War Intelligence.

Later from Tampico.

Victoria Occupied by the American Troops, under Gen. Quitman—March of Gen. Shields from Tampico—Engagement Anticipated with Mexican Troops—Mexican Force Estimated at Fifty Thousand—Thirty Thousand at San Luis.

Washington, Jan. 31—8 o'clock, P. M.

The brig Georgiana, from Tampico, has arrived at New Orleans, bringing dates to the 14th instant. Col. Kearney arrived at Tampico on the 12th, direct from Victoria, with despatches from Gen. Taylor to Gen. Shields to suspend operations for the present. Gen. Taylor had entered Victoria with General Quitman on the 9th. Gen. Quitman had driven the Mexicans before him for thirty or forty miles before entering Victoria. The Mexican force was very reluctant to give up the place, and only retired at one side.—Gen. Quitman was entering on the other.—Having no cavalry, he could not pursue the retreating enemy.

Col. Kearney parted with Gen. Taylor at Monte Morals and pushed on towards Victoria with Gen. Quitman, thence proceeding alone to Tampico. There was no reason to suppose that General Butler and Worth had moved from Saltillo, though it was so reported. The Mexican army is believed to be not far off, though the Mexican soldiers seen in the neighborhood of Saltillo are now supposed to have been the advanced party of some 15 or 2000 men kept in position on this side of the desert, between Saltillo and San Luis, to destroy the water tanks in case the American army should move in force in the direction of San Luis.

From the contents of private letters received, however, there is little doubt that a large Mexican force, consisting mostly of cavalry, were at the Tula, at the latest dates, under Gen. Valenlia. Gens. Urrea, Romero and Fernandez, were also reported to be in the vicinity on the 1st of January. Gen. Taylor had sent forward Col. May to examine a mountain pass between Monte Morales and Tabradores, and in his return he took another pass, leading to Linares, where he was attacked by a large body of the enemy, and his rear guard cut off by rolling stones down into the pass. It was a dangerous spot, the pass being scarcely wide enough for the horsemen to go through in single file. Col. May, however, managed to get away with his main body, and reached a spot where he was enabled to dismount and return on foot to succor the rear guard, but he was too late, as the enemy had retreated with their prize.

At one time the dragoons were almost at the mercy of the Mexicans, had the latter discharged their pieces with accuracy, as they occupied a position directly over the heads of our troops. Col. May's loss had not been ascertained, or whether any of his men were killed. There can be no doubt that Generals Taylor, Twiggs, Patterson and Pillow were at Victoria with a large force.—Gen. Shields, with 650 men, marched from Tampico on the 10th, toward Altamira, it was supposed, for the purpose of opening a communication with Gen. Taylor at Victoria. From two to three thousand Mexican troops were between Tampico and Victoria, with which it is supposed Gen. Shields might have an engagement. The force remaining at Tampico was 950. This market was amply supplied with American merchandize.

This fact precludes the idea of any serious attack upon General Worth or Wool being meditated, the object of the Mexicans being only to keep a watch upon the American forces, and retreat before any advance to cut off the supplies of water.

Col. Kenney brought a rumor to Tampico that 15,000 Mexicans were to attack Saltillo on the 28th ult. and verbal news was brought to New Orleans by the Georgiana to the effect that Santa Anna had placed himself between Generals Taylor and Worth with 35,000 men, and that a general action was immediately expected. This probably was merely a repetition of the rumors before received by way of Matamoras.

Col. Kenney states that the Mexican force at San Luis was 30,000 strong, and the whole force in the field was estimated at 50,000. The capture of Tampico, he stated, had created the greatest excitement throughout the country. Generals Butler, Worth and Wool had 8000 men at Saltillo, considered to be the flower of the army. Col. Kenny speaks confidently of their success in case of an engagement. Generals Taylor and Patterson with 6000 men were at Victoria, waiting orders from Gen. Scott. It was not supposed that any movement would be made against San Luis, but that the Mountain passes would be retained and Vera Cruz subject by land, which it was supposed would be attacked on Gen. Scott taking the command.

FROM SANTA FE STARTLING RUMORS.

The following startling news is extracted by the St Louis Reveille from the St Joseph's Gazette where it appears in the shape of a letter from Santa Fe, under the date Nov. 12th, 1846.

SANTA FE, Nov. 12, 1846.

There is a rumor in the city today, that the Spaniards have poisoned the flour and meal used by the army, which is said to be the cause of so many deaths. The poison consists of some vegetable substance, with not enough strength in it to produce instant death, but just enough to derange the digestive organs, and prevent medicine from operating on the system. If the rumor should prove true, it will be difficult to prevent acts of violence. If true the wretches must die.

Something strange must be the matter, for the mortality of the volunteers is increasing at an alarming rate. We are dying off at a rate of 180 per month.

MEXICAN NEWS.—There are so many contradictory reports in regard to the doings of the Mexican Congress, and so much *news* that comes by arrivals with often times older dates than those already received, that it is almost impossible to keep the run of things. For instance the Mississippi arrived at Norfolk with Havana dates to the 7th, having full proceedings of the Mexican Congress, and not a word is said about any proposition for peace being rejected, but on the contrary, there is an express declaration that no action has been taken on the matter. Then comes along some three or four days afterwards, a New Orleans mail, with advices of an arrival from Havana to the same date (the 7th) and with no later Mexican news, one would expect, as a matter of course, and yet we have it announced that the Mexican Congress have not only acted upon a proposition for peace, but disposed of it by rejecting it.

GEN. SCOTT AT THE SEAT OF WAR.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Times, writing from Matamoras, says:—"It will be gratifying to the friends of Gen. Scott to learn he is very well received by the troops. His commanding and military appearance, combined with the suavity of his manners, has dispelled the prejudices and opinions of many who have never seen him."

Gen. Vega arrived at the city of Mexico, says the La Patria, on the 26th ult. His journey was a perfect triumph. He told the people that we were tired of the war, and if they would hold out, we would sue for peace!

☞ Tyrrel, the notorious murderer of Mrs. Bickford, the penalty for which he escaped, has been sentenced to the Massachusetts State Prison for three years, for adultery with her, to the indictment for which he pleaded guilty.

Herald & Expositor

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 3, 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 is respectfully solicited.

Wanted, in a Dry Goods Store, an active, intelligent young man, about 18 years of age. Apply to the Editor of this paper.

☞ Gen. Taylor's letter, which has so knocked the nose out of the Polk Administration will be found on our first page.

☞ In order to avoid any curtailment of our usual amount of reading matter, we have had the statement of County Receipts and Expenditures printed as a supplemental sheet, which every reader of the Herald will find enclosed in the present and several subsequent publications.

MR. GOUGH.—This distinguished young Temperance lecturer delivered an address in the M. E. Church, of this borough, on Thursday evening last, and astonished and delighted the immense throng of listeners by his wonderful eloquence. He spoke again last evening to an equally crowded audience. His addresses here have given a new impetus to the glorious Temperance movement.

The Army Bill.

The bill for raising ten regiments of troops to serve in the war with Mexico has at length passed the United States Senate, but will have to go back to the House for concurrence in amendments. It will doubtless be a law to-day or to-morrow. But three Senators voted against the bill. The law provides that the troops shall be "regulars," and one of its provisions secures to the soldier after the war 160 acres of land or an equivalent in money. For this provision the troops will be indebted to the untiring efforts of Senator Cameron and Corwin. It is understood the President will grant a commission as Captain to any one who presents a complete muster-roll of a company ready for immediate service.

☞ Active efforts are being made by the friends of Temperance to secure the passage of a law allowing the people of the various wards and townships to decide by vote whether they will have spirituous liquors sold among them or not. It is hard to tell why so republican a proposition should not be promptly passed, in a country where the majority governs.

☞ The locofocos in Congress seem determined that "Old Rough and Ready" shall be the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1848—see Oliver Oldschool's letter under the Washington head. If he is, woe betide Polkery! It will never be heard of more.

The English papers are filled with shocking details of the misery caused by a want of food in Ireland and the highlands of Scotland. We can scarcely realize the existence of such suffering as is described, and which is brought upon the unfortunate victims by no fault of their own.

☞ The President of the U. S. has ordered the publication of the army order which prohibits the writing and publishing of letters by officers of the Army, on pain of dismissal from the service. In itself the order is good enough, but its revival now only shows the President's malignant hostility to General Taylor.

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING.—A bill for the suppression of Gambling passed our State House of Representatives on Saturday last.—The success of the Bill is owing chiefly to the efforts of Mr. Green, the Reformed Gambler.

☞ We learn from the Reading Journal that the Hon. John Banks was to leave that borough on Monday last for Harrisburg, to enter upon the duties of State Treasurer. He has appointed Mr. S. S. Jackson, of Reading chief clerk.

☞ The remains of Watson, Ridgely, Thomas, Pierson, Boyle and Graham arrived in Baltimore on Saturday evening, and will be buried with Military honors.

☞ The Committee of Ways and Means of the Maryland Legislature have recommended the resumption of the payment of interest on the State debt upon the 1st of January next.

Quite a stir has been caused in the markets by the inteligence from Europe received by the Hibernia steamer, which arived early last week. See the report of the markets in another column.

☞ A movement has been already made by many members of the Senate and House in Washington, in favor of submitting Gen. Taylor's name to the Whig National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency.

WAGONS WANTED?—We learn and state for the benefit of our country friends, that any number of wagons can now be supplied with freight from Chambersburg to Pittsburg at liberal prices.

☞ The Philadelphians have at length secured the whole amount of subscription necessary to secure the charter of the Central Rail Road.

☞ A resolution has passed our State Senate fixing upon the 16th of March as the day of adjournment.

☞ The tory Ledger is preparing to lend its aid to the Polk administration in the wicked and malignant attempt to crush old Rough and Ready.

Cumberland Valley R. R. Bridge.

On Friday last the first train of Passenger Cars passed over the newly-erected Bridge of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road company at Harrisburg. It will be a matter of rejoicing to the people of this county especially, to know that an uninterrupted rail road communication is again established to the city markets. For two years past merchandize and produce in our flourishing valley have suffered a very considerable tax to make up the disadvantages occasioned by the loss of the rail road bridge.

The former bridge was destroyed by fire on the 4th of December, 1844. The company immediately issued proposals for its reconstruction, and on or about the 1st of January, 1845, the building of a new bridge was allotted to Messrs Kirkbride & Skinner, well known and experienced contractors. Owing to the difficulty of procuring sufficient timber, on account of the low state of the river during that season, the progress of the work was necessarily slow, and but a few spans were put up before the great freshet in the spring of 1846. These were of course swept away, and a similar casualty occurred a month or two after, which again impeded the progress of the workmen. Against these successive misfortunes however they boldly persevered, and in the space of not quite eight months they have completed the entire structure. The bridge consists of twenty-four spans, resting on twenty-two piers and two abutments. The superstructure is made upon an improved double lattice plan, the invention of the contractors, and the execution of the work combines great skill and durability. The bridge is within eight feet of four thousand in length, and has two carriage ways. Above these and immediately under the roof is the railway track. It is intended hereafter that the locomotive shall be detached from the trains, and the cars in every case drawn over the bridge by horses. The entire cost of the bridge we are informed is about $95,000, of which at least $15,000 was required to replace the work destroyed by the several accidents.

The completion of the bridge is a source of triumphant satisfaction to the Company, who have steadily prosecuted the work under a series of disasters and discouragements, while the structure itself stands as a noble testimonial of the skill, enterprise and energy of the contractors and workmen.

The Next Governor.

Since our last the whigs of Franklin, Chester and Lancaster have appointed delegates to the State Convention. The first are friends of Cooper, and those from the two latter are instructed for Irvin. But twenty eight delegates are yet to be elected to make the Convention full. The Harrisburg Intelligencer presents a list of the delegates which have been appointed so far, from which it confidently claims a clear majority for Gen. Irvin, in a full Convention of *fourteen* votes.—The Intelligencer gives the following recapitulation of its list:

Instructed for Irvin	37
Recommended for Irvin	16
Uninstructed, but known to be Irvin men	21
Irvin delegates	74
Instructed for Cooper	3
Recommended for Cooper	11
Uninstructed, but known to be Cooper men,	4
Cooper delegates	18
Instructed for Forward,	5
Instructed for Michler,	3

A correspondent of the Intelligencer, on the other hand, presents a very different statement, and one which is more favorable to the prospects of Mr. Cooper. He sums up the delegates as follows:

For Irvin, recommended & instructed,	43
For Cooper, do.	16
For Forward, do.	5
For Michler, do.	3
Uninstructed, who will support Cooper,	26
do. do. Irvin;	12
Doubtful,	3

Upon which he remarks, "you will thus perceive, that of the delegates now appointed, Gen. Irvin has 55, and Mr. Cooper 42, with the almost certain prospect, as I think you will admit, of getting the support of the Forward and Michler men, which will increase his number of delegates to 50."

☞ The following is a correct statement of the occupation of the members of the House of Representatives, from which it will appear that the Agricultural interest is well represented, having not only a large preponderance over every other, but an absolute majority over all:—

Farmers 51; Lawyers 12; Merchants 5; Carpenters 4; Surveyors and Scriveners 3; Printers 3; Cabinet-Makers 2; Inn-Keepers 2; Shoe Makers 2; Tin-Smith 1; Conveyancer 1; Saddler 1; Miller 1; Artist 1; Tailor 1; Teacher 1; Sume-Mason 1; Cooper and Guager 1; 1 vacant.

The trial of John Haggerty, for the murder of Melchoir Fordney and Catherine Tripps, was concluded at Lancaster on Wednesday last. The jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

☞ Letters from the Pa. Volunteers at New Orleans represent their sufferings as almost intolerable, owing to the wretched provision made for their subsistence by the government.

☞ It is said that the Bill now before the Virginia Legislature proposing to grant the Right of Way to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to intersect the Ohio river, will, in all probability pass.

☞ The Hon. Caleb Cushing, Minister to China, under Capt Tyler, has been commissioned Colonel of the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers for Mexico, by Governor Briggs.

Letter writers from Washington speak confidently of the necessity for calling an extra session of Congress.

Pierre Soule, Esq. (Locofoco,) has been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Louisiana, in place of the late Alexander Barrow.

☞ Mr. Joseph Glenn, of Lebanon, has succeeded in being appointed State Librarian, over some more competent men.

New College of Medicine.

Notwithstanding the number of Medical Colleges already in existence in Philadelphia, we learn from a circular before us that an additional college has recently been established, and under circumstances highly favorable to success and usefulness. The enterprising spirit which has led to the establishment of the New College may be learned from the fact that the law for its incorporation was obtained from the present Legislature during the second week of its session, and that the Faculty and course of instruction are already announced to the public. The Faculty, as we learn from the circular, is composed of the following gentlemen:

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D.—Theory and Practice of Medicine, Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.

W. H. ALLEN, A. M.—Chemistry.

J. R. BURDEN, M. D.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

JAMES M'CLINTOCK, M. D.—Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery.

S. GOSE WHITE, M. D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy.

With the high character of two of these gentlemen, Prof. ALLEN and Dr. M'CLINTOCK, the public here are familiar. Their names afford sufficient assurance that the Faculty is composed of gentlemen amply qualified to give reputation to the institution and sustain its efficiency.

The first course of Lectures will be commenced in the new institution, on Monday the 15th of March next, and Lectures will be delivered annually in the months of April, May, June and July. In the old colleges the Lectures are delivered in the winter months. The new college possesses all the powers which belong to the University and other Medical Colleges in the State, and its students will enjoy all the privileges of attending Hospitals, Dispensaries, Museums and Libraries, which are extended to those of the other Medical Schools. The object of the faculty will be to make the course as practical as possible. The new college presents many advantages which commend it to the attention of young gentlemen who have entered upon the study of medicine.

Rough and Ready and the Administration.

The Washington Fountain of Tuesday says that the day before, all the vials of Loco Foco wrath were opened upon Gen. Taylor's head. Those high in authority and those low in authority, those in office and those out of office, denounced the hero of the Rio Grande at every street and corner, in every nook of the capital, and in every coterie of Ficklinities and Thompsonites. Ordinary asseveration was too weak, to convey the indignation of the brave man's slanderers, and you could hear on every side denunciations of old "Rough and Ready" clothed in the language of oaths and profanity.

The Fountain adds—

It is now admitted, that Gen. Scott was sent to the seat of war to supersede General Taylor—not to "conquer a peace" with Mexico—and the justification of this extraordinary act is laid in the allegation, that General Taylor's correspondence with the Department of War was so impertinent and so unbecoming a commander in chief, as to make it absolutely necessary to deprive him of the *supreme command*.

The Administration declares that General Taylor's representations of the want of transportation, supplies, &c. are all untrue, all false—that he was armed with every means of making an earlier and more successful invasion than he did make, and it asserts that the records of the Department will prove the truth of what it alleges. Great exception is taken to the Old Hero's calling the President by his proper name—Mr. Polk. Some go so far as to say that he ought to be tried and cashiered for treating the President so irreverently and disrespectfully.

But the climax of all this fury and anger against General Taylor is to be found in the wicked insinuations thrown out in many quarters against his bravery as a soldier.—The dastards who have dared to lift up their filthy voices against Taylor's courage, will find to their cost, that the American people will vindicate him from such a foul aspersion to the eternal confusion of its authors.

But the end of all this thing is not yet. It is but begun.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—On the 8th of January the Democrats in the Missouri Legislature, held a meeting in the capital at Jefferson city, and adopted resolutions recommended a national convention, to be held in Baltimore on the first Monday in May, 1848, to nominate President and Vice President of the United States. Hon. Thomas Hart Benton was recommended by the meeting to the democracy of the nation, as a proper candidate for the next Presidency.

A whig meeting in Missouri, has nominated the Hon. John J. Crittenden for President.

AID AND COMFORT.—The Democrats of the New York Legislature voted against the appropriation of $10,000 to the Volunteers, in consequence of a preamble, charging the responsibility of the war upon the President.

This is not surprising. A party who support the President in appointing Santa Anna to lead the Mexican forces against us, cannot be expected to vote for supplies to Gen. Taylor, whose duty it is to meet and conquer Santa Anna. These things will be remembered.

The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held at Washington on the evening of the 19th instant—the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, in the chair. It appears from the annual report, that the receipts of the year were less than in 1845, the difference being chiefly in legacies, which in 1845 were $17,095 44 and in 1846, $11,307 20.

Old Hickory boasted that in his administration, the national debt was paid off. "Young Hickory" is likely to boast of having renewed the debt, as it is likely that, with all the immense income of the nation, Mr. Polk will in 1849, leave the White House, and a national debt of nearly $100,000,000.

☞ The Legislature of Iowa failed to meet in joint session on the 5th inst. to elect U. S. Senators. It is probable now that no election will take place,—so that the State will be without Senators for two years to come, in consequence of the Legislature not meeting again until November, 1848.

Mr. WENTCOTT, one of the Florida Senators, is reported as saying that the best way to stop the war with Mexico would be to send ROBERT J. WALKER there *to manage the Mexican finances*.

Mr. Webster is to make a Southern tour after the adjournment of Congress.

From Washington.

The National Finances.

The Loan and Treasury Note bill, which passed the House of Representatives some days ago, and in the Senate on Tuesday, provides for borrowing some twenty-eight millions of dollars. The bill in its leading section proposes, indeed, to borrow only twenty three millions, but a section is appended incorporating the Act of July last authorizing an issue of Treasury notes—so much of the act, at least, as gives the additional privilege of an issue of five millions.

The urgency with which this new loan bill pressed upon Congress is somewhat in contrast with the comfortable condition of the Treasury as set forth by the Secretary in his annual report. The National Intelligencer of yesterday says:

It is within the recollection of every reader that, in the Executive Message and the Annual Treasury Report to Congress, seven weeks ago, it was very distinctly stated, that if the War with Mexico should be continued until the 30th of June, 1848—being the end of the next fiscal year—an additional loan of twenty three millions of dollars would be required to meet the expenditures of the Government for the present and next fiscal year, and leave a balance of four millions of dollars constantly in the Treasury.

It may be remembered, also, that we expressed, at the time, our apprehension that the Treasury Estimate had both overrated the income and understated the expenditures of the Government for the period mentioned. *Already*, the fact has become apparent, that, if the war should be continued until the date mentioned in the Message, our estimate of Fifty Millions as the probable deficiency of the revenue (instead of nineteen millions or twenty three millions) will be rather under than over the mark.

It appears by the confessions of the Chairman of the Finance committee in the Senate that the government is at this moment on the very verge of pecuniary destitution. The discrepancy between this state of things and the flourishing statements of the Secretary of the Treasury in December last, has called forth some pointed comments in the Senate.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Sayings and Doings at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1847.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON GEN. TAYLOR.

Mr. Clarke of Tennessee, yesterday offered resolutions tendering the thanks of Congress to General Taylor, and the officers and soldiers under his command, both regulars and volunteers for their courage, skill, fortitude and good conduct in storming and taking the city of Monterey, defended as it was by a force of more than double their number requesting the President to cause a gold medal to be prepared and presented to General Taylor as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion, and the said resolutions to be communicated to General Taylor and through him to the army under his command.

While these resolutions were pending yesterday, the House adjourned, and they came up of course this morning and were amended (on motion of Mr. Thompson of Mississippi) by adding a proviso, that nothing therein was to be construed as approving of the terms of surrender of Monterey, and were also amended by appending a declaration that the war is a just and righteous one, brought about by the aggressions of Mexico, &c. The whigs of course, voted against these amendments, but being made many of them declined voting at all upon the adoption of the resolution as amended. After they were adopted, Mr. Cocke moved to amend the title, so as to entitle them resolutions to *censure* Gen. Taylor, the officers and soldiers under his command, such being the real intent of those who had amended them. The public must so understand them, and General Taylor and the officers and soldiers under his command will so understand them. It is a cowardly way of doing a malicious and malevolent attempt to give General Taylor a stab, and by no means a manly mode of justifying the war with Mexico. Why this necessity of declaring again and again, the war was justified by the aggression of Mexico, and commenced by her? Can the frequent reiteration of falsehood give it the character of truth? Can they make the world believe a falsehood by again and again asserting it? Probably they think so.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, afterwards offered a resolution calling upon the President to communicate to the House all the correspondence of General Taylor in the War Department, not heretofore published, and the publication of which will not be injurious to the public interests, and moved a suspension of the rules to enable the House to receive it!

The rules were suspended and the resolution received. Mr. Ashmun obtained the floor and told the House very plainly what its purpose evidently was. It was apparent from the tone and articles of the official organ, that the war was to be, and was being carried on by the administration against General Taylor. He referred to the old obsolete order of the War Department, published this morning, in relation to the writing of letters by officers or others from the army, as one of the signs of the times. The revival of this obsolete order, was intended also to cast censure upon General Taylor, for writing a letter to General Gaines, which the latter imprudently, as some think published. He referred to the remarks of Mr. Wick of Indiana, made some days ago, in which he declared that no whig ought to be permitted to be at the head of the army. This was the feeling of the administration and all its satellites.—General Taylor was to be destroyed if he could be, because he is a whig, that was the head and front of his offending.

Mr. Ashmun sent to the Clerk's table, a resolution which was read, and which he proposed to move as an amendment to the one offered by Mr. Thompson, calling for information in regard to the negotiation which was carried on between Mr. Polk and Santa Anna, which resulted in the latter being sent to Mexico by the former. It was known that an agent was sent to Havana by the Government and that Santa Anna, was permitted to pass the squadron, blockading the ports of Mexico, to enter the republic and take command of her army against us, and for one he wished to know what arrangement had been entered into between him and Mr. Polk; it was information which the people also desired. He wanted the whole correspondence between this government and Santa Anna in reference to his entering Mexico.

Mr. Ashmun was followed by Mr. Douglas in defence of the administration. "No vote had been taken when I was obliged to close my letter.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the northern members of the Cabinet, to induce the northern Locos to forbear pressing Wilmot's proviso on the question of slavery, in any shape in reference to territory that may be taken from Mexico. One of these has stated that members were being bought up, or bought over, on this question. What consideration is to be paid, or in what sort of coin or commodity, I am not informed, but so long as the administration have offices and contracts to dispose of, and are unrestrained in their use by any sort of principle or conscience, so long they will be able to buy men as bullocks, who are in the market, and labelled "for sale."

The Secretary of the Treasury has, as yet, presented no scheme to the Committee of Ways and Means for increasing the revenues of the country.

We have had floating rumors that the President had ordered the recall of General Taylor, but I imagine they are at least premature. He would if he *dared*, I have no doubt, but I *would* sounds trembling before *dare not*.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the North American tells the following good one.

There is an anecdote told in the political circles, which deserves to be chronicled. As the story goes, it appears that on one of the recent reception evenings at the White House, the President took occasion to express in presence of a mixed company, great anxiety for the termination of the war, and in such terms as to elicit suggestions and opinions from those around him. Mr. Wescott, who besides being an inveterate wag, has recently immortalized himself by a satirical letter to Mr. Secretary Mason, which would do credit to Butler, and which the world ought to see, for its keen and pungent wit, happening to be near by, replied, that a mode had suggested itself to his mind by which he was confident the war could be most expeditiously closed. Seizing upon this hope as a dying man does upon a straw, the President eagerly inquired "what is it sir, what is it?" to which the Senator from Florida, after pausing sufficiently long, to attract general attention, answered: "*I would send Robert J. Walker to Mexico to manage Finances!!!*" I believe His Excellency did not solicit the advice of any more of his constitutional advisers during that evening.

In the Senate, on the 28th ult.

Mr. Benton, on leave, made a speech in vindication of the President, for having proposed the creation of the office of Lieutenant General. The plan he said was his, not the President's. In September last the President had offered him the mission to France, which he had positively declined. During the month of November he had sent for him and asked his opinion relative to the future conduct of the war. In responding to this query, Mr. Benton had proposed a plan, and afterwards reduced it to writing: its features he would not disclose, but, he would say, however, that his plan required one head for the whole army, the prosecution of the war with vigor, living on the enemy, and levying contributions from them. General Jackson, he said had offered him a command in the army, in 1836, in case of war with Mexico. In 1812, he (Mr. Benton) was military superior to every General now in the services and had only mentioned these things to vindicate the President. The Treasury Note Bill was then taken up.

The Resolutions of Mr. CILLEY, requesting the President to withdraw our forces to the Rio Grande, were taken up on Wednesday.

Mr. Cilley explained that his object was to withdraw our army to some place in the United States, there to perfect its discipline, increase its force, and then make a powerful descent upon Mexico. The way in which we were now prosecuting the war is useless. We were acting in detail, without any effectual result, and the men were falling victims to disease.

The Resolutions were, by a unanimous vote, laid on the table.

Canal Commissioners' Report.

We take from the Harrisburg Intelligencer the subjoined abstract of the Canal Commissioners report for the fiscal year commencing first of December, 1845, and ending 30th November, 1846. The following is the gross statement of the receipts and expenditures:

The receipts for motive power charges, and for use of State tracks, on the various railways including fines, and for old materials sold, were $391,397 65, and for the tolls rents, fines, &c. $904,097 11.

The expenditures for maintaining motive power on the Columbia Railway, including management and repair of tracks, $157,846 23. For maintaining same on the Allegheny Portage Railway, $103,260 02. For repairs on the various roads and divisions $383,743 78. For compensation of collectors, weigh masters, book-keepers, inspectors, &c. $65,080 28, which sums up—

Total Receipts	$1,295,494 76
" Expenditures	709 930 91
Receipts over Expenditures	$585,563 85

Deduct from this contingent expenses of Canal Commissioner office—such as pay of Canal Commissioners, Clerk, &c. $5,041 72, which will leave $580,522 13, as the net revenue produced by the Canals and Railroads of the Commonwealth during the period specified.

This statement embraces the cost of maintaining motive power on the Philadelphia and Columbia, and Allegheny and Portage Railroads; the cost of repair, ordinary and extraordinary, upon the Canals and Railroads of the State; and also the compensation of all the officers and agents employed on them during the year. The sums paid for damages under general and special Acts of Assembly, and the balance of a former appropriation for the purchase of new trucks.

The report represents the general condition of the public improvements as good. On the Columbia Railroad there has been despatch and regularity, and the expenditures have been reduced. On this road the machinery is represented as in good condition.

On the Allegheny and Portage repairs and improvement are needed, according to the report.

The damages done to the Canal by last spring's freshet, were great, and their repair has required by far the heaviest outlay for the year. The Board has awarded in these repairs $12,688, for the payment of which no appropriation has yet been made.

The Board complain of the injuries done to the public works by malicious persons, and regret that there is no means at their disposal, to offer a suitable reward for the apprehension of the offenders. They suggest to the Legislature, as the best mode of preventing these dangerous offences, that a small contingent fund be placed at the disposal of the Board.

The Board ask for an appropriation of $223,609 as the sum required for maintaining the Canals and Railroads of the State in proper repair during the fiscal year, ending the 30th day of November, 1847.

THE POPE'S TOE.—The new Pope has abolished the custom of kissing the cross on his slippers commonly called kissing the Pope's toe, and in lieu thereof extends his hand to be kissed. This is a useful reform and handsomely done.

MARRIED.

On the 28th of January, by the Rev. E. Breidenbaugh, Mr. JAMES W. POWER, of Bloomfield Perry county, to Miss SARAH ANN KLINE, of Newville.

DIED.

On Friday, the 29th ult. PETER ECK, Esq. of Pine Grove, Dickinson township, Cumberland county, aged 71 years.

On Thursday the 3d of December last in East Pennsborough township, THOMAS JEFFERSON only son of Geo. W. and Susan Criswell, aged 2 years 6 months and 8 days.

Suddenly, at her residence, on the 23d ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of Daniel McLaughlin, of Mifflin township, aged 81 years.

Philadelphia Market.

MONDAY EVENING, February 1st,

FLOUR.—The demand rather more limited to-day. We notice sales of several small lots, some 12 a 15,000 bbls at $6, and 2000 bbls good brands, at $6 06¼ a $6 12½. Corn Meal.—A small lot is reported at $4 62½. Wheat rather scarce, about 1500 bushels very prime red sold at 135c. Corn rather drooping; a sale is reported early in the day of round yellow at 96c; since flat sold at 92½c, and closing at 90 cts. Oats sells at 37 a 40c.

Review of the Market for the week ending Friday the 29th ult.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market since the early part of the week has been in a very animated and excited state by the receipt of the foreign news, and a rapid advance has taken place in all descriptions of Bread Stuffs. The market for Flour opened on Saturday rather quiet but firm at $5. On Monday morning 2,500 barrels sold at $5 a 5 12½, in the course of the afternoon and evening 8,000 barrels sold at $5 50 a $5 75 and $6 was then asked, but on Tuesday prices again fell back to $5 75, and some 6'000 barrels sold at that rate during the day and evening. On Wednesday the market opened firmly at $5: and about 10,000 barrels changed hands at $6 at $6 12½, and closed at $6 25.—On Thursday the demand was less active, and prices received a shade, sales of 6,000 barrels are reported at $6 18¾ a $6 12½, mostly at the latter price, at which there were free-sellers, buyers generally offering less. To-day prices are somewhat unsettled and 6,000 bbls., sold at $6 a $6 04½ a $6 13½, the latter for Brandywine including several parcels taken in the afternoon at $6, at which rate the market closed; sales for city consumption to a fair extent were made at $5 75 a $6 25 for good retailing, and $6 25 a $6 50 for Western brands. Rye Flour is inquired for, but the market is bare, and it is offered at $4 75, to arrive. Corn Meal has also been in request, and up to Wednesday 5,000 barrels sold at $3 50 a $4. Since the demand continuing, 5,000 barrels additional were taken at $4 25, including Brandywine at the same rate, and subsequent sales and re-sales of 10,000 barrels are reported at $4 50 a $4 75, mostly to arrive, the latter having paid for Brandywine. Exports for the week, 3,042 barrels Flour and 5,000 barrels Corn Meal.

TESTIMONY IS NOW RECEIVED FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

The following letter is presented with a view of more fully showing the opinion of Physicians in relation to the Medical value of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having used your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, extensively in my practice, I was requested by your Agent, Dr. Crutcher, to express my opinion in writing, of its properties as a remedial agent. I most cheerfully comply, as I feel by so doing, I will discharge a debt I owe the community at large, and Physicians in particular. As much as I detest Quack Remedies and Patent Nostrums, I was induced from a failure of the most potent expectorants recommended in our materia medicas in some cases of DISEASED LUNGS, to try your Preparation of Prunus Virginia or WILD CHERRY. It is sufficient to say that I was so much pleased with the result of that, and subsequent trials that I now prescribe it in preference to all other Remedies where an expectorant is indicated. In the much dreaded Pneumonia or Disease of the Lungs, in the alarming form in which it appears in Kentucky, I regard it as an invaluable Remedy in the treatment of that disease. To all who know me I have said enough, but as this may be seen by persons out of the vicinity of Frankfort, I will briefly add, that I have been engaged in an active practice of my profession of 12 years, and am a Regular Graduate of Transylvania, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.

J. H. ELLISON, M. D.

Jan. 7th, 1847.

Franklin County, Ky.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 7th, 1849.

The above certificate is from one of our Physicians living a few miles from here, he is doing a very good practice, and is considered a good physician, and stands fair; he is, as he says a regular graduate.

DR. W. L. CRUTCHER,
Druggist and Apothecary.

☞ Since the introduction of my article to the public there have a number of unprincipled individuals got up nostrums, which they assert contain WILD CHERRY, some are called "Balsams," "Bitters," and even Syrup of Wild Cherry, but mine is the original and only genuine preparation ever introduced to the public which can be proved by the public Records of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The only safeguard against imposition is to see that my signature is on each bottle. DR. H. SWAYNE.

Corner of Eighth and Race sts., Philadelphia.

For sale in Carlisle only by S. W. Haverstick and R. Moffitt.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS in addition to being one of the best anti-bilious medicines in the world, possess a power in removing pain, which is truly astonishing.—Four or five of said Indian Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time completely rid the body of those morbid humors which, if lodged in the liver, are the cause of pain in the side, sometimes extending through to the shoulder blade, difficulty of breathing, nausea and sickness, loss of appetite, costiveness, indigestion, flauency, swarthy or yellow complexion, and other symptons of an inflammation or torpid state of the liver.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bilious humors, and other impurity, and therefore are a certain cure for cholic, dysentary, cholera morbus, and every other disorder of the intestines. They also aid and improve digestion, and consequently give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every name from the body.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are cautioned against the many spurious medicines, which in order to deceive are called by name, similar to Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

STATEMENT of the ASSETS of the Company, on January 1st, 1847, published in conformity with the provisions of the sixth section of the Act of Assembly, of April 5th, 1842.

MORTGAGES.

Being first mortgages well secured on real estate free of ground rent, are all in the City and county of Philadelphia, except $43,450 in Bucks Montgomery, Schuylkill, and Allegheny counties, Pennsylvania. Also $7,500 in Ohio, amply secured by real estate in Philadelphia. $161,298 72

REAL ESTATE.

Purchased at Sheriff's sales, under Mortgage claims, viz.:

Eight houses and lot, 50 by 150, on the 10th Southwest corner of Chesnut and Schuylkill Sixth streets.

A farm of sixty acres with mills, dwellings, and barn, in Germantown, known as "Sheffield Works."

A house and lot, 23 3 by 100 feet, No. 407 Chesnut street.

A house and lot, 27 by 71 feet, on North side of Spruce Street, West of Eleventh street.

A house and lot, 21 7 by 100 feet, on West side of Penn Square, South of High street.

Two houses and lots, each 18 by 20 feet, on South side of Spruce street, near Schuylkill Seventh street.

Five houses and lots, each 17 9 by 90 feet Nos. 131, 133, 135, 137, and 139, Dilwin street.

Three houses and lot, 49 by 58 feet, on East side of Schuylkill Sixth street, South of Pine Street. At Cost 106,263 87

Four houses, 40 11 by 80 feet, on East side of Third street above Catharine street.

A house and lot, 18 by 100 feet,