Herald & Expositor.

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1847.

Our Reduced Terms!

The Herald and Expositor is now offered to subscribers at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year but only when paid IN ADVANCE. Two dollars if not paid in advance. We beg our friends to remember that what we mean by paying in advance is paying at the time of subscribing or at the beginning of a new year. We hope to find none mean or ungenerous enough to ask for it at the reduced terms, after they have let their subscriptions run several months over the time. The Herald is now the cheapest paper in the County, and furnishes as much reading matter as any other. Its list of subscribers is steadily increasing, which renders it a profitable advertising medium.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with the utmost neatness and at the lowest prices, with new and fashionable type. The patronage of our friends 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 representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg,

On Tuesday the 9th of March next,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

J. P. SANDERSON,
SAMUEL D. KARNS,
JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
GEORGE ERETY,
H. JONES BROOKE,
THEO. D. COCHRAN,
JAMES FOX,
JAMES MARTIN,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
J. J. SLOCUM,
JOHN R. EDIE,
EDGAR COWAN,
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
WM. J. HOWARD,
Whig State Committee.

Dec. 1, 1846.

To our Friends.

We hope those of our country friends who know themselves indebted for subscription or job work, will give us a call at the ensuing term of Court. Our engagements require a large sum for which we have no other resource than the amounts due from our patrons.

☞ The absence of the editor from his post for a few days will, we presume, be a sufficient excuse for any defects or errors that may appear in to-days paper.

RETIRED.—By the last number of the American Democrat we learn that Mr. J. M. Cooper has withdrawn from the editorial control of that paper. Hereafter it will be under the sole care and management of Professor GITT.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A circular from the central Committee informs us that the State Temperance Convention will meet at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 27th of January, next. All Temperance Societies are requested to send delegates, and those who do not are requested to send reports or statements, so that satisfactory temperance statistic of the whole Commonwealth may thus be had.

☞ New Years day was one of the most delightful spring like days that we have known for a long time. "The lillies fair," as Dr. Young denominates the ladies, were abroad in all their foveliness, and gave quite an attraction to our streets.

☞ On New Years day the carriers of the different papers presented their patrons with the usual annual offering in the shape of a New Years Address. We are not much given to the reading of poetry, and would not have noticed any of them, had not our attention been called to that issued from the office of the American Democrat. It is about such an address as might be supposed to emanate from the brain of one of the viles, blackguards of the town, or perhaps from the pen of some *nice young man* whom too much learning hath made mad; some shallow brained jack-daw who loves to hear himself chatter and whose want of sense led him to suppose his blackguardism was wit, and would be received as such by the community. Certainly no sane man, nor one having any regard for decency would ever have written such an address. As for Mr. Gitt we cannot censure him for any agency he might have had in the issuing it, our only feeling in regard to him is one of pity—he is not in the opinion of those who know him best a responsible being, and therefore should not be blamed.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Friday night last the Store of our enterprising young townsmen Messrs. A. & W. Bentz, was broken into and robbed of goods and money to the amount of $150. The burglers entered by forcing open the shutters of one the side windows with a chisel, which was found near the scene of their operations in the morning. The robbers must have acted very cautiously as they were not heared by any of the persons who slept in the room above the store.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—On Wednesday last the Cumberland county Temperance Society, met in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this borough. There was a large number of Delegates in attendance. Many resolutions were passed and several committees appointed. The proceedings came to hand too late for insertion in to-days paper.

THE SABBATH.—The quarterly sermon, to promote the better observance of the Holy Sabbath, will be preached, next Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. NEWLIN, in the Second Presbyterian Church. It is understood that the other churches of the Borough will be closed on that occasion.

JAMES M. POWER.—The above named gentleman, our lately elected Canal Commissioner, paid a visit to this place on Friday last and was taken by the hand by many of his Whig friends. Mr. P. by his pleasant and affable manner, and his generous like appearance created quite a feeling in his favor.

☞ We would advise our amiable neighbor of the Volunteer to *keep cool.* A man always appears to disadvantage when in a rage, and it distresses us exceedingly to see our neighbor in such agony as his last paper betrayed. It looks very much as if his own digestion had been very much disturbed by "tough roast beef" or something else. He should be more careful too in the use of scurrilous epithets. They are the invariable resort and only weapons of a blackguard,—they prove to the public that the man who uses them *is* such, although the public may not have known it before—and besides that they generally fall harmless at the feet of the adversary. We have quite as great an adversion to "*personal* controversies" as our neighbor can possibly have, and think our columns, since we entered upon the editorial charge of the 'Herald,' will bear ample witness how scrupulously we have avoided *personal* strictures even upon the most bitter of our opponents. We have pursued this course for two reasons—first, because self-respect will not allow us to so prostitute our own character and that of the paper; and secondly because in such a controversy the gentleman must fight the blackguard on his own dunghill—the foul mouth of the latter of course wins an easy victory. The men (as politicians) and the conduct of our political opponents, have however received at our hands frequently the severe searchings and exposures which they deserved, and we have had the pleasure in return, (although *we* claim no more credit for it than the humblest laborer in the cause,) of seeing a clear locofoco majority of seven hundred dwindle into nothingness and old Mother Cumberland taking a proud stand in the ranks of the great Republican Whig party.—To such a result, to this high aim, we have ever steadily looked, without regarding the scurrility, the slang and vituperation, which have often descended upon us in torrents from the well-filled filth-machines of our opponents. We have relied upon *truth* in the firm faith that it must prevail, as the late elections have so signally manifested. This course we shall steadily adhere to.

Our neighbor avers that he desires no "*personal* controversy" with us. We are equally averse to any such low and degraded engagement. But he must recollect that what has passed was provoked by himself. When he so freely accused us of "treason," "cowardice," "dishonesty," "falsehood," &c. we hinted in very plain terms that his own editorial career was not so far above reproach as to justify him in playing *censor* over others. He retorts by an outbreak of virtuperative epithets which we can afford to hear with contempt, and which the public will push back in disgust to their author. Personal controversies we endeavor to avoid and shall never engage in them unless in self defence.—Should we be placed in that position it will be our duty to be "rough and ready."

☞ Our neighbor of the Volunteer will not condescend to inform the public who "the near neighbor of James K. Polk" was that authorized him to say that Mr. Polk was "a friend of the Tariff of 1842"—but goes into a lengthy statement to disprove what we did not charge, in his own case as Printer to the Legislature. We did not charge our neighbor with robbing the State—we merely said that "his name occupied an unenviable position on the Journals"—which is certainly the case if he was so annoyed by commitees as he states. We have not the Journals at hand to ascertain all the particulars, nor have we any feeling toward our neighbor which will induce us to ransack them for the purpose of hunting up something, if aught there be, against him. We *have not* the desire to "wound his feelings" with which he charges us—we had far rather live in editorial harmony, if he will only discuss national and political questions calmly and fairly with us. Laying the matter of the Journals aside, will our neighbor be good enough to tell us who was "Polk's near neighbor?"

☞ Professor *Gitt*, of the American Democrat announces in his last, that no paper will be issued from his office this week.—Mr. G. does not certainly know what a loss the reading portion of the community sustain when his valuable paper fails to make its appearance—and it fails *so seldom*—or he would make an effort to give it to us more regularly.

DAILY INTELLIGENCER.—On Saturday last Mr. McCurdy issued the first number of his daily paper.

☞ Our kind neighbor of the Volunteer intimates an intention at some future day to favor the public with a narration of our "life and adventures." That will be a flattering mark of his friendship, and we shall of course have to repay the favor by setting up an equally interesting biographical notice of him.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Harrisburg yesterday. It is composed of a majority of Whigs—we may therefore look for a short and profitable session, no long and windy debate, but a quiet and steady effort to accomplish what may be for the good of the Commonwealth. The Message will be delivered to-day.

☞ It is apparently doubtful if the Iowa Legislature will make a choice of U. S. Senators this year. The Independents annoy the Locofocos sadly, and if the artfulness of Mr. Dodge's friends in the matter of securing votes by bribes can be proved, why the party will, we suppose, take their revenge by holding off from an election. If an election is held, one Whig and one Independent will be chosen. The Locos will not permit that if they can help it.

The next election will in all probability make the Legislature Whig, and then they can have it their own way.

☞ Governor Young was inaugurated with the usual ceremonies, at Albany, on Saturday last. His state of health did not permit him to make an address. Governor Wright delivered an impressive and beautiful valedictory.

LIEUT. COCHRAN.—The remains of this gallant officer reached Baltimore, on Tuesday of last week. As soon as his remains were landed they were received by committees from Columbia and York, who took charge of them. They were conveyed to the residence of his father in Columbia where they remained until Friday morning at 8 o'clock when they were handed over to a committee who laid them in state in the Council Chamber of the town, which had been appropriately prepared for the occasion, from whence at 2 o'clock P. M. they were conveyed to the cemetary and interred with appropriate honors.

Lieut. COCHRAN, who was a native of Columbia, Pennsylvania, fell on the field of Resaca de la Palma, and when found, the day after the fight, his sword was still firmly grasped in his hand, his body being pierced with seven wounds, inflicted by the Mexican lancers. The Committee who brought on the remains of Major Ringgold also brought on the remains of Lieut. Cochran to New Orleans, where they were forced, much against their will, to leave them, in consequence of not being able to bring two coffins on in the stages on the Southern route.

Speakers.

On Monday night last the Whigs of both houses of the State Legislature, held their primary caucuses to select their candidate for speakers.

The Whig Senators upon the first ballot unanimously nominated the Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS, of Phila. as Speaker—a most important post, as in case of death or disability of the Governor, he becomes the acting Executive.

In the caucus of the members of the House the Hon. JAMES COOPER was unanimously and by acclamation nominated for Speaker on the first ballot. This is a compliment to the sterling integrity and statesmanlike qualities of this gentleman, as creditable to his brother representatives as it will be acceptable to the entire State.

☞ Since the above was in type we learn that the gentlemen above named were duly elected to the offices for which they were nominated.

DEATH OF SENATOR BARROW.—We regret to have to announce the death of Senator Barrow, of La., who died in Baltimore on Tuesday the 29th ult. His death was formally announced to Congress on Wednesday. For the proceedings had by that body on the occasion, we refer our readers to our Congressional column.

TEA AND COFFEE.—By reference to our Congressional column it will be seen that the House of Representatives, have resolved against duties on tea and Coffee.

☞ A subscription has been opened in New Orleans, to purchase two Swords, to be presented to the commanding officer of the Mercury, (French) and to Lieutenant Tarleton, of the Endymion, (English,) who were instrumental in saving so many of the crew of the unfortunate Somers. The proposition is said to be highly successful so far—enough so to warrant the editors of Louisiana in saying the Swords will surely be presented to the above officers.

☞ We find the following highly complementary resolutions to one of our townsman, in the proceedings of a Whig County Meeting in Blair County:

Resolved, That the services of a man who is well qualified from long and well known experience in the management of our Public Improvements, is imperiously required at this time as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner—one who will not only secure economy and reform to the people, but who enjoys the full confidence of ALL men of ALL parties—who has been well tried and proved himself to be everything required in a public agent.

Resolved, That we know JOSEPH W. PATTON, Esq. of Cumberland county to be just the man for the crisis. He has been among us a public agent—has faithfully, honestly, diligently, and impartially discharged the duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned—is, in a word the man for the people. Let the Harrisburg State Convention of the 9th March next, nominate him, and complete success will be the result. He is emphatically the "Popular Public Agent."

Resolved, That it is highly recommended to the delegates of this county and district, to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

☞ The Regiment of Mounted Riflemen raised under an act of Congress at the last session is now complete. It is to be commanded by Col. P. F. Smith.

HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS.—We regret to learn from the Boston Emancipator, that this venerable patriot and philanthropist, in his eager zeal to get well enough to go to Washington tried his strength too far, and fell while walking his chamber, bruising his person somewhat. His physician has forbidden him to think of going to Washington this winter.

General Leslie Combs has lately received a letter announcing that the fiend O'Blennis, who murdered his son two years ago, has at length met his deserts, having been shot by some Mexicans at Matamoras, where he had settled himself as a trader. Just before his death he had murdered a gentleman of the name of Townsend, who had a claim against him.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—The extraordinary success attending the use of this medicine in diseases of the lungs and, the many singular cures it has effected, having naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks, various conjectures and surmises have arisen respecting its composition; some physicians have supposed it to contain iodine, other ignorant pretenders say it must contain mercury, and to some such substance they each attribute its singular efficacy. As such opinons are altogether erroneous, and calculated to prejudice many persons against it, we

PLEDGE OUR HONOR

that it contains nothing of this kind, or any the least injurious quality, on the contrary, it is composed of the most simple substances, the principal of which are the extracts of tar and wild cherry bark, and the whole secret of its efficacy consists in the mode by which they are prepared.

Sold in Carlisle by S. Elliott, Sole Agent for this borough.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

Sayings and Doings at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1846.

J. R. Chandler, Esq.—The funeral of Mr. Barrow took place to-day, in the Senate chamber. The President and his cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Foreign Ministers, and both branches of Congress being present.

The body was brought in and placed in a coffin in front of the Secretary's desk, around it sitting the pall bearers. One relative alone was present—his youngest son.

Every thing was done with decency, order solemnity and propriety, with the exception of permitting ladies to come in and occupy seats that should have been reserved for members of the House of Representatives, many of whom as well as some Senators, were in consequence compelled to stand or leave the chamber. The services were opened by the reading of the 40th chapter of Isaiah, by Mr. Slicer, which was followed by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sprole Chaplain of the House. A discourse then followed, by Mr. Slicer, of an hour's length.

I stated two or three days ago that the President had sent a message to the Senate on the subject of creating the office of Lieut. General. I was so informed by a member of Congress, one who said he knew the fact to be so, I understand that the message either has not been sent or not having been opened on account of the death of Mr. Barrow, has been withdrawn, and that it will be sent to the two houses on Monday morning. It will simply recommend the creation of the office of Lieutenant General, and not the double office of General and Commissioner, nor will it, I am told, say any thing about Aids de Camp. The administration having counted noses in the Senate and House, think they can carry by a majority of one or two votes, in the former, and ten or twelve in the latter. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Buller of S. C. are understood to be opposed to the scheme, though Mr. Calhoun may not be able to induce any other Senator to go with him. Mr. Lewis used to be considered a Calhoun man, but of late he sides with the administration, so that Mr. Calhoun stands almost alone.

I hear it said that Gen. Ward of West Chester county, New-York, formerly a member of Congress, is to receive the appointment of Brigadier General, to command the Pennsylvania and New York Volunteers. If the choice of the officers were left to the volunteers themselves, there could be very little doubt that Gen. Cadwalader of Philadelphia, would have the command. But Gen. Ward is a political partizan who must be rewarded whether fit for the office or not.

WASHINGTON, Jany. 2, 1847.

A very important resolution passed the House this morning, which gives assurance to the people of the United States that they may drink their tea and coffee duty free.—Mr. Wentworth offered a resolution that *it is inexpedient to lay a duty on tea and coffee.* A motion was immediately made to lay the resolution on the table, which failed, the yeas and nays having been called.

The question then recurring upon the adoption of the resolution, the yeas and nays were demanded and taken, and stood, yeas, 115, nays 48!! So the House, by more than two to one, declared that, IT IS INEXPEDIENT TO LAY A DUTY UPON TEA AND COFFEE.

This is virtually a vote declaring that the House of Representatives of the United States have no confidence in Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, and in truth, that they have no confidence in the administration. Such a vote in the British house of Commons would be a signal for the resignation of the ministry, and would be immediately followed by a change of ministry.—Surely Sir Robert Walker should, in this case as he is so great an admirer of English customs, follow the course his especial friend and prototype, Sir Robert Peel would have taken under like circumstances, and tender his resignation at once.

I well recollect that, when the tariff bill of 1842 was under discussion in the Senate, Mr. Walker then proposed various amendments to it, one was to tax all sorts of silver ware, plate, &c. from which according to his argument at the time, a very large amount of money might be raised, and raised too from the rich who could afford to pay it. If he then thought it so important to tax silver plate, and jewelry of all kinds, and that this was the most just mode of raising money, why did he not recommend the same duties and taxes to be levied now, instead of recommending the duty upon tea and coffee? Was Mr. Walker then in earnest and honest? If so, it seems unaccountable that he does not propose the same taxes now. But if he then were merely demagoguing, why, he can now see that that sort of a game is very apt, sooner or later, to make men appear inconsistent, and dishonest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 1847.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President asking for an increase of the regular army and the appointment of a Lieut. General, and referred to the Military Committee.

HOUSE.—Mr. Preston King asked leave to introduce a bill substantially the same as the one introduced last session, appropriating thirty thousand dollars for the opening of negotiations, and two millions to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace with

War Intelligence.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Later from Tampico.

Movements of Generals Lessup, Patterson, Worth and Wool—Santa Anna's Force—General Scott's Departure—Imprisonment of Ampudia—Sickness of the Army, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1847.

Tampico dates to the 15th, and Brazos to the 18th, have been received at New Orleans by the arrival there of the steamship Massachusetts. A considerable excitement had been occasioned at Tampico, by a report that a considerable body of Mexican cavalry had been seen in that neighborhood. The U. S. steamboat Fashion arrived at Brazos on the 18th, with Gen. Jessup. General Pillow left Matamoras on the 14th, and was to proceed 29 miles and wait for Gen. Patterson, and the rest of his division and train. Gen. Taylor was to leave Monteroy with General Twiggs' division, and a portion of General Smith's brigade.

It was reported that Gen. Urrea was at Victoria with 6000 cavalary. General Wool at Parras—General Worth was at Saltillo, where it was repoited and confidently believed that Santa Anna, had 28,000 men, at San Luis.

Santa Anna was purging his army of all the officers against whom there was the remotest suspicion of cowardice, retaining only such as he had the most implicit confidence in their bravery and skill.

Gen. Ampudia, Col. Caraco, and several others whose names are not stated have been imprisoned, charged with cowardice. An order has been issued by Santa Anna, dooming to death any officer who shall disgrace his flag by cowardice or unofficer like conduct in battle.

There is a general desire expressed by the Mexican soldiery to be led against the invaders.

About 200 sick had been received at the Hospital at Matamoras within a few days.—The regiments were breaking up their encampments, and were about to march to Tampico. Deaths were less frequent in the hospital than during the fall and summer months. Murders continue to take place in the interior, three had occurred between Camargo and the city of Monterey.

The combined strength of three regiments had left Matamoras for Tampico, comprising in all about 1000 men, sickness and deaths having reduced them to one third of their original strength.

The steamship Alabama left New Orleans on the 24th for Brazos, and it was believed for Tampico. General Scott and staff were among the passangers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1847,

Advices have been received at New Orleans from Campeachy up to the 9th ult.—There had been another outbreak.

In an address dated the 8th, Domingo Baret yielded reluctant acquiescence to the wishes to his fellow citizens and presented himself as chief of the revolution that day commenced.

The object of the outbreak was to sunder all political connection with the government of Mexico.

A pronunciamento dated Garrison of Tobasco, November 19th, alleged that full representations had been made to the supreme government of the defenceless state of that department, and also of the recent invasion by the Americans, and that the government had disregarded their prayers for aid, for this and other considerations and grievances, they declared that the state of Tobasco disavows the government of the Republic and will regulate her internal administration upon a more liberal basis and suitable to the circumstances of the existing war. The declarations were approved by acclamations. Senor Franconis was named as the head of the revolution, a great number of names were attached to the pronunciamento.

Private letters from Tampico state that the men are suffering much from the intermittent fever. The impression prevailed that Herrera would be elected President of Mexico at the opening of Congress, and that overtures of peace would be immediately made.

Further correspondence has passed between Generals Taylor and Santa Anna.—General Taylor's letter concludes with the hope that the Mexican Congress would accept the offer of the United States and enter upon negotiations for the termination of hostilities, and the establishment of a permanent peace between the two countries.

Santa Anna replies from San Luis courteously and in conclusion hopes that the National Congress will act as shall be the most conducive to the interests of the Republic, but believes that neither Congress nor any Mexican will ever be able to listen to overtures for peace, unless the National Territory shall first have been evacuated by the army of the United States, and their vessels of war be withdrawn from their present hostile positions. Until this shall have been done, the Mexicans, he says are determined to defend at whatever cost, inch by inch, their territory.

Later from Brazos.

On the 24th inst., the steamboat Fashion, arrived from Brazos Santiago.

Gen. Wool's columns 2900 strong, was within two miles of Parras, where he was about establishing a depot. He was about to seize on the proceeds of supplies, etc., belonging to the Mexican Government, and had already gotten possession of much corn and flour.

Lieut. Col. Henry Clay with six companies of Kentucky volunteers, was at Seralvo Capt Willis, with two companies, was at Mier.

At a small Mexican town, San Juan near the Rio Grande, Capt. Stone, took with 70 men a detachment of 200 Mexican troops.—Among them was a Captain Cantion.

Capt. Stone got possession of the muster roll of the Mexican force taken, and also of letters and orders from Ampudia and Paredes. Besides these a quantity of blankets, ammunition, etc., was captured. On the 16th, a Mexican was taken in the act of entering the magazine at that post with the supposed intention of blowing it up.

An express reached Brazos from General Patterson, a day or two since. Santa Anna was advancing from San Luis to cut off Gen. Worth. On the 20th, 450 regulars were to leave Camargo for Monterey.

A passenger in the schooner H. J. Johnson, at New Orleans, from Tampico, states that an attack had been made on that place, by an advance of 300 men from a force of 7000 horse in the vicinity. They were however forced to retire with expedition by the American Artillery in garrison.

Late and Important from the Squadron.

Loss of the U. S. brig Somers—Thirty six of her Crew perished—Prize steamship Tobasquina, not heard from, and all on board supposed to have perished—News from the Army—Capture of 100 Mules laden with stores for the Mexican Army—Accident to Col. May.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

Full particulars have been received of the total wreck of the U. S. Brig Somers, and the great loss of life which accompanied it. The Somers, was maintaining the blockade off the harbor of Vera Cruz. On the evening of the 7th she had taken shelter under Green Island, there being indication of an approaching Northerly gale. On the morning of the 8th, a sail being reported from aloft, she was got under way, and stood out for several miles, when the approaching vessel was ascertained to be the John Adams, on her return from Tampico. Her appearance caused great satisfaction to the officers of the Somers, as Commodore Perry had informed them that she was to relieve them from maintaining the blockade as soon as she came in.

As the Somers was approaching her anchorage on her return, another sail was discovered standing for Vera Cruz apparently with intention of running the blockade. She immediately made sail to intercept her, and in the effort to avoid falling on the reefs to leeward, she was struck by the norther and thrown upon her beam ends. The strange vessel came rapidly down, but showed no colors, and tacked when near Pajordas reef. Lieut. Parker had reported the appearance of squalls, and the particulars are fully detailed in the the New Orleans papers. The Somers continued careening over with great rapidity, and in about half an hour afterward sunks.

The norther continued until the 10th, and fears are entertained for other vessels. The frigate John Adams and the steamships Mississippi, Vixen, Petrel and Bonita were off Vera Cruz, last from Tampico. The frigate Cumberland had sailed for Norfolk. A letter received from on board the Raritan, dated the 13th states that eight men belonging to the Somers had been picked up by the Mexicans on the beach, near Antonia Lizardo whither they had been driven by the gale clinging to her coops. They were held at Vera Cruz, as prisoners of war; one had since died.

This makes forty-four saved out of the eighty on board. The efforts of the crews of the French and English vessels to save the lives of the crew of the Somers are spoken of with warm commendation.

The officers of the merchant vessels speak in the warmest terms of the promptness and vigilence of Com. Perry, who protected them from an anticipated night attack by the Mexican gunboats, by a guard rowing around her in boats.

Midshipman Rogers, of the Somers, was taken prisoner while he was in a most daring manner taking a reconnoissance in the neighborhood of the powder magazine at Vera Cruz, a few days before the loss of that vessel.

We have also a few items of news from Monterey, General Taylor had arrived from Saltillo on the 23d November, escorted by a squadron of Colonel May's dragoons. The General had succeeded in capturing one hundred pack mules and their loads, consisting of subsistence and stores intended for Santa Anna's army at San Luis Potosi. Another squadron had left in pursuit of 400 mules loaded with army stores for the same destination. Colonel May had a severe fall at Saltillo by his tripping on the pavement, but he was doing well and would be ready for duty in a few days. Santa Anna is said to have 30,000 volunteers at San Luis besides the regulars, but the reports are conflicting. A volunteer by the name of Forrest was shot dead at Monterey on the 29th ult, by a hotel keeper named Armstrong. Two Frenchmen had been arrested for tampering with our soldiers and offering inducement for them to desert.

Eight more of the crew of the Somers were picked up by the British frigate Endymion.

☞ A company of volunteers for the Mexican war has been formed at Martinsburg (Va.) At a parade held on the 22d ult., addresses were made to them by several gentlemen, and among them, by Charles J Faulkner, (a whig) in the course of his speech he said—

"If any married man present, who has engaged or was about to engage in this service hesitated because of those who depended on him for support, he would pledge himself that so long as he had a dollar they should not want for the necessaries of life, while husbands and fathers were perilling, their lives in the field of battle."

☞ The friends of Mr. Calhoun are evidently making preparations to bring him forward as a candidate for the presidency. They are determined that his claims and chances shall be postponded no longer. A Washington correspondent of the Charleston News holds this significant language:

"There is great speculation here just now as to the Presidency candidates, and from conflicting claims of persons, I am sometimes inclined to think that the choice will ultimately devolve on the House of Representatives. I hope nothing will occur to prevent the friends of Mr. Calhoun from presenting his claims to the people, nomination or no nomination. In the event of the election coming to the House, who stands a better chance than Mr. Calhoun?"

HEALTH! O BLESSED HEALTH!

Thou art above all gold and treasures; 'tis thou who enlargest the soul—and openest all its powers to receive instruction, and to relish virtue. He that has thee, has little more to wish for; and he that is so wretched as to have thee not wants every thing beside. Let us be thankful. Brandreth's Pills will give us health—get then these blessed Pills, which a century's use has fully established to be the best medicine ever bestowed on man.—For the prevailing colds and coughs, they will be found everything that medicine is capable of imparting.

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

Stephen Culbertson, Shippensburg.
H. Breneman & Co. Newcumberland.
J. & L. Reigel, Mechanicsburg.
A. G. Miller, White House P. O.
M Bitner, Shiremanstown.
J. & S. A. Coyle, Hogestown.
James Kyle, Jacksonville.
S. L. Sentman, Newville.
Rider & Diller, Boiling Springs.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1846.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for flour has been almost at a stand for the past week, shippers having been kept back owing to the difficulty of obtaining vessels, and operations are only in a small way, in all not exceeding 2000 bbls at $4 81 a 4 87½ for fair and good brands including 500 bbs selected Western at $5, to-day we quote at $4 45 a 4 62½ for fair and mixed brands, on most holders are willing to accept these rates. Rye flour scarce—a few small sales are reported at $3 75, we quote at $3 62½ a 3 75. Corn Meal—demand steady with a reduced stock; about 3000 bbs Penn'a sold at $3 50, and 300 hhds Brandywine at $16.

GRAIN.—The market for Wheat has been a little more active since last week, with some operations for shipment. About 10,000 bushels sold at 92 a 95c. for Southern, 103 a 104c. for Penn'a reds, and 115c. for white, mostly in store. Rye—but little selling; we quote Southern 60c. and Penn'a 73 a 75c. Corn is wanted, with limited receipts; 9 a 10,000 bushels mostly new Southern yellow sold at 57 a 58c; old Corn is scarce. Oats—we notice several sales of Southern at 33c.

Whiskey has declined; sales of hhds at 24 a 25c, and bbls 24c, to-day we quote hhds 24c.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. E. Breidenbaugh, Mr. JACOB FINKENBINDER, to Miss CATHARINE LAUDIS, all of Mifflin tp.

On the 24th ult. by the same, Mr. WILLIAM MILLER, to Miss ELIZABETH BRICKER, all of Big Spring.

On the 31st ult. by the same, Mr. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, to Miss MARGARET ANN LEE, all of Mifflin tp.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH BREM, of Mifflin tp. to Miss ELIZABETH HERBERLING of Big Spring tp.

On the same day by the same, Mr. Philip Shell, of Allen tp. to Miss Anna Hipp of Mifflin tp.

On Thursday 24th ult. by the Rev. J. Newlin, Dietrich Coover, M. D. to Miss Sarah E. Potter.

On the 1st inst. by the same, Mathias Swenger, to Mary Sutter, all of Newville.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC, FOR 1847.

	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
JANUARY,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEBRUARY,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MARCH,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APRIL,					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
JUNE,			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
JULY,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEPTEMBER,				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCTOBER,						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOVEMBER,		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DECEMBER,				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Harrisburg Papers.

Our friend M'CURDY, of the HARRISBURG INTELLIGENCER, will issue his paper *daily* during the Session, and *tri-daily* the remainder of the year, at the following rates, viz.

For the Session, daily $2 00 in *advance*,
For the year—daily and weekly $3 00 do.

The Daily will be published on a medium sheet. Competent and experienced Reporters will be employed, and full, accurate and impartial reports of the proceedings of the Legislature given, with other matters of interest. It will be issued every evening, so that the proceedings of each day will be contained in the paper of the same date. Clubs will be furnished with *three* copies of the Daily, during the Session for $5, easily or *seven* copies for $10. Address C. M. McCurdy, Harrisburg, Pa. The Intelligencer is a staunch Whig paper, conducted with ability, and eminently deserving of encouragement. We hope the enterprize will succeed, and shall take great pleasure in receiving and forwarding subscribers at the above rates.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH, (Whig) will be published semi-weekly during the Session and once a week the remainder of the year. Terms $2, for the Session—$3 for the year. The Telegraph is an excellent paper, and always contains full reports of the proceedings of the Legislature. Address THEO. FENN, Editor and Proprietor, Harrisburg, Pa.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION, will also be published semi-weekly during the Session, and weekly the rest of the year. The Union is the Organ of the present administration. It is a *first rate* paper, barring its politics, and one which we take much pleasure in recommending to our Locofoco friends. McKINLEY & LESCURE are the publishers.

☞ We will receive and forward subscribers, accompanied with the cash, to either of the above papers.

List of Causes.

For trial at January term, 1847, first week commencing on Monday the 11th.

Russel vs Laughlin
McClure vs Same
Anderson for use vs Hendel
Sites vs McFarland
Mishler vs McElhenny
Louk vs Hoffer
Leibey vs Keener
Hood vs Palm et al
Woods vs Heinde
Messner vs Freeman

Second week, commencing on Monday the 18th

Reed vs Ahl
Rheem vs Martin
Pendergrass vs Woodell
Beecher vs Beecher
Meixell vs Meixell
Same vs Barbe
Same vs Same
Reed vs Ripley
Rheem vs Holcomb
Humbarger vs Wilner et al
Jackson & Co vs Alexander's Exrs
Weakley vs Weakley's admr.
Moore's admr vs Given's Exrs
Same vs Same
Shuler vs Alexander's Exrs
Miller vs Same
Lehman vs Hoffman
Peters vs Brown's Exr
Miller vs Moore
Martin vs Piper's admr
Oyster vs Oyster's Exors
Clark's exor vs Diven
Dennis vs Stine's Exr
Commonwealth for use vs Eaton's Adm
Hackman vs Spahr
Hulman et al vs Skiles
Dehn vs Brubaker
Shower vs Hammitt & Hockman
Settle vs Chestnut
Commonwealth for use vs Motz

W. M. BEETEM, Prot'y.

December 30, 1846.

CLOAKING.

☞ Just received a lot of Fancy Plain and Shaded Woollen Cloaking, for ladies' Cloaks, and Cloak Linings, which will be sold at a small advance for cash.

G. W. HITNER, &c.