Expositor is now offered to sue only when paid IN ADVANCE. Two dollars only when paid IN ADVANCE. nave let their subscriptions rum saveral months over the time. The Nerald is most the choquest paper in the County, and furnishes as much reading matter as any other. Its list of atherthers is steadily increasing, which renders it a profitable advertising medium. utmost neutress non according type, and fashionable type, such respectfully solicited.

#### Whig State Convention.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the City of Philadelphia and the several counties equal to their represen-tation in the General Assembly of this Com-monwealth; will be held at Harrisburg,

On Tuesday the 9th of March ne 1, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Ca nat Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the hiends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transto such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause J. P. SANDERSON.

SAMUEL D. KARNS. JOSEPH KONIGMACHER, MORTON MeMICHAEL, GEORGE ERETY. H. JONES BROOKE THEO. D. COCHRAN. JAMES FOX, JAMES MARTIN. WILLIAM BUTLER, J J. SLOCUM, JOHN R. EDIE, IOHN B. JOHNSON WM. J. HOWARD,

Whig-State Committee.

### Whig County Convention.

Resolution by the Whig Standing Committee Resolved, That the Demogratic Whigs o e several wards boronglis and township of Cumberland county, be requested to meet at their usual places in their respective townships, on SATURDAY, the 2d of January next, to elect two delegates from each ward borough and township, who shall meet in County Convention, in Carlisle, on MONDAY the 11th day of January next, for the purpose of appointing two Representative and one Senatorial Delegates, to represent Cumber-land county in the Whig State Convention which meets at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 9th of March next, to nominate as Whig candidate for Governor and Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, 💍 🔉

Abstracts of the reports of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, will be found on our first page.

027 An interesting chapter from Mr. Bur towes' State Book of Pennsylvania will be found on our first page; it is a fair index of the general character of that useful work.

Our acknowledgements are due to Senator Cameron, and Messrs. Stewart and Message.

D' John M. Read, Esq., Attorney General of Pennsylvania, has resigned his office Cause not known-Mr. Read was a Mullenberg man.

Hopes are indulged that the action of the Mexican Congress which was to meet on the 6th inst., will be of a character tending

AMERICAN REVIEW.-The Decemb ber of the Review has been received. have not had time to examine it closely but it recms filled with well-written papers on various subjects. The present number is embellished with a portrait of Hon John P Kennedy. We trust-the-Review is adequately sustained, as its morits deserve.

More Volunteers. The Philadelphia Rangers, Capt. Charles Naylor, which has been accepted as the eleventh company in the Pennsylvania Regiment, passed through our o Pittsburg. They numbered about eighty, and are an exceedingly fine body of men.have characterized some of the Volunteers Alamo! The low gambler, whose dig. themselves with all proper decorum and re- of last summer! And it is through spect, manifesting not the slightest spirit of this man's expected treachery to his own isorder. Capt. Naylor will be recollected as the whig member of Congress who so soundly defeated Tory Ingersoil a few years

The President in his message talks in the stereotyped style of Free Trade theorists of the benefits to accrue to farmers by the reduction of the Tariff. What are the facts? in December of last year produce was higher inder the Tariff of 1842—than it is now un ler the Tariff of 1846, although the scarcity broad is greater than it was then. One such fact is worth all the theories that Mr. Polk can invent.

The Committee sitting in Philadelphia to receive subscriptions for the benefit of the Volunteers and their families, announce that the sum received so tar is entirely inadequate and solicit subscriptions from neighboring of Volunteers, which left Philadelphia did

Or-We can supply copies of the Message to my of our friends who were disappointed in not finding it published entire in our pa-

The Philadelphia Volunteers seem in be unticipating another requisition upon Pennsylvania, and are, rapidly raising more ompanies for Mexico

Mr. Seviety of Aikansas has been made chairmarch the committee of Foreign Relation the lainful fulfilment of its promises.

## Mr. Buckanan and the War.

The Ne Y. Journal of Commerce gives some extracts of a correspondence which recently took place between Mr. Buchanan, our Secretary of State, and a Mexican Agent in this country in relation to a negotiation for Peace. We find the following passages in Mr. Bechanan's letter:

"I am pleased that you consider my communication to you kind and concilatory. It was certainly so intended. Personally, I have always sincerely regretted the existence the war: and now do still more, because me war and now do still more, because a cherish, the hope, that under the Receil System, should it be honestly maintained. Mexico may recover from all her mistor, tones; and her people may become prosperous and happy. It is one of the most innatural events in history, that the two Republics which might do each other to much

ice, which might do each other so much good in peace, should be engaged in war."

"For the character of Mexico throughout the world, this war has had one good effect.

No person can hereafter doubt the valor of her troops. In every engagement they hav proved themselves to be men."

Now what will the Volunteer call such sentiments as these, coming from one of the most distinguished locofocos in the land! Why Daniel Webster never spoke in terms so complimentary as these of Mexican character, and what Whig ever deprecated the war in strong of terms than Mr. Buchanan uses? We hope the Volunteer, in its future denunciations of the federalists will not allow Mr. Buchanan to escape.

The Volunteer tells us with a great deal of gravity that out of the three thousand tocolocos in Cumberland county who voted for Annexation, twenty-three have actually offered their services to fight. Well that encouraging information—the country will "breame freer" now. The conduct of these honest twenty three entitles them however the housest twenty three entitles them however the control of these honest twenty three entitles them however the control of these honest twenty three entitles them however the control of these honest twenty three entitles them however the control of these honest twenty three entitles them however the control of these honest twenty three entitles them however the control of these honest twenty three entitles the control of t honest twenty three entitles them 'however to sincere respect-they have shown that what they say at the ballot box they are ready to carry out with the cartridge box. But will the Volunteer tells us how many of the blustering leaders of the "democracy" are amongst these twenty-three! How many editors of locofoco papers? How many of the stump speakers of 1844, who swatgered so loudly and laughed at the apprecia ารเดเร of a war with Mexico ! We will venture to say not one-they are all tafe yet by "their iresides!

The whigs howeverseem determined to tecp ahead—not in empty professions of patriotism, but in actual demonstrations of ralor. .. We heard the other day of a young whig of Mechanicsburg who has set these vaunting Locos an example which ought to shame them. He did not merely talk of going to Mexico, but seeing no company likely to be raised out of the three-thousand friends of Annexation in this county, he immediately posted off to Philadelphia, joined one of the companies, and is now on his friendship for the enemy!

True patriot T for be it understood.
I leave my country for mg country b good.
The force of this couplet from some poet unknown seems to have "struck in" upon Black, of the House, for early copies of the our friend Gitt very suddenly, and he now announces a most blood thirsty anxiety to get down to Mexico. But hoadoesu't voluntee without a condition, which is that the Editor of the Herald shall go along! We must beg leave however respectfully to decline, as we generally "pick our company," and have Volunteer announces are ready to offer their services "if need be"! We have concluded to wait and go with them. After Santa Anna tire Regiment will be raised in Cumberland county composed wholly of the "democracy"

and when they go we'll be "A chiel among them takin' netes, And faith we'll prent 'em." But Mr. G. if you are afraid to go without company suppose you try and get our friend

Bratton ? The only hope of Peace which the Message holds out is through the anticipated success of the machinations of Santa Anna. orough on Monday evening, on their way What a startling confession is this for Mi Polk to make to the people of the U. States Who is Santa Anna? The blood-thirsty Whatever lawlessness and rowdylsm may murderer of American citizens at the who left Philadelphia last week, we are glad nified passion for cock-fighting while an lo say that Capt Navior's company deported exile in Havanna, we heard so much country that we are to obtain Peace! Such is national honor in a Polk's estimation!

High Tanason Mark H. Parkenson has been arrested at New Orleans, accused of hotding intercourse with the Mexican Government. Mr. Parkenson is a leading

We have only your very questionable as sertion for that, but it is a fact that the man who gave Santa Anna an entrance into Mexico to take command of its armies against us is a locofoco!

"As venal and corrupt as Santa Anna him-

self."-Volunteer. Aud yet this same venal and corrupt Sants Anna is the man whom Mr. Polk has restor ed to Mexico, and is trusting through his very venality and corruption to secure peace

THE VOLUNTEERS The first detachmen outlies. Cannot sumething be done in Car- not behave themselves very will on the not behave themselves very will on the and reap the spoils. But the friends of road. A letter writer says: "I regret to republican principles did cuts what sort of a say, that Captain Hill's company of "Killers" and "Bouncers," have committed depreda tions, their and among along the line of Canal, alike dishonorable to themselves as men and coldiers, and not complimentary to heir commander. The residue of the comnanies will apply for their discharge at Pitte-

The Governor of South Carolina, in tions in the U.S. Sensie

All distances of the land of the land fulfilment of its promises in destroying the Projective System," and destroying the Projective System, and destroying the Projective System, and destroying the Projective System, and destroying the All and unrestricted research of the own took of th

# **Grow Washington.**

In Senate on the 9th, Mr. Cameron moved that the Military Committee be instructed inquire into the propriety of granting 160 acres of land to volunteers serving in Mexico, and increasing the allowance for transportstion and subsistence of volunteers from their homes to the seat of war.

In the Senate on the 10th, Mr. Crittens den offered in resolution to provide additional pay for officers musicians and privates, both egulars and volunteers, who distinguished hemselves in the Mexican War. He also gave notice that he should at an early day ntroduce a bill for the improvement of estern rivers

Mr. Lewis' resolution that the Vice Presient appoint standing committees was ipposed by Messrs. Westcott and Mangum; Ir, Lewis replied : loss 18 to 23.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, Monday 1 o'clock was fixed for the election of Committees.

# Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, '46. J. R. Chandler, Esq.—An interesting and very pretty debate eprung up on the opening of the House this morning, upon Mr. Garrett Davis' resolution submitted yesterday, call-ing upon the President to inform that body whether the extraordinary course pursued by Gen. Kearney. Com. Stockton, and Com. Sloat, in establishing civil governments in California and New Mexico, declaring them to be a part of the United States, and requi-Holmes of South Carolina. The question upon the adoption of the

resolution was pending when the House adjourned yesterday Mr. Davis this morning advocated its passage and commented upon ordinary assumption of power by Gen. Kearney, and Commodoro Stockton, and especially the proclamation of the latter. His oborder of the Executive, and if not, whether the Executive had sanctioned their proceed ings. He wished to know by what authority under the constitution or the laws of nations, these public officers had undertaken to establish civil government in foreign and Mr. Douglas replied and contended that

laws of nations. He insisted that not only had they the right, but it was their duty to possession of thrones trampled the people in establish governments, &c. the dust and established their own laws upon establish gevernments, &c.
Mr. Davis replied and controverted Mr. Douglas' position that the laws of nations and the right of the configure any such authority. V'hy, he asked had not general Taylor assumed and exercised such authority at Monteney! He had such authority at Monteney! He had such authority at Monteney! He had such authority and the constiway-to-the Seat of Warl Ard yet with into Noise in the Noise of Seat of Warl Ard yet with found not hundreds of such cases before him the Vol. United States, he had issued no proclamation long hesitate which to choose. He was in done no such llegal act. He had called unteer has the hardihood to accuse whigs of annexing the country to ours and he had not be country to ours a he people to elect a legislature—no such

> ining.
> There was some difference of option be-ween the two grademen as to what was international law upon the subject under discussion, which was left unsettled, or rather, was yielded by Mr. Douglas.
>
> Mr. Rhett took the ground that the officers referred to, General Keainey and Commonisse the Proclamations they had issued, if

dore Stockton, were acting under military law, and were therelote despotic. Inter arma silent leges, was a maxim applicable to the present case. He was unwilling that the call should be made epon the executive, but did not think it would amount to any Holmes, and the He use then adjourned. made up our mind to wait for the grand thing. It was true, as the gentleman from march of the "democracy," whom the last they exercised unlimited power, and could be exercised unlimited power, and could administer the laws, or establish them just as they might think fit. They could even order the citizens to be shot, though they would be held responsi whatever the

Mr. Schenck was surprised at the extraor-dinary positions advanced by the gentleman from S. C. and commented upon them with great force. Mr. Davis had in his remarks illuded to the fact the government establish ed by Gen. Kearney was within the bound claimed for Texas. In reply to this Mr. Douglas-said-that-he-had-never-fixed-any-point upon the Rio del Norte to which he claimed Texas to extend. Mr. Schenck now dwelled upon this point. He had noth: to do with Mr. Douglas and his speech; he cared not whether he claimed the Rio del Norte from its mouth to its source, or an point short of that, for the boundary of Tex es; the controversy in this matter was with Kearney had a right to treat Santa Fe us foreign, conquered country, gentlemen see ed to have forgotten a document which they themselves had lauded, but yesterday, in very fulsome strain of eulogy; he meant the President's Message. At the mention of this document the Locos picked up their this document the Locus picked, the head and gave attentive head. Mr. Schenck then read from the Message itself a passage in which Mr. Polk claims the Rio Del. Norte from its mouth to its source, as the boundary of Texas. 'According to the Presi dent, then Santa Fe was a part of one of the States of this Union, and if he had authorized Gen. Keamey to establish a civil governmen ere-within the State of Texas, by his own o know where the bounds of Texas were. here they were? He put the question to

Mr. Pillsbury, who represents the Western district of Texas.

Mr. Pillsbury replied that they didn't trouso the country was governed. At this reply, a loud ladgh was raised upon the Locofoco the man to be damited or binfield by any thing of this sort. He reloited immediately that that was democracy !- they didn't care what sort of Government they had, so the con was governed! So that they could govern government they had they wished for government trey man; they wished for a republicant form of she constitution. He knew that those whe arrogated to themselves the extraction.

We find the following in the Washington form of the constitution. He knew that those whe arrogated to themselves the extraction. clusive title of Democrats, cared not for the form of the government or the Constitution all they wanted or cared for was the spoils.

raised a laugh.

He then referred to the proclamation of Capt. Stockton, from which he real passages and commented upon them. This important, rersoninge has rivided himself, Governor, of Upper and Lower California, and Commander, the Chief of all the Military forces of the Upper and Lower California, and Commander, the Chief of all the Military forces of the Upper and Lower California. An amphibious commander—both on land and water—and a Governor, to! A Bashaw with free table! And how came he "Commander the Chief water and a Governor, to! A Bashaw with the Expansion of the Chief water and a Governor, to! A Bashaw with the Chief water and a Governor, to! A Bashaw with the Chief water and a Governor, to! A Bashaw with the Chief water water and a Governor, to! A Bashaw with the Chief water water

part of the Constitution is such an officer recognized? Where is the law authorizing
the President to appoint such all officer and
what is his salary? These were questions
he desired to have allowered.

Mr. S. spoke a considerable length, and
was followed by Mr. Winthroff who expressed his sincere gratification that this debate
had occurred and occurred thus early. He
referred to the language of Mr. Polk, in the
Messure which deprecated any discussion of Message which deprecated any discussion of the war and the causes which led to it as amounting to treason. The quotation of, and marking the words "aiving comfort to the enemy" was significant. It was intendand marking the words "giving comfort to the enemy" was significant. It was intended to silence debate, to cortail the liberty of speech, that sacred right which lay at the very boundation of freedom. He was glad the debate had arisen, and so soon after the use terance of such language by the President, because it was showing that functionary that the representatives of American freemen, were not to be silenced by any threat or insignation forgether. sinuation from the Executive, and he trusted that the discussion would be carried on with the freedom of remark in which it was pro per for the representatives of the America people to indulge. The lecture which had een read to them from the Executive. was a most significant one, and marked the spirit f modern democracy.

Mr. Winthrop then referred to the mes-Sayings & Doings at Washington.

sage and called attention to the language of the first sentence. The President congratulated them, among other things, upon the rapid extension of our territory! He had already on a former occasion, congratulated them upon the acquisition of Texas, so that he could not now refer to that extension of our territory, nor could be allude to Oregon; our territory, nor could be aliade to Oregon; because, according to his views (not Mr. W.'s) he had given up one half of that which belonged to us. (A laugh.) He could therefore only allude to the acquisition of the provinces of New Mexico, California, &c.—It was true, that the message spoke of the possession of these as temporary, but it also said that it would become necessary to take steps for holding them, and Congress, was called upon to make appropriations for building forts in them. This looked like an intention to keep permanent possession.—
And moreover, the self constituted Governors had established officers whose term was fixed for a period of four years. This did not, at any rate, look like holding temporary session of them. Mr. Winthrop referred to and stated what

he conceived to be the law of nations upon the subject of taking possession and govern-ing conquered provinces. They had only a ally the proclamation of the latter. His opined conquered provinces. They had only left he said, was to ascertain whether these functionaries had acted in this manner by until pears was restored and a treaty made.

All Holmes expressed his surprise at the Mr. Holmes expressed his surprise at the doctrine advanced by his colleague, Mr. Rhett, and that he sh tild have admitted, upon the floor of the logislative roots of a feature. on the floor of the legislative body of a free nation—a nation of laws, which insists upon the supremacy of the law in all cases, such conquiered territories, and to style themselves a principle as "Inter Arma, silent legts."—
"Governors and Commanders in Chief."

The laws were never-silenced here, by arms, nor did he admit that our arms could silence this authority was exercised by the right of laws any where. If that doctrine were true, contest, and that it was sanctioned by the we were no better than the anciena and roming Northmen, who overthrowed and took the rains of those of the conquered people. layor of the resolution and read some passaby some one who had preceded him to show that a conqueror could only acquire the right of the sovereign or ruler of a country, and could only hold that tempordrily. That he must conform to the laws and usages of the country, and allow the people the benefit of them. Mr. A. said he did not believe that

> he did, it was an evidence that he was ignorant of the first principles of international law Holmes, and the H use then adjourned. I greatly mistake the American people, hey do not desire to know by what authority, and right, our military and naval officers declare large territory of foreign country to belong to the United States, and establish civil government, appoint themselves governors, and their friends Judges, Sherifis or ernors, and their friends Judges, Sheriffs or Marshalls, Magistrates, &c., fixed the term during which they shall hold their offices, salaries, &c., and not only that, but establish a legislature, determining how many members it shall consist of, when and where it shall sit, and, indeed, exercising

issue the Proclamations they had issued, if

impunity, we have come to a pretty pass.
OLIVER OLDSCHOOL. Correspondence of the North American. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

all the power and ambority of a despotic

monarch. Really, if this can be done with

If the majority in the House decide to stifle the very proper inquiry submitted by Mr. Davis, as to the instructions to Kearney and Stockton, and Sloat, the subject will be introduced before the Senate, where those things

are not so-readily disposed of. There is no authority for the statement pronulgated through the Locofoco prints that Col. Benton is to assume the leadership for the Administration in the Senate. Since it came into power he has stood purposely aloof, and given it no more countenance or co-upration than his political associations demanded. It is not, therefore, probable that now when half of its limited existence has expired, and when the strongest declarations of public opinion have been expressed against showing—he was hable to, and ought to be imposshed. But he would inquire of a gentit from all quarters of the country, he should themshithen present in the hall, who ought indentify himself with its fulling fortunes. it from all quarters of the country, he should There is an end to all conjecture, however, on this subject, for Col. Benton has very unown dignity and consequence too much to ble, themselves about the matter, it didn't take the responsibility of the acts of the small matter what sort of a government they had,

Letters have been received here from reponsible sources in Kentucky, intimating the probability of Mr. Clay's election to the va-the 1st December when the new Tariff went cance to occur by Mr. Moorehend's retire-tinto effect, \$609,287,565 making aganggement, who declines to be a candidate 1 gate difference in the price of \$1 15,955,649 shall recur to this subject when better/posses sell of all the facts.

"Commodore Slewart rejums lowPhileleiphia, without any orders to proceed to the Gulph to take command of the equatron there. It appears that in the interview he pointed and pungent than I have made them latter wished to shift the responsibility of an old with biting effect upon those who had attempt to take the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa from his own shoulders to hose of the vete-ran Commodore; by leaving it to his discre-

#### Postmaster General's Report.

We find in the New York Courier and Enquirer the report of the Postmaster General. It has the injerit of breytry, and is a plain and sensible exposition of the sellairs of his department during the year. The income of the Post Office during the year ending the 30th June 1846, the first under the new law; was \$3,467, 199-35, which shows a depress of \$80,624 M. This dimension decrease of \$802,624 45. This diminuti arises chiefly from loss on letter postage, but among other causes are mentioned expresses, by which letters are regularly delivered, the collection and transmission of letters, directed to different persons, under one envelope, ed to different persons, under one envelope, by which the department gelsson the aggregate weight; but a dollar or want postage, when it should have five or the dollar. "Cargo letters" are also made the vehicles of fraud, and the immense mass of printed circulars, transient newspapers, etc. which are not called for ere relused, constitute a heavy item of expense in the matter of trans-portation. To these must be added the "dead letters" which amount to nearly two

millions annually.

To remedy these evils, he recommends one quarter of an jounce, except in case of a letter weighing less than half an jounce and written on a single sheet. That the same power granted to the Revenue Department to proper to the same power of the sam that the rate for single letters be reduced to need hardly be said, would not be tolerated. Men may be permitted to tumble about goods, and hunt after silks among teas, or fine wood among cotton, but it will scarcely answer, to make the fingers of the departwith the contents of the private correspon-

hould be unsealed and subject to the inspec tion of Post Office Agent, and that postage on newspapers be so adjusted as to approach more nearly the cost of transportation and delivery. (We are afraid the Postmaster General will find the matter of cheap transportation of newspaper a necessary evil.)— Transient newspapers, or others sent by those who are not publishers should, he thinks, or higher than others. All printed matter, also, should be prepaid or rated doubles. This last suggestion is a very good one, for it a corondence is worth anything at all it is

worth paying for.

The income during the period above mentioned was \$4,084,287 23, and the deficiency as compared with the receipts of \$597,097,77
This deficiency was supplied by drafts on
the contingent lund of \$650,000 provided for

On the 30th June there were 14.691 post offices; 876 were established during the year, and 499 discontinued—making an actual increase of 418. At this time the number is 14,703. Nearly one-third of the post offices in the United States have been voluntarily vacated since the act of 1845, owing to he consequent increase of labor and the abatement of privileges and compensation The onerous manner in which the law presses on Postmasters and clerks is briefly out clearly shown; but while the evil is la mented no remedy is suggested. It is evident the Postmaster thinks the

Department should have control of the lines of telegraph, and he again urges his opinions upon the attention of Congress.

#### The Treasury Report. The following is a synopsis of the Repor

of Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury .-We learn from it that The receipts of the government

for the year ending 30th of June 1846, were \$29,499.249 06 Add bulance of 1st of July 45, 7,658,306 22

Total amount of means 37,157,558,28 he expenditures during same . 28.631 114 20 time were

Balance in Treasury on 1st of

July, 1846, was SE, 126, 489 of The Secretary then estimates that the whole The Secretary then estimates that the whole amount of receipts into the Treasurer during to the Total Newton towaship. the year ending July 1, 1847, froffi custom s, loans &c., will be \$50.462.170 68, whilst a the same time the expenditures will amoun to \$55,241,212 09. The largest portion of this expenditure will of course be on account

of the army.

then a surplus of \$4.000.000. He recomof 19 millions sufficient. During the last fis-cal year there were 16,891,020 pounds of tea consumed in the United States, valued at \$3,973,337. There were also consumed 124,336,064 pounds of coffee, valued at \$7,802,894. A duty of 25 per cent, on these sums would raise a revenue of \$2,946,557.75 or allowing for decrease of imports \$2,500,000 He reccommends that the Tariff on Tea and Collec should take effect on the first of Jan vary-that is in three weeks from this time If the duty is not laid he apprehends embar rassment in obtaining the loan. The loan he thinks should be for a term of 20 years.

Duties this year estimated at 27,835,731 00 mercury, and to some such substance The Sub-Treasury law is next discussed and several defects are pointed out. A Branch Mint is recommended at New York: The recoining of foreign currency is advisud.

The new Tariff receives a labored vindi on this subject, for Col. Benton has very un- cations. This is about as much a feature of reservedly scouted at the idea. He feets his the Report as the War is of the President's Message. The good effects of the new system are referred to. The farmers are espectake the responsibility of the acts of the small in the responsibility of the acts of the responsibility of the acts of the of cotton, rice, when rye, Indian corn, oats and barley was, on the 35th of July, 1846, under the old Tairl, \$493,331,706, and on

The Secretary thinks that under the new system we should soon export Sogar, Molas ses, Wool, Hemp and Couch manufacture. We find the following in the Washington praised. The new Tariff it is said will yield

more revenue than that of 42. He recommends the reduction and gradu ation of the public lands in Javor of settlers The amount now subject to sale at private entry exceeds 140 millions of acres. The form of so bill for this purpose is recommended se that which passed the Senate on us return from the House last sersion. Some changes are recommended in the preemption Lands. The sale of Mineral

preemption Lands. The sails of Mineral Lands is advected. The Watchouse system is defended as it will be arges the extension of our Revenue Laws over Oregon. The Light House and Coast Survey are the closing

The Government would not give the order the expulsion of all free colored persons under these continuations and so Composition (by limite of the large parties of the sale went so it was made to me.

# No more Slave Territory.

We are pleased to see the Northern Press taking decised ground in reference to the projects entertained by the South for annexing apportion of Mexico to the Union as a Slave Territory It is the duty, says the Rochester American, of Northern men and Northern Presses at this time to undeceive our Southern brethren in this point. No Slave. State curved out of Mexico can ever be admitted. Human bondage must never east its blighted shadow upon, another foot of the Union. The Northern members (1) Congress of whatever party, who shall not oppose to the utmost its further extension, will be justly and inevitably domed to universal reprobation. Such is the immovable determination of Northern freemen.

BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURG.—The board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, have adopted resolutions to the effect that a meeting of the stockholders is to be called in the month of February, that the Board of Directors recommend to the meeting the santion of a subscription of to prevent a violation of its revenue laws, be \$600,000 to the Pittsbergh and Connellsville granted to the Post Office Department. [This Railroad, to be expended on that part of the \$600,000 to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road between Pittsburg and Smithfield-(near the Maryland Line,) provided the Pittsburg and Connellsville Company will give a pledge that no connexion shall be formed with any road, without the consent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and further dence of the country.]

Letters' relating to cargoes, he thinks, that the tolls on the Pittsburg and Connellsville road are to conform to those on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The former company is also to be required to show that their portion of the means for completing the the road to the Maryland Line will be furnished as may be wanted.

THE WHIGH AND THE ADMINISTRATION,-The Washington correspondent of the U.S. Gazette says that the Whigs in Congress intend to present no obstacles whatever, to any measure of the administration having in view the vigorous prosecution of the war. The war existing, they hold it to be their duty tofurnish all the means necessary to prosecute t with vigor, and to bring it to a successful ermination; but while they do this, they will hold the administration to its responsibil ity, not only for the manner in which it is conducted, but for bringing it upon the country without just cause.

The quota of Volunteers for the war, from Massachusetts, will be brought into service by companies. One company is now full, and is commanded by Captain Edward Webster, a son of Senator Webster.

Mr. Gitt ought certainly to give the name of that "tory" who would rather fight the Americans than the Mexicans, to the

## Philadelphia Market.

Monday Evening, Dec. 14th.

FIGURE-There is a better feeling in the market orday, and standard brands are held in \$\frac{1}{2}\text{c} but without sales except some small forts of gold Western, which is scarce and wanted by the retailer's Crypt Meal-Demand improved, with further sales in the extent of 3500 lbs. Penn'a. at \$3 12, including 500 lbsrrels at 3 10. Rye Flour—A small@ale, is reported at \$3 22\text{.} Whent—None arriving good Penn'a, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{c}\text{d}\text{c}\text{d}\text{s}\text{d}\text{s}\text{d}\text{d}\text{i}\text{d}\text{

# WARRIED

DIED. Of Tetafus, after a naturally litness, on Thursday, the 3d inst. Mr. Danier. Bowers, aged about 61 years

HEALTH! O BLESSED HEALTH! Thou art above all gold and freasures: "if hou who enlargest the soul-and opened. Two mil- all its nowers to receive instruction, and to tions of dollars should be kept in the Treastration. He that has thee, las little try, especially in time of war. Though the actual deficit on the 80 June, '48, may not exceed \$19,000,000, it's important to have the instruction of the source of the control of t us health-get then these blessed Pills, who mends therefore a loan of \$23,000,000, up- a century's use has fully established to be less additional Revenue can be raised. He the hest medicine ever bestowed on man. the best medicine ever bestowed on man.therefore recommends a duly of 25 per 'ten' for the prevailing colds and coughs, they on Ten and Coffee, which would tender a loan will be found 'everything that medicine is capable of imparting:

Sold in Carlisle, by CHARLES BARNFUL Sole Agent for this Borough.

Stephen Culbertson, Shippensburg,
L. Breneman, & Co. Newcomberland.

J. & L. Re'gel, Mechanicsburg. A. G. Miller, White House P. Om storm I M. Bitner, Shiremanstown. J. & S. A. Covie, Hogestown. James Kyle, Jacksonville.

S. L. Sentman, Newville. Rider & Diller, Boiling Springs. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAMOF WILD CHERRY. of 424. (The receipts being some 800,000) the many singular cures it has effected, have less last year than the previous one. This he attributes to the specific duties. The extraordinary success attending the use of the medicine in discusses of the fluids, and he attributes to the specific duties.

The duties under the new Tariff, in Baittimore, Philadelphia and New York, the first 5 days of Dec. 145, were \$116,802 97 physicians have supposed it to contain indine, other ignorant pretenders say it must contain the properties of Dec. 145. 268.374 50 mercury, and to some such substance they cach attribute its singular efficacy. As such opinons are altogether erroneous, and calcus

#### lated to prejudice many persons against it, PLEDGE OUR HGNOR.

that it contains nothing of this kind, or anythe least injurious; on the contrary, it is a composed of the most simple substances, the principal of which are the extracts of the half wild cherry bark, and the whole secret of its sists in the mode by which they efficacy co

are prepared.

None genuine without the written signature of I. Butts.

Sold in Carlisla by S. Erriott, Sole Agen or this borough at a managing transitional state

CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWDESOF COSTIVE OF Construction or this Bowntsor Costivies ness headache, guidness, pain in the wille and breast, nausen and cickness, variable appears petite, yellow or swarthy complexion, ac are the usual symptoms of Liver, Complexion, ac are the usual symptoms of Liver, Complexion, ac are the usual symptoms of Liver, Complexion, ac evilant to remove the above complexion, as certain to remove the above complexion, as course they purge from the body three mortal humors which are the cause, not only of all subsorders of the liver, but of eyery majually incident to man. A single 25 cent box will most assuredly drive every particle of disease from the body.

most assuredly drive every particle from the body.

Wright's Imitam Vegetable Pills also completely release the stomach, and howels of (all billous and spitted humors, and therefore wares certain our for cole, dysentary, choles in morbus, and other disorders of the intestal ince.

Office devoted exclusively to the Sale of the intestal income.

Light House and Coast Survey are the closing Office devoted exclusively to the Sale of topics of this long report.

(IVright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Wholoshie Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Wholoshie Office Street, Philadely of Gov. Smith, of Virginia recommends Pind, Retail, No. 169 Race Street, Philadely of Gov. Smith, of Virginia recommends Pind, Retail, No. 169 Race Street, Philadely of Tramont Street, Roston and No c196 Tremont Street, Boston Sold in Carliele by C. Owner Sole Agent