Max Intelligence.

From the North American From New Mexico.

Mexican Insurrection at Jaos-Horrible Mass sucre-Probable Capture of Santa Fe.

By river we have St. Louis papers four days in advance of mail, with dates from Santa Fe, covering important news. There has been an extensive Mexican Insurrection at Taos. All the Spaniards who evinced any sympathy with the American cause, had

been compelled to escape.

Gov. Bent, Stephen Lee, Acting Sheriff, Gen. Elliot Lee, Henry Sent and twenty Americans were killed and their families despoiled. The Chief Alcalde was also killed. This all occured on the 17th January The insurrection had made formidable hear and the disaffection was rapidly spreading out all over the country to raise assistance The number engaged in the outbreak at Taos was about 600. They were using every ar gument to incite the Indians to hostilities and were making preparations to take possession

The Americans at Santa: Fe, had only about 500 effective men there, the rest were on the sick list or had left to join Col. Doni-Such being their situation they can not send succor out, as they are hardly able to defend themselves. It is thought Santa Fe must be captured, as neither the Fort nor Block House are completed.

It is announced as the intention of the insurrectionists who captured Taos, to take possession of the government wagon trains, which are carrying forward our supplies, and " thus cut off all communication.

From the N. O. Picnyune, 10th linst.

Very Late from Mexico.

Return of Atocha-His Reception in Mexico-Passed Midshipman Rogers sent to Perote-Arrival of Volunteers at Anton Lizardo-More of Santa Anna and his solans—Lat More of Santa Aina and his plans-Later from Chihuahua-Further of the Buttle of Brazito, &c. &c.

By the arrival of the U.S. revenue cutte Forward, Capt. Nones, a large mail was yesterday received from Auton Lizardo. Our own letters come down to the 28th of February, on which day a norther prevailed, revented Forward from leaving before the 2d of March instant. The information which follows we derive exclusively from our letters and papers.

It appears that Senor Atocha, whose arririval at Vera Criz, with desputches, we announced yesterday, went over on the Farward from this city direct. He reached there on 8th ult. and proceeded immediately to Mexico. He returned from the capital on the 26th ult, and renaited again immediately on board the Forward, and is now, we pre-sume, on his way to Washington. It is supposed he has not accomplished much by his mission. The Mexicans had personal objections to him, and his reception by the government of Mexico, was anything but cordial. Some speculations in regard to his mission will be found in the copious and very interesting correspondence hereafter

Our readers will learn with infinite pain that Passed Midshipman Rogers has been ordered to Perote, and that he is now confin-

ed in that gloomy prison.

We learn that the blockade of Vera Cruz continues to be violated with almost perfect impunity. This is attributed not more to the vessels of the proper description, he instructions by which the comthan to the instructions by modore enforces the law of blockade. Two barks have arrived off Vera Cruz with

volunteers from the North, and gone into Anton Lizardo. Que of them is the St. Cloud. Although Santa Anna announces the cap ture of Captain Heady and his small compa ny of Kentuckians, we find no mention of the murder of Lieutenant Ritchie and the seizure of his despatches. The despatches have not formally been made public by him. The papers speculate upon our plans, stating con fidently that we are to advance upon Vera Cruz by land with 10,000 troops, while a fleet of 16 ships carrying 300 guns attacks San Juan de Ulua. This, they say, is the plan at Washington, where they could not have antictpated Santa Anna's match upon of this in General Taylor's movements.

Military critics condemn Santa Anna's plan of campaign. They say he was driven from his original design by the outery of "apathy" made against him. They anticipate that he will now drive everything before him, and defeat General Taylor, but complain that he leaves the coast of Vera Cruz unprotected. and can obtain no advantages that will be decisive. He must necessarily, subsist his troops upon the poor inhabitants of the country he traverses with his horder, by which they will become exasperated. But the they will become exasperated. great point insisted upon is that Santa Anna has left the country open for the march of the American troops upon the capital, where they may dictate a peace before he can re turn from his distant expedition.

Later from the Army.

Santa Anna approaching General Taylor with a large body of troops. By the schooner John Howell, Warren arrived at New Orleans on the 11th instant, from the Brazos, dates to the evening of the 28th ult. have been received.

Considerable excitement has been occa-

sioned at New Orleans by rumors, brought by passengers on board of this vessel, that General Taylor had fallen back on Monterey being closely pursued by Santa Anna, at the head of twenty five thousand men. This rumor is probably false, and was so regarded by some of the passengers who brought it from the Brazos.

om the prazos. Captain Hughes, of the Illinois volunt ers. who was one of the passengers, left General Taylor's camp at Agna Neuva, on the 13th, and all was then quiet. The American force there did not exceed five thousand: General Taylor then intended to hold the position he occupied, until the first of April, when he

would move forward. Mr. Kendall writes that an express had arrived at Matamoras on the 26th, from Col. Cards at Camargo. That officer stated in his despatch that an express had left Seralvo on the evening of the 23d, from Col. Morgan with injunctions to stop all the trains between Camargo and Monterey. Morgan's regi-ment was to leave at daylight on the morning of the 24th, but the destination was un-

fisabel. This, however, is mere surmise, but the defenceless positions of these positions of these positions of these positions of these positions of the surmise, but it was doubted whether they would have the courage to attempt it. In addition to the shove, the Board of desire from Dr. Javis, that is bearer of desire it of the surmise in the santa Anna has a large body of stone in the Santa Anna has a large body of troops in Gengral Taylor's neighborhood, but troops in Gengral Taylor's neighborhood, but whether, with the intention of atticking him; or passing round and falling upon the American posts on the Rio Grande, no one knows. Some think that Santa Anna intends mains from the round of the Rio Grande of the round of the round of the Rio Grande of the round of the round of the Rio Grande of the round of the try where General Taylor is posted, for the purpose of diverting his attention, and when that is effected, pass him with a large body miles above Matamoras, at 3 o'clock on the trip to the South.

of light floops, and make an attack upon Camurgo Matandras, and some other depots Gen. Taylor had repoised Santa Anna, and in the vicinity of the Brazos. Others think that Santa Anna is sending off a large portion of this torget to the succor of the gardison of Verd Cruz.

Thomas Late and very Important from the Army.

A great battle at Saltillo—Santa Anna command:

great bottle at Sallillo—Santa Anna com-manding in person—4500 of the enemy, and 200 Americans reported to have fullen—Gen. Taylor fallen back on Monterey.—Advance of Gen. Marshall to his relief.—Impression at Camargo of Santa Anna's defeat.

The schr. Cinderella, Capt. Scull arrived here last night from Brazos, which she left ours. No fears are entertained for the safety on the 5th inst. bringing intelligence of a of Camargo, which is strongly fortified. The here last night from Brazos, which she left most momentous character.

The following letter has been received on Capt. Jno. G. Tod. Assistant Quarter Master General's Department. He states in mother letter that he has summed up the most eliable reports current at the Brazos and the following is the result:—

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Texas, Night of the 4th of March, 1847. Great auxiety has prevailed at this place for these two days past to receive intelligence from the Army. Nothing official has come to hand, but various rumors have arrived. leaving a greater mystery as to the true con-dition of General Taylor's forces, than has occurred at any period since the war. The country above is doubtless swarmed with Mexican troops cutting of all communication with our lower depots. The rancheros and others are flocking to the Mexican standard. The buttle commenced on the night of the 23d, near Saltillo. It continued for two days -the Mexicans had no artillery, their force being composed alone of cavalry try, numbering 20,000 men, with a division of 500 men in the year, Santa Anna commanding in person

Gen. Taylor's force numbered, when the Gen. Taylor's force numbered, when the battle commenced, near 5000 men, composed of infantry, dragoons, and 18 pieces of light artillery, and was making his retreat to Monterey. He has lost 2000 men. The Mexican loss is about 4500. Gen. Taylor was in hopes that he would be able to retain his position, which is about three miles from Saltillo, at a Mill Pond, where he possesses

some natural defences.

Gen. Marshall had set out from Mo iterev with a large escort, carrying 40 wagons of ammunition and two 18 pounders. It is generally believed that he will be able to join den. Taylor in time to afford relief. The general opinion amongst the Mexican

at Camargo and Matamoras, as expressed, indicates that Santa Anna had been badly

From the N. O. Picayune, Marth 13. We publish the reports as we derive them from the Matamoras Frag. and passengers who came by the arrival. What credit ought authorities of Vera Cruz, and the people and to be placed in them, we are not prepared to say; but we have no right to doubt that an action of some kind has taken place between the American and Mexican forces in or about Saltillo. We have already announced that Sarta Anna was at Matehnia on the 7th

of February; subsequent advices reported him at El Cedral, a day or two afterwards.— The latter place is thirty-two Spanish league from San Luis Potosi, or nearly half way be tween that city and Saltillo. The fighting reported to have commenced on the 22d February, at Agua Neva, nine leagues in advance illo, where Gen. Taylor camp for several weeks sthat would give him about two weeks to march from Cedral t Saltillo. a distance of thirty-six Spanish eagues, or about ninety-four indes The force which, according to the Mexican apers, Santa Anna left San Luis with, or and sent in the direction of Monterey in ad-

vance of him, consisted of 21, 340 men.

If we add to this lonce the cavalry under Generals Minon and Urrea, it would appear that Santa Anna had under him an army of 25,000 or 30,000 men. The report relies upon by the Flag, states that General Taylor was attacked with 15,000 men; other ac courts make the attacking army 25,000 strong. It may be that Minon's command was embraced in the six thousand cavalry This that Urrea, if the previous accounts were true Saltillo at the head of 30,000 men. This that Urren, if the previous accounts were true much they think may disconcert all out of his having taken possession of Victoria assist in the demonstration upon Salltillo.— It is therefore likely that it Santa Anna has given battle at all, he has done so with about

20,000 men. Communication between Monterey and Camargo had been completely cut offthe rumors say—and can only be opened by a considerable force. Both Americans and Mexicans on the Rio Grande are in a state

of great excitement and even alarm.

Just as the Cindedla was leaving the Brazos our informant learned that two Mexi-can spies had been taken, there, but what lisposition had been unde he does not know Six companies of the Virginia Regimen have passed through Matamors and gone up to Camargo.

(From Matamoras Flag, of March 3d.) Our town has been thrown into the most ntense excitement by the reports constantly reaching here relative to the perilons situation of Gen. Taylor's division of the army. They are so vague and confused, that we hardly know how to commence an abstract even.-That a battle hass been lought, no one here can doubt even for a moment, but how it has resulted, or what dangers impend, on the line of the Rio Grand, is inveloped in the most per-plexing uncertainty. We give however what seems to be the best authenticated statement received here from the seat of hostilities.

Gen. Taylor, while at Agua Nueva, 22 miles from Sabillo, with 5000 men, was attacked on he 22 ult, by a Mexican force of 15,000 !-Finding that he could not maictain his position, he made good his retreat to Saltillo, covering his wagon train. Here a severe engage ment, took place in the streets, in which the Mexicans suffered a heavy loss.

Alter destroying what of the public store he could not transport, he continued his retro-grade movement on Monterey until he reached the Ranconado pass, where he was again attacked, but successfully defended himself. Here all the rumors, reports and letters leave him. Once in Monterey, and he would be sale: but his ability to accomplish this much was altogether problematical as the Mexicans

were swarming in every direction. From another source we learn that Col. Morgan had abandoned Certalvo, destroyed, all property be could not take with him, that a courier from Monterey reported at Camar-

ing of the 24th, out the destination was in known a 24th out the destination was insknown a figure of the enemy was adapted in the enemy was adapted in the interpretation of the received his orders and finit 18000 more were in the neighbor little not stated. Morgan received his orders and finit 18000 more were in the neighbor little interpretation of the received his orders and direct from General, Agia has allowed thrown a large force in Lingres, and it was atthrown a large force in Lingres, and it was atthrown a large force in Lingres, and it was atthrown a large force in Lingres, and it was attributed at New Orleans on the afternoon of perhaps the depote at the Brazos, and Point the Isth (She left the mouth of the Rico Isabel. a This, however, is, mere surmise but Grande on the 7th Douolo Jarvis, of the the deprecies positions of those poots, would Armiyicame chassing recruited and despratches

mand: The whole valley of the Rio Grande is in a most critical state. The Mexican families are abandoning their homes in crowds.—Matamoras and Camargo are stripped of their nhabitants, who dread the approach of their own army more than the presence of reported capture of McCulloch's rangers in

Latest from the Army.

GEN. TAYLOR AT MONTEREY,—RE-QUISITION FOR TROOPS!

unfounded.

The steamship Palmetto arrived at New Orleans on the 14th, from Galveston, which place she left on the 12th, bringing advices from the Brazos to the 7th, one day later than before received. The previous reports are only confirmed with slight alterations and additions. Gen, Harney and his staff left on the 5th, after constructing fortifications at the Brazos. The next day an express was sent to request him to disembark, but the ship had sailed. Major Thomas arrived on the 11th, and taking the command declared the town under martial law. All the citizens were enrolled and armed.

News had reached the Brazos that Gen.

Taylor had made good his retreat to Monte rey with the loss of six pieces of artillery at Rinconada Pass. Nothing was known of the loss on either ride. No doubt was en-tertained that Gen. Talor can sustain himself is long as his supplies last, but it is beyond dispute that all communication with him is now cut off.

The number of the enemy is said to be o

verwhelming and commanded by Santa Anna in person. The enemy is said to be in considerable force about Matamoras, and an attack was hourly expected. The Matanoras Flag calls on all citizens to take up arms, and aid in Matamoras's defence. The rumors were numerous, and nothing can be said with certainty, except that Gen. Taylor having been deprived of the force necessary to defend the country he had taken nosse sion of, it will now fall into the hands of the enemy-temporarily, at least

General Taylor has mad requisitions on Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, for ten regiments, to proceed forthwith to the Rio Grande. The New Orleans Bulletin says that the quota for Louisiana is two regiments of infantry which would leave im mediately.

Herald & Espositor



CARLISLE, PA WEDNESDAY MARCII 24, 1847.

Our Reduced Terms! OUR REGILCE TERMS!

The Hernid and Expusitor is now offered to subser bers at ONE DOLLAR AND PIFTY OENTS a yea but only when paid IN ADVANCE. Two dollars not maid indvance. We beg our friends to remembe that what we mean by paying in advance is paying a 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 tegms, after they have let their subscriptions run seyyfal months over the time. The Hernid is now the cheapest paper in the Country, and furnishes as muchreading matter as anyother. Itsila of subscribers is steadily increasing, which renders it a profitable advertising needium.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with the utmost neatness and at the lowest prices, with new and fushionable type. The patronage of our fiendsrapectfully sreolicited.

WHIG NOMINATIONS. The One Term and Tariff can liabilities. Candidates.

For Governor, GEN. JAMES IRVIN

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner. JOS. W. PATTON OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

A variety of articles are crowder out to-day by the press of war news, &c.

The steamer Hibernia arrived a Roston on Saturday. The news is not important, but holds out the prospect that the prices of bread-stuffs will be sustain-

OF We regret to learn that the Licens bill was lost on the last day of the session o the legislature, having fallen for want of time to transcribe

The Response!

The nominations of IRVIN and PATTON have been received throughout the State, s far as we have had intelligence, with a burs of enthusiastic acclamation! In every coun-Whige are now thoroughly united and eager for the contest. A state of feeling so harmonious is the surest harbinger of Victory. We can triumph and we will!

hands of the blood thirsty Santa Anna, who by the suicidal policy of Mr. Polk was allowed to return to Mexico;—on the the other hand we find a stealthy emissary sent in has however disappointed our apprehensions, to the camp of the enemy to offer a tempting and though it is but the little borough elecbribe, while one of our bravest Generals is tion," the victory comes with a thrill as grateemployed at the same time in collecting the ful as though the stake had been more immeans for crushing the same enemy by portant. slaughter and destruction.

to be crushed by a foe five times their num their ardently anticipated success. ber! Such seems to be the managemement of the Mexican War, of which to-day we have a melancholy chapter.

Much is said about Gen. Scott's withdraw. have lost all the country previously conquered! If Gen. Taylor has been obliged to retreat he has at least left his mark on the for

MR. POLK'S LAST OVERTURE .- Senor A tocha has returned to Washington, but the result of his mission has not transpired. A correspondent of one of the New Orleans pa-

pers says-The Vera Cruz papers state that our Gov ernment have proposed to Mexico an indem-nity of twenty millions for the line of the 26th parallel from the mouth of the Rio del Norte to the Pacific. It is understood that Mr. Atocha's remarks have confirmed this statement so far as this, that fitteen millions are offered for the above mentioned bounds ry line, the United States waiving all claims Mexico, and as suming the indemnities

I her citizens.
It is rumored that his proposals have been espatched to Santa Anna. Judging from the tone of the newspapers, I should suppose that they would be rejected with disdain.—
One print declares that it is the greatest insult which has yet been offered to Mexico; another asks how long Mexico will permit hersel! to be set at naught. The odinin in which Senor Atocha is held has apparently prejudiced the proposals, whatever they may

How supremely ridiculous, this failure to bribe makes Mr. Polk, and how much more ridiculous would be seem had the negotiat on succeeded and Congress refuse to grant the appropriation and to assume the Mexi-

Fact for the Per

Legislature of 1847, was in session only SEV-ENTY-ONE DAYS and submitted folio honasted ONE HUNDRED AND SIX DAYS, and but four hundred and sixty-one bills and resolutions were passed! The Whig Legislature transacted as much business as the last Locoloco Legislature, and adjourned about thirty-six days sooner, thus saving to the State not less than TWENTY THOUSAND, DOL-LARS? Such are the good results flowing from Whig Legislation and Whig economy and if the tax oppressed people know the own interests, they will not only return the noble hand of Whigs who so nobly discharged their duty during the recent session, but elect a Whig Governor, and adjure Locofocoism now and forever. Give us a whigadministration that will faithfully cary out whig principles, and the restoration of our beloved Commonwealth to her former pros. perity will speedily follow.

The renomination of Shunk has chilled the locofoco party to the heart. And all the patronage of the National and State governments will not be able to warm the trozen ty where differences formerly existed, the fragments into life, in time for any thing like a rally in October next.

CAUTION TO COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS .-

New Postace Law.—The last Locofoco Congress passed a law repealing the provisions of the late one, with regard to the carry Wight-Dear Sir. There is a man Jacob-Rheem, 154 A. Scheeman, 1714 normal to winch to winch the country with counterful T. B. Thompson 154 A. Scheeman, 1714 normal to winch the control of the late one, with regard to the carry Wight-Dear Sir. There is a man Jacob-Rheem, 154 A. Scheeman, 1714 normal to winch the control of the late one, with regard to the carry Wight-Dear Sir. There is a man Jacob-Rheem, 182 Robert Moore Jr., 124 A. Scheeman, 1714 normal to winch the control of the late one, with regard to the carry Wight-Indian very able to the late one, with regard to the carry with control of the late one objections I have directed the late one of the late one objections I have directed the late one of the late one objections I have directed the late sionsof the late one, with regard to the carry ing of newspapers free of postage and er thirty self your agent, and says he had the pills from self your agent, and says he had the pills from your office. Mr Jonas Shaller, of Schuylkill Bend, Pa, took some from him, but after sell-gent for any distance within the state where printed, and one and a half cent for any distance over one hundred miles, if out of the same again, and then lold him the pills were counterfeit; and that he must take them back. The man got, very singry and, refused, three cents each, and to be prepaid.

Mr. Shalter told, him he would try the man took them back.

Carlisle still O. K.LA

The War News.

The War intelligence in to-day's paper is of one exciting, character, and shows some striking features of Mr. Polk's management of the Mexican War. On the one side the country has rounding one slaughter of knew or any decline in party attachment to the blood thirsty Santa Anna, who our principles—but because of the indifference with which the election seemed to be regarded by too many Whigs. The result

Out locofoco friends, who have again been What do the people think of this mode of frustrated in their cherished design of carrycarrying on a war !-this alternate fighting ling a majority of the Town Council, are realand bribing-this "vigorous prosecution" one ly objects of commisseration. We sincerely day and "masterly inactivity" the next-this pity them. It will be recollected that about forcing us into a war, and then restoring to three years ago, having a huge locoloco mathe enemy one of their most skillul Generals jority in the Legislature, which was willing for their "aid and comfort"? Is it not a dis- to enact any kind of legislation which hat grace to our country? The very first step of the "good of the party" in view, the locolo-"political capital" out of a national calamity | East Ward, and only four from that "Gibral, who are plotting Lieutenant Generalships, ter of Whiggery," the glorious old West and arranging schemes of bribery with Mex- Ward. Here was a pretty scheme for electcan traitors, while they leave our Army and ing a locofoco Council in a Whig borough its brave commanders a prey to disease, or and the locos chuckled and grinned over

But the Whizs concluded that they could n't and would n't be "licked" by such a sneaking and cowardly process as this. Although they went into the contest against ing troops from Gen. Taylor, for the attack on great odds, they nevertheless went into it Vera Cruz. But is not the Government in with "hearts for the battle and not for desfault, which has not provided troops for both pair," and as much to their surprise as their expeditions? If the last news be true we exceeding juy, they fought and conquered .-The whigs carried a majorily of the Council, and Locofocoism was routed and totally disomfitted in its boasted tower of strengththe East Ward !- Thus was the "poisoned chalice" returned to the lips of those who compounded it, and shame and confusion visited upon the authors of a cunning and

stealthy trick. Last year the five members of Council were lected from the West ward, and our oppoients made but a small show of fight.

This year, however, it again came to the urn of the East ward- to be represented by ive members of Council, and the hones of ocolocoism again revived. They had Whiggery now sure, and defied it to cheat them igain of the hoped-for triumph! They conested the best arrangements for the contest they threw their strongest ticket into the ield-they promised the few little offices in he gift of the Council to every hungry adherent who was looking out for a small tastethey drum:ned up their forces with indefati gable energy—their candulates "electioneer ed" with untiring perseverance-the Volunteer gave out its loudest war-cry-nothing was left undone to ensure success, and they did succeed with all but-one! There is one Whig in the East ward who always spoils the darling schemes of our loco foco friendsa staunch, steady and true Whig, who as a has saved the Whig party in many a hard fight. We alfude to Maj. Robert McCart-The Harrisburg Inteligencer says, the Whig NET, to whom we cordially yield the meed hands of the whig party, and which we

> " fights on-fights ever!" Maj. McCartney is elected to the Council from the East Ward, and his success secures

the whige a majority of that body. Below we give the return of votes on the borough ticket. It will be seen that the whigs have carried all the borough officers but the Chief Burgess, who was defeated on good whig, but he has been run so hard and so often over the political course, that it is not strange he deesn't always " make time." 'Eclipse" it must be recollected gave out a last 🗓

LOROUGH OFFICERS.

Whereas information has been received as Jos. H. Weibley. 167. Jos. C. Thomson 119

ming majority.

In Mechanicsburg our friend elected whig officers for the general election by a handsome majority.

In West Pennsborough locofocoism scarce ly showed its face on the election ground. and things went right of course. "In North Middleton, Silver Spring, New ville, &c. the locos elected their ticket as usual. In Shippensburg the Whigs secured

Gov. Shunk's Veto.

their whole ticket as they always do.

We give below the brief message of Gov Shunk, stating his objections to signing the bill for the incorporation of the Cumberland Congress was to give the President fifty thou cos succeeded in securing a law for the did Valley Bank, recently passed by the Legis sand troops. He has not called out one third vision, of the burought into Wards. It was lature. We think the people of our county of them! Congress again grants him ten done in a secret, stealthy manner, and against will agree with us in regarding the Govregiments of troops, and over thirty millions the decided and earnest remonstrances of the ernor's brief but solemn lecture, and his palof dollars. He is spending the money fast whigs, who have for many years held a clear try reusons for witholding his signature, as enough, but why are not our brave Generals majority in the borough. The law was nevs extremely contemptible. The Governor says reinforced? Why are they called upon to entheless arbitrarily passed, and the wishes he has not been "officially notified" of the advance step by step into an enemy's count- of the people turther violated by making the rejection of the charter of the Carlisle Bank. ry, with but one fifth the enemy's force ?- division into East and West Wards, instead If he has not it is entirely owing to his ig Why are they and their brave followers left of North and South. This East Ward was norance of the state of public business, of to be hewn down by sword and pestilence, thought to be a "green spot" of locofocoism, else to the neglect of the proper departmen without aid and succor from their govern- and in the law providing for the election of of the government, for we are "officially ment? It is because of the weakness and the Council it was provided that the first informed that due notice was given to the blindness of our refers who desire to make vear five members should de elected from the State Treasurer by the officers of that Bank.

> The Carlisle Deposit Bank, (chartered last the Governor presumes from this fact a that the necessity for a Bank at Carlisle cannot be ly a party affair, and we do not believe the ousiness-men of Carlisle or Cumberland county ever expected it to go into operation. It was not the kind of a Bank that was wanted, and the entire failure to procore subscribers to its stock clearly proved what people thought of which have been palmed upon us since the oss of a Bank of our own. Our people preterred waiting a year rather than put such an institution in operation. To make the charter of that Bank a ground for the vetoing of the present bill, is committing an ontrage up. m the wishes and business interests of the emple of Cumberland county, which if we nistake not they will resent with the true spirit of a people who are not to be triffed vith.

The Governor's remarks about the increase of Banking Capital are wholly out of place in connexion with this bill, unless he can make it clear that the creation of a new Bank to take the place of one which is wound up, constitutes an increase of capital!

To the Senate and House of Representatives : GENTLEMEN.-The Bill entitled "an Ac corporating the Cumberland Valley Bank' as been presented for the Executive appro bation. It proposes the establishment of a Bank in the borough of Carlisle in the county of Cumberland with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

There is no subject upon which the concictions of my mind are more clear and dedided, that in regard to the danger there is to be apprehended at the present time, from political canvasser has no superiors, and who an extension of the capital and increase of the number of our Banks of issue. It seem almost incredible that while we are yet lin revulsion produced by excessive banking, and of praise which he eminently deserves at the while its evils and evidences of its blighting influence are fresh in the public recollection, applications for new banks should be made dred and fifty nine bills and resolutions to the trust they will properly remember. He is a and urged with so much zeal. In consid-Governor! The Locofoco session last year working whig-who when others falter, ering this subject in ail its boarings with the view of making out a rule of action for the government of my official conduct in regard to it that might mitigate the evils of the systerm, withour shaning at its destruction, I came to the conclusion that Banks of issue and Banking capital ought not under existing circumstances to be increased, and that in the renewal of the charters of well-conducted Banks such wholesome restructions and limitations should be imposed as would at least other than party grounds. Maj. Bretz is a have a tendency to protect the people against a tecurrence of the aggravated mischiels they have heretofore produced. In accordance with this rule, I approved an Act on the 14th of April, 1845, to extend the chaiter of the Carlisle Bank. Of the acceptance or rejection of this Act by the stockholders have received no official information though it is

said that it has not been accepted.

upon this subject in the objections to the bill for incorporating the rarmer's and Mechanics

printed, and one and a half cent for any distance of the plant there cents each, and to be pre-paid.

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The man got, very norry and refused that the fall give provides that the following three cents each, and to be refused that the fall give provides the property of the fall give provides the property of the fall give provides the fall give provides the property of the give the p

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

We have received from the chairman of the Freculty Committee, of Cumberland county, the following statement for publication. The amount contributed in the borough is highly oreditable and we regret that it has not been doubled or trebled by as liberal a contribution from the people of the

county. REPORT. Mr. ABRAHAM HENDEL, Treasurer, in account with the Executive Committee to raise funds for relief of the Irish people, submits the following statement of collections and disbursements :

DR. Commence of the second To amount tereived from the in the Borough of Carlisle vizir \$164,62 From the North West Ward, From the North East Ward, 160;06 76,75 From the South East Ward, 47,00, Amount remitted by Dr. A. H. Vanhoff: collections at Mechan

icsburg; 27,18 \$475,621 CR.

By sundry expenses, Cash paid for 50 bbls of flour sent, Balance in hands of the Treasurer, remitted in cash to Mr. Joseph Patterson, Treasurer of Relief Fund, Philadelphia, 220,49

\$475,611 The above account exhibits the result of he collections and disbursements for the relief of the starving people of Ireland; and while we must feel grateful that we have been enabled to do so much, we cannot but regret that in so extensive a field for the exercise of charity;—that while the demands, of necessity appeal so continuously and so of the rejection of the charter. Nothing could loudly to our sympathies, we have not been be more paltry than this pretext for the veto.

thousands of children are famishing for food; ve can almost hear their crying appeals to winter) has not been put into operation, and the starving mother who has already administered to them the last crumb she has upon earth. We can almost realize the feelings of that fond mother as she sees her children very pressing." The facts in relation to that drop from her one by one into the arms of Bank do not turnish proper grounds for this death, and yet we do not give according to presumption. That intended Bank was whole our means. In executive committee, nar hoped that the exertion made to arouse the kindly feelings of the people of this Connty would have induced them to make some contributions to so meritorious a purpose, but with the exception of Mechanicsburg we are yet without their aid. Why is this? Do they not know and believe that at this moment there are millions of our fellow men in it. It was not the kind of a Bank which could a state of starvation; who have no earthly hope furnish us a sound local currency; or protection which to lean but the charity of individuals. That it is to us, who have plenty which have been palmed upon us since the death i these are truths which are brought to us by the most infallible evidence, and which appeal to our consciences with a demand, which in the sight of God we dare not discbey without the hazard of some such visitaion upon ourselves. The distance at which this suffering is should form no excuse for our neglect of it, for we have the utmost as surance that every mite we contribute is carried and administered directly to mouths of starving men, women and children. We have entire confidence that the floor purchased and sent by us is now on its way and will ed and sent by us is now on its way and will contribute to save the lives of many. The Cumberland Valley Rail Road, the Harrisburg and Lancaster and Columbia Roads have all kindly proffered their services to carry provisions gratuitously, and the fifty barrels of flour already sent was most generously carried by Jacob Swoyer, of Newville, to Philadelphia without charge. The Executive Committee of Coalish have resulted to keep up mittee of Carlisle have resolved to keep up the organization and to continue to collect and receive contributions from all parts of the County. The distress in I reland must nec-cessarily continue for several months, yet until another harvest of food shall come to their relief, bur exertions must therefore be commensurate with their wants. J. B. Parker, Esq. and Robert Noble will act as a Committee to receive contributions in grain, and Abraham Hendel, Treasurer, will receive all

By order of the Executive Committee. FREDERICK WATTS, Chairman.
Carlisle, March 24, 1847.

from W.J. Duane Esq., for the information of the public, that it may be seen how much care is taken that their charity is not misap-

PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1847; JOHN McCLINTOCK, Esq. Cor. Sec. &c.

John McClintork, Esq. Cor. Sec. sc.

Dear Sir—Allow me respectfully to suggestto you the propriety of circulating through the Carlisle newspapers, some information which it seems many of our friends in Cumberland county are in need-of. I have seen a letter from Newville, saking how or to vhom contributions for the starving people of Ireland are sent-by whom they are distribtrefand are sent—by whom they are distributed in Ireland—to what towns in that country five are sent, &c. After mach inquiry and consideration is was decided here, to confide in the Central Committee of the Society of Friends, sitting in Dublin, as corresciety of Friends, sming in Dubin, as correspondents and consignees. At an early day the Society of Friends at Weland made preparations for the apprehended amine, by appointing a central committee, and also subcommittees in various parts of the country, they sent members of their ever body into the districts where danger was most imminent, or districts already prevailing. They address the members of their own sect in the United States, asking their aid and co-opera-Final Chief Burgess. Loco Foco.

Assisting Burgess. Loco Foco.

Assisting Burgess.

Oseph H. Blain, 288 John P. Lyne, 276

Wm. M. Porter, 307 S. Eneminger, 285

Town Clerk.

James M. Allen, 309 I Isaac Kingwalt, 279

WEST WARD.

Act incorporating this Bank has not been put into operation. Hence, it seems that the enecessity for a Bank at Carlisle cannot be very pressing. Be this as it may, I am thoroughly persuaded that the increase of our Banking capital and the consequent expansion of the cutency, will have the direct tendency to destroy our present prosperity founded assistive upon habits of pressing the sector of pressing the sector of pressing the sector of the prejudness, which unhappily prevail in that country. And, although they contribute their full share of the taxes for the support of the poor there, they, besides support their own poor; it seemed; therefore, that such distributes the such d poor; it seemed; therefore, that such distributings of relief would be just and imparial.—
As to the places in heland; to which contributions should be sent; those who are on the spot must be the best judges. From his port we shall soon send two carroes, and hope to be soon after able in despite more. One of these I understand, is intended for the north and another for the south of Ireland; there exists passing from port to post at each point according to instruction; from the Central Committee of Friends in Dublin. Our friends in the interior surely may confide in our caution and anxiety. We do nothing at hazard or without inour; and we have the