

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1847

Our Reduced Terms

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year it paid in Advance—One Dollar and Seventy-Five

WHIG MOMINATIONS. The One Term and Tarist

Candidates. For Governor, GEN. JAMES IRVIN

OF CENTRE COUNTY, For Canal Commissioner. JOS. W. PATTON.

Our subscribers in Shirmanstown and vicinity; are notified that after the lat of July their papers will be delivered to them free h postage, at Bitner's Store in that place. Any who still wish their papers sent through the P. O. will please inform us.

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The President starts on his trip to N York to-day.

The Whigs of Maryland have nominated Wm. T. (voldsborough, as their candidate for

It seems to be now conceded that th crops generally throughout the United States will afford the average yield. The tariff of 1846 will of course sustain the high price of flour!

We deeply regret to learn (as his numerous friends here also will,) by letters to his family from Col. Churchill, of the Army now at New Orleans, that Lieut, F. Mehal fey has returned to that city, where he remains in a very precarious state of illness, from which it is leared he may not recove Col. Churchill's letters give the assurance that all that medical skill and untiring arren tion of friends can exert, are devoted to his

NEWSPAPER UNION .- The two rival sixpenny dailies of Philadelphia, the United States Gazette and North American_are after Monday next, to be untted and published as one newspaper. The Gazette establishment has been purchased by the proprietors of the North American, for \$45,000, and the joint newspaper will be conducted by Messrs Graham, M'Michael and James Chandler.-Joseph R Chandler, Esq. who has for more than 25 years, conducted the United States Gazette with great ability, retires finally fromthe editorial chair. The union of these two leading papers of Philadelphia, will form one of the most extensive and valuable establish ments in the United States.

Latest from Mexico

By the Ledger's special express we have intelligence from Mexico of the abandon ment of the fortifications at Rio Frio-of the arrest of Almonie, though for what cause is unknown-of the publication of three editions of Gen. Scott's proclamation, which was still eagerly called for by the Mexicans, and was supposed to be doing much goodreigns in the city of Mexic. Gen. Taylor had received orders from Gen. Scott to advance to San Luis, but Gen. Scott did not scending to low and vulgar abuse of private probably know that Gen. Taylor had not ces against any particular pursuits in life.—
bee furnished with troops for such a venture All branches of legitimate business in this probably know that Gen. Taylor had not by the government.

The Washington correspondent of the Ledger is still confident that Poace is close ut hand, but Mr. Kendall, of the N.O. Picayone, who writes from Jalapa, thinks there will be no peace until we subjugate the "whole country of Mexico. Nous Verrons-i is easier, as everybody now knows, to get , 1 for War than to get out of it again!

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCES.—It is an counced in the National Intelligencer, that about the 1st of July the Weekly edition of that most valuable paper will be enlarged to twice its present size; the subscription price 83 per annum.

The Daily and Tri-weekly Intelligence will be enlarged in size; but without any inprease of price, and the editors promise that a double sheet (of eight pages instead of four will be thrown off whenever the press bates in Congress, or of advertisements, shall i s proces decaded documentarion of s

1) If the English prices current, the reader frequently finds wheat quoted at so many mahillinga "per quarter," a term which all do not comprehend. The following explamadion, which we find in another journal may be to such persons not minteresting: sa !A quarter of wheat is an English measur of eight standard bushels. If, therefore, one bees wheat quoted at 56 shillings, it is 7 shillings a bushel. A shilling is 221 cents: multiply by 7, and we have \$1 574 cents per Tringe and belower what did he ledend it

hos Declare in Businetures. The news reseewed per Cambria has proved a death blow "to the Flow Speculators We may now expect to see the price of Breadstuffs reduored to a scale more equal to their real value. [Ane high price of provisions has operated severely poon the poores classes, and the The entire proceedings passed off without propert of a electly reduction will be hailed accident or difficulty of any kind distance to with the livelest leelings of gratification on throughout the land, sort true that are and mo

Gen. James Irvin and the People. From all parts of the Commonwealth, says | We really hoped, says the United States the Harrisburg Telegraph, we have the most Gazette, that the present Gubernatorial cancheering intelligence and the best evidence of the popularity of Gen. Irvin Evidence a due regard to a growing improvement monstration of popular feeling any where acterized Pennsylvania political contests but a sound conviction and a firm determi- were about to be laid aside. This pleasing uttion of purpose, in the minds of the Ceople, expection was founded on the character of to have A CHANGE OF MEN AND MEAS-Contail paid within or at the end of six of those who have heretolore proved as true the year. The Hersild is now the cheap to their party as the receive to the pote, WILL

> erity of the State. We know of many such, and we are inormed from sources entitled to the follest equally disreputable. the party ties—demands the sacrifice, and that he had left Centre county. will ensure the result. Mark this prediction!

Or The Harrisburg Union, in an article leploring the quiet which reigns in Harrisburg, compares its location with the manufacturing towns of New England, and asks, n speaking of the cotton shipped east and

hen returned in prints-"Now, why do not our rapitalists stop some of these bales of cotton at the Harrisburg wharves-give the eighty dollars to our la borers, and take the ten or twelve per cent profit on their capital?

The answer, we think, to this is very plainin New England the Governors of Stares have not yet been able to discover a monster in by labor? companies incorporated for manufacturing urposes, and consequently donot, like Franis R. Shunk, veto every bill presented to them or signature. They seem to know, what Francis R. Shunk does not, that such companies can accomplish great enterprises withwhich stockholders are engaged, while an places. ndividual, embarking capital in it, according to the wise head at the head of our State would have to relinquish his ordinary pursuits-in fact make it his sole business-be cause not one in fifty thousand has sufficient

capital to pursue it successfully. May not an answer then be found to the queries of the Union in the silly veto mesages of Francis R. Sliunk

We commend the following to our eighbors of the Volunteer and Democrat: THE CAMPAIGN.-We are sorry to observe in several democratic papers, an attempt to injure the private character of the opposing candidate for Governor, by foolish and absurd candidate for coverior, by foolish and absurd stories about his manner of living—his occu-pation as an iron master—his bad treatment af his hands, &c., all of which we feel cer-tain will injure instead of benefitting the emocratic cause. Gen. Invix does not be long to our party, but that is no reason why his private characted should be attacked.— His characted as an upright, honorable and fair man is well known at home, and al though we differ widely in our political Scott's proclamation, which views, yet we will not degrade our columns of the Mexicans, as we have been urged to do—by giving publicity ro such groundless and radiculous stories as we have alluded to. We profess to be roverged by principle and to have a such as the provinced by principle and to have a such as the provinced by principle and to have a such as the provinced by principle and to have a such as the provinced by principle and to have a such as the principle and the be governed by principle, and to have some worth contending for. Do not let us, there fore, tacidly confess we have none by de character, nor by attempting to raise prejudi republican country are honorable if honora bly pureued by the persons engaged therein Union Times.

NEW GAME LAW.

One of our sporting niends has handed us a copy of a supplementary law passed by the ast Legislature, respecting the destruction of game in Cumberland county, with a reques to give it publication :

A Supplement to an act, entitled "an Act to prevent the destruction of trout in Letart Spring, and for the preservation of the same in the county of Cumberland, &c. Section 1 Be it enacted, &c. That from the first day of January to the first day of Octo-

ber, in each and every year heroniter, it shall be unlawful for any person to shoot, kill, trap or destroy any wild turkey, partridge or rabbit, in the county of Cumberland, under the penalty of five dollars for each and eve-

Section 2. That from the first day of January to the first duy of September, in each year heroafter, it shall be unlawful for any person to shoot, kill or destroy any wood cock or pheasant, in the county aforesaid, under the penalty of five dollars for each and

eyery offence.
Section 3. That the fifth and sixth sections of the Act to which this Act is a supplement, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The National Jubilee of the Sons of Temperance in Philadelphia, on Tuesdey last, was a splendid pageant. Representatives four hours in passing over the designed route, after which it repaired to Washington Square to hear the oration, &c. Mr. Congan having been unexpectedly called to Ohio, in consequence of the dangerous illness of his broth er, Gen. Carv, of Chio, was prevailed upon to take his place and deliver an address.

with the lyeliest leelings of granication as throughout the land. The light and all the land of the la

COMMENCEMENT The literary exercises at the close of the wass in this State, would be managed with not to be mislaten, and which renders to provide a growing improvement in the breast year of Dickmon College, Carbele, and the breast year of Dickmon College, Carbele, tain to our mind, that Gen. It in will be obecauted and appears to vulgar sentiments, we learn will take place as follows: The dick of Covernor. There is no boisterous der which have too long and too regularly charthe highest character. The examination of the Classes will co nence at 8 o'clock, A. M. June 30th.

the two men nominated, and on the evident URES in our State government. Thousands disgust which many Pennsylvanians have manifested at the unbecoming style of a par to their party as the recedle to the pole, WILL of the press, and the morbid appetite for ca VOTE FOR GEN. IRVIN, strowing him to lumny that could feed on such garbage, and eity will be delivered by the Hon Charles had a graphle and supplied by the Hon Charles and supplied and supplied by be honest and capable, and appointed by ask for more. But we are not to realize a any political associations; believing too that our expectations in this matter. The contem he will administer the Government in a man- tible idea that wealth disqualifies, and that er that will redound to the honor and pros. poverty and vulgarity are requisite to popufarity, is still operative, and will be found moving with other ideas equally imprope

Calling Names

redit, that each friends of Gen. Irvin, who | James Invin, the Whig candidate, is rich are not attached to him from party predilect it is said, and that assertion made to those tions, but from a determination to have a who are not well informed, nor well suppli CHANGE in the Administration of affairs, ed, is evidently intended to arouse that hos are numerous in all parts of the State. The tility which little minds cherish towards those effect of such defection in the ranks of our more enterprising, more industrious. But pponents, it requires no great prophet to has James Irvin gathered his riches by bad of this porough, resigned his charge on Sunforetel. It presents a state of things an in means? Has he stripped the unfortunate, lependence of action, that is certain to prove ground the debtor, and turned a deaf car to fatal to the re-election of Gov. Shank, and the the cry of the sufferer? We never heard hopes of his especial friends. But the wel- that he did. We heard a working man a few fare of the country—a paramount obligation weeks since, remark to an old augusintance

"To get work," I suppose. "Yes, and I got it."

'Are you a Locofoco yet?" "Yes, I am, but I shall vote for James

"Ah! why is that!"

"Because I have lived near him, and son imes worked with him; few men do that who will not vote for him to be Governor." But if wealth is disqualitying, how happened it that the Locofoco party, in 1844, nominated Mr. Muhlenburg, a man of very explanatory essays, by the Rev, Isaac Taylarge means? Is it that Mr. M. received his money from others, and Mr. Irvin carned his

We say nothing about Mr. Shunk in connoction with wealth, for we do not know that he is rich; we wish him rich-but if he is noor, of what benefit can his poverty be to the people? Does not poverty, in this world, expose a man to bad temptations? Poverty out interfering with the regular business in must especially be dangerous to one in high

> But we see that some of the Polk press at denominating his Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth, "Old Frank Shunk. This is a miserable piece of low demagogueism. The attempt to apply an epithet which

no man likes, unless some event make the trile honorable, is contemptible. Mr. Shunk has no right to the epithet old, and has yet to perform the act which sanctions any surname Why cannot both candidates be allowed to pass through the canvass without the miserable personal assaults to which we alludewithout the appeal to bad taste and base preindices, which begin already to be heard.

One of these men (Shunk and Irvin) will be Governor of this Commonwealth, it life is spared to him; will it contribute to State pride that we have driven out one man because he can earn money, and driven in another because his character or conduct may be benefitted by an appeal to vulgar feelings? Let us hope that the good sense of the people at large will correct the gross error into which the papers have fallen, and show to the world that the talents which qualify a the kind that is desirable

Arrival of the Cambria.

FALL IN FLOUR AND GRAIN. The steamer Cambria arrived 'at Boston on Thursday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th inst. The news is of considerable commercial importance. There is unexpected news of a great decline in Flour and Grain, owing to the favorable prospects of the harvest in England. Eloughas declined to 40s. a barrel, but was fairly quoted at 43s. for best Western. American Wheat at from 10s. to 12s. per 70 lb. The total export of Flour from the U.S. to Great Britain up to May 14, is stated at 1,656,802 barrels, and nearly an equal amount of Wheat.

The most important general news is the intelligence of the death of Daniel O'Connel, the great Agitator, of Ireland, and of Dr. Chalmers, the eminent Scotch Theologian Mr. O'Connel died in Genoa, on the 15th of May. He directed his heart to be deposited at Rome, & his body to be buried in Ireland.

From Mexico.

The Picayune and other New Orleans papers of the 10th, received by mail, contain additional details from Mexico, brought by the schooner Oregon.
Gen: Almonte has been arrested by the Mexican Government for corresponding with

Santa Anna's despatch to the President substitute, urges the vigorous prosecution of the war until ample justice be obtained from their onjust aggressors, declaring the salvareply coincides with the views of Santa Anna and invites him to come and take formal possession of the capital. The Mexican papers are silent with regard to the reception of Santa Anna in the capital and the reception troposes to resign as commander in chief, and first magistrate if necessary. Annaya's reply coincides with the views of Santa Anwas a spiendid pageant. Representatives papers are silent with regard to the reception were in attendance from almost eyery State of Santa Anna in the capital, and do not say in the Union at the number of persons in whether he was stoned or sinsulted, which procession was estimated at 12 000, while countrymen are evidently profoundly indignate numbers were unable from the falgue not travely to fall in line. The procession was as to the Residency. The election had been four hours in passing over the designed route, determined as far as the states are concerned, on the 15th ult, but the result was not known and Congress may yet have to electrod an Santa Anna has written another letter, sta-

ting that he would positively resign unless the plant to the defendent the Capital were sadopted at the defendent the Capital were sadopted at the same at the capital were sadopted at the same at the capital were satisfied to the capital were satisfied and the same at the capital were satisfied as the cap of the citizens of Mexico to p their Capitalinia proper state of defendent i "All adocunts seem to indicate that a hard fight will take place before Gen. Scott will be

able to enter the city of Mexico—and he will doubless be opposed at Rio Pricaro. A His The exact amount of Genis Scotts forces is not known in but the must have received. idditions to his army, from the new recroi which are still daily arriving at Vera Cruz.
No amprovement in the health at Vera Cruz.

The Macadonian, was to sail from New York on Sannday, with elepen thousand, eigh kindred and fifty show ourse, or food for the retter or the Safforna pipo, in fletand.

Toeal Allanners.

we learn will take place as follows: The selection of gentlemen as Orators, by the different Societies, is extremely fortunate, and ensures for our community a literary treat of

The meeting of the Trustees will be held on the 7th of July, at the same hour.

The Oration before the Belles Lettres Soc M. on the 7th of July.

The Oration before the General Philoso

ical Society, will be delivered by Wm. B. McClure, Esq. of Pitsburg, at 75 o'clock, P. M. of the same day.

The exercises of Commencement will ake place at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the 8th of

The friends of Education are cordially invited to be present, and share in the literary estivities of the occasion.

PASTORAL RESIGNATION .- Rev. E. J. NEW-LIN, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church day last, very much to the regret of a large majority of his congregation. Although the eptance of his resignation was argently ressed upon his friends by himself, in conquence of his nuchangeable determination to leave, but few of the congregation voted to accept it,-a fact which exhibited the warm esteem in which he is held. He is a faithful and devoted Christian Minister, and we wish him happiness and prosperity in whatever sphere of usefulness his future lot may be cast. He will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday next.

"JOSEPHUS. "-The Messis Harper, of N. York have commenced the issue of a new illustrated edition of "Josephus," a new translation, by the Rev. R. Traill, with notes and lor, of Ongar. It is a very beautiful edition. and in that respect corresponds to the value of a history which stands unsurpassed for enduring popularity and interest.

It will be published in parts. at 25cts each number. For sale by J. M. Kirctiller, Main street, who has been appointed a gent of the Messis Harpers

Ome miscreant or miscreants amus d themselves on Saturday night last by hrowing bottles of writing ink, or other black liquid, against several houses and signs in town, and practising other practical jokes of like character, such as mutilating awnings,

&c. The Court House bears some unsightly stains made in this way. We trust these midnight prowlers may be detected and visited with the punishment they deserve. Our borough authorities will soon be compelled lo employ a vigilant night-watchman, to put an end to these outrages.

Or The Shippensburg News says that one of the disasters which has recently caused the detention of the passenger cars on the tration that urged General Scott to commence Cumberland Valley Rail Road, was occasion ed by some fiend sh rascal throwing a fence rail across the track between that place and Chambersburg. The guilty perpetrators of for want of sufficient men to pause at Jalapa ished with the utmost severity.

A man named Joseph Bourlin was found dead on Thursday last, in an out-building of one of our public houses. He was a the world that the talents which qualify a man of intemperate habits, but the Coroner's fore me, you give place to an extract from inquest returned a verdict of "died by the that remarkable journal the Washington Un-

> CARLISLE DEPOSITE BANK --- An -effort now making to have the stock of this Bank subscribed for, which is it supposed will succeed. We learn that all the shares, except bont two hundred, have been taken. We should like to see it in opperation, for certainly the people of this county labor undermany disadvantages for the went a Bank of some kind. This Deposite Bank, if properly conducted will prove a profitable investment to stockholders.—Volunteer.

> ARRESTED -The negro Boon alias Buck, was arrested at Columbia, Lancaster county, by Deputy Sheriff M'Cartney and Constable Stuari, a few days since, and is now in jail! this is the fellow, it is suspected, who attempted to fire the Court House during the late riot .- Volunteer .

CLIPPINGS:

It is now pretty well ascertained that the occofocos have elected the four Judges of the Court of Appeals of N. York, and a majority of the other Judges, but whatever num? ber the Whigs have got is a clear gain—the the appointing power heretofore having been mostly in the hands of their opponents. But ust think of the election of Judges on political grounds !->- 1 12

A case of extraordinary longevity is reported on Long Island in the person of a man said to have been born in the 17th century,

on County, in this State—the town of Locklaven, we believe

has heen recently discovered in the lime quarties of Mr. John Kennedy, in Montgo mery county, Race and not mean or no bound dency of Jefferson College, in Camona burg, 2His place to be supplied by the Rey Dr. Baird, out the supplied by the Rey Dr. Baird, out the supplied by the Rey Some young Chinese recently brought to

ta- Massachusetts for their education, were surthere !still bullioner, armi

Tacte compy of Swedes, three himited strong passed through Chicago last week on its wey leading the box and the region of last week. I have been supported to be specification of the specific last week. New York, for stealing two jackets, to en list an the Army this tape; which ment has

An immense lelescope for the National Observatory has arrived from Bremen, and is to be put up immediately at Washington.

THE INSOLENCE OF POWER.

Moral Treason THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR.
The strongest illustration of the madlence of power that we have met with of late, says Philadelphia Inquirer, is the course of certain organs of the Administration, in charging the ndependent journalists of the country with moral treason, because they will not bow to all the decisions and determinations of Mr. Polk and his Cabinet in relation to the Mexcan war. These last named individuals have been elevated to power and place by the people at large, and having in their official positions committed certain enormities, they form about and with insolent audacity, charge a portion of the freemen of this country with moral treason, simply because they will not consent to yield up their fiberty of hought and speech and the right to denounce their servants for any conduct they may deem disreputable or infamous. But the trick. bold as it is, will not answer. It is not a new device. On the contrary, it is a common artifice on the part of the guilty, to charge the very offence they have perpetrated, upon others, and thus to distract attention from themselves. In this case, Mr. Polk, as it is well known, permitted SANTA ANNA to pass into Mexico, to revive the drooping energies of the people, place kimself at the head of fresh armies, and contend with a force greatly superior against General Taylor at Buena Vista. Even now, our latest advices state. that General Scott, after the battle of Corre Gordo, would have marched and taken pos session of the Capital, but his force was alto gether insufficient. And yet the very Adninistration that permits these oversights and errors, that is graity of this conduct, has the nsolence under these circumstances, to turn pon a portion of the free people of the Unied States and charge them with moral treason, because they will not endorse all acts or Mr. Polk concerning the Mexican war!-Could audacity go farther? Could a govern ment that has been elevated to a temporary ower, and has plunged the country into an nneccessary war, manifest more of the spirt of tyranny? We charge that if moral treason has been committed in this matter, the esponsibility justly rests upon the Executive of the nation. And we do not make this charge lightly or without facts. He it was who assisted the Mexicans with "aid and comfort" in the frour of their extremity, by permitting their greatest General to hasten to ne rescue. He it was, who called for the 50,000 volunteers after the battles of Palo Al-1 trict courts of the United States, &c. or before o and Resaca de la Palma, but nevertheless neglected to send them into the field, after Congress had responded to the call. It was under his Administration, and at the suggestion of some of the members of his Cabinet. that a large portion of the force, was withdrawn from General Taylor, immediately preceding the battle of Buena Vista, and that the old hero was thus forced to contend against a Mexican army five times as large as his own, and headed by the very Santa Anna who was passed into-Mexico by James ary 1793) none is entertained by the Court, K. Polk. It was the policy of the Adminisa perilous march to the city of Mexico, and after he had covered himself and his little band of heroes with glory, compelled him Chambersburg. The guilty perpetrators of for want of sufficient men to pause at Jalapa ed with the authority in every state of the such villainy should be ferreted out and pun- and Puebla, and thus to yield in some sense. Union, to seize and re-capture his slave, many of the advantages of his victory. Upon this very point, we find the following in a letter dated Vera Cruz, May 19th, and published in the N. Orleans Commercial Times "In your paper of the 6th instant, now be-

lant General, that "there cannot be a doub that when the time of the twelve months' volunteers run out in June and July, General Scott will have in camp as many and as efficient ones, as will replace these or more troops indeed;" and repeats:—
"He will have reinforcement more than suf ficient to replace the twelve months men ne-FORE THEIR TIME EXPIRE, even if none o them-consent to re-enlist." Again the writer says: "If we estimate the old army and he recruits which are joining him with on-USUAL RAPIDITY, and the volunteers during the war, who are sent to reinforce them, General Scott MAY PRODABLY have near twenty housand troops under him. Under this view of the case, it is obvious THAT HE IS UNDER TO NECESSITY OF LINGERING OF his minrch a alapa, bur HE MAY PROCEED, IF HE SEES FIT, to the Capitol."

The man who penned that article, could not well have been so ignorant as to believe the facts which he asserts, or to trust in the calculation of probabilities based upon them He must have known, or the Adjutant Gen eral, whose authority is drawn into contemp could, or ought to have informed him, that General Scott had not at that moment, one HALF of twenty thousand men under his com mand, in the sense intended by the writer to be understood, and AT THIS TIME, let me as sure you, upon the authority better than that of the Adjutant General, that General Scott in ant General, that General Scott in the heart of Mexico, has not eight thousand efficient men in the field, counting every sol-ry few pass this way ; and I / fancy General Taylor is kept waiting for "the reinforce-ments which will be sent to him in time?" entirely too long to enable him to open a other passage for them William build n

And yet this is the Administration that vonures to charge moral treason upon the independent journalists and freemen of this countity, who speak out their thoughts! like men, atriots and American citizens. Santa An na is passad into Mexico, General Taylor is rippled in resources and compelled to fight against fearful odds, General Scousis surged n the Capilol, and is left midway with handful of troops, and yet, with this wretch-ed mismanagement and deplorable guilt, the official shouts out the Whiga-the Whigamoral treason-moral treason! ... Where we epeat the question of the New Orleans coi spondent, are the veinforcements promis ed to General Scott? Why has the Administration been false to its duty at a momen so critical ! At Buena Vista, all the advantages that had been achieved thus far, would, C, on the 7th inst.; for \$1 12½ per. bushel.

Eitheen miles of the Central Railroad at each end are to be put under contract in July.

It is said that the Hon. Danier. Weneres was solded, beginned the Sons of Temperance.

Was also in a critical position, and if Santa The collections of the United Siegn in law thing like energy, the perile.

The collections of the United Siegn in law thing like energy the perile.

The collections of the United Siegn in law to prove that that law will stand the test of the series.

After the Hon. Danier. Weneres was also in a critical position, and if Santa The collections of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law to prove the series of the United Siegn in law that the law will series of the United Siegn in law that the law will series of the United Siegn in law that the law will series of the United Siegn in law that the law will series of the United Siegn in law that the law will series of the United Siegn in law that the law will series of the United Siegn in law that the law will series of the United Siegn in law that the law will series of the United Siegn in law that the law will series of the United Siegn in law that the law will series of the United Siegn i

Talk of moral treason under these circumstarios The Administration should hang its head in very shame, and instead of at-tempting to play the dicator and the tyrant should fankly admit its errors, and ask for forgiveness from the country. Millions have been squandered, thousands of lives have been lost, frightful blunders have been committed, and the war still rages. The people have been true, but the Government has been false. The cry of moral treason, therefore comes with a bad grace from the White House, and it is likely to be received by the people either with a hiss of scorn or a burst

> For the Herald & Expositor Volunteer on Constitutional

Law. To the Editor of the Herald :- The editor of the Volunteer gives his readers a short dis-sertation on Constitutional Law as applicable to Slavery, and decides the act of the void! It strikes me that this is very modest. He upsets at one dash, the action of two branches of our government—the legislature and executive—and the opinion of the Su-preme Court of the United States!

Permit me, as I suppose I have studied i much law as the editor of the Volunteer, to examine his positions. His article down to the end of his quotation from the 4th Section of the law of 1793, is well enough. The U States constitution reanifes innavava to be "delivered up," and the law of 1798 prescri-bes the manner in which it shall be done. Nor does our State Lawieriact anything against the recovery of slaves according to the mode pointed out by said acti except so far as regards State officers. With regard to State officers, I will remark hereafter

The Volunteer by inference, asserts that the means of recovering slave property is taken away by the State taw. Any person who will examine the law of 1798 and the State. It is wholly groundless. We quote from the act of 1793 as copied

into the Volunteer: Act of 12th of Feb. 1793, Sec. 3 .- " When any person held to labor in any of &c., under laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or Territories, the person to whon such labor or service may be due, his agent of attorney, is hereby empowered to seize ugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit of district courts of the United States &c. or before any magistrate of a country, city, or form

The law of Congress does not authorize a ny Judge or magistrate to issue a warrant to rrest a jugitive from labor, nor does it author ize or empower a constable, a sheriff, or any ther person but the owner or his agent or at torney, to arrest. - After the fugitive has been afrested the owner or his agent is to take "him or her before any Judge of the circuit or disany magistrate of a county, city or to wa cor

Here I admit our State law comes in collision with the act of Congress, and we will now examine how far that collision is to affect our State law.

In the case of Priggs vs the Common wealth of Pennsylvania, 16th Peters Reports, 542, the Supreme Court of the United States says: "As to the authority conferred on state mag istrates, while a difference of opinion exists and may exist on this point in different state whether State magistrates are bound to act under it. (the law of Congress of 12th Febru that State magistrates may if they thoose, ex-ercise authority, UNLESS PROHIBITED BY STATE LEGISLATION."

In the same case, page 540 the Court says: "The court have not the slightest hesita-ion in holding, that under and by virtue of the constitution the owner of the slave is cloth-

wherever he can do it without a breach of the peace or illegal violence." e peace of inegal violence."

Again says the Court in the same case age 541. "The natural, if not the necessa conclusion is, that the National Government, in the absence of all positive provis-ious to the contrary, is bound through its own proper departments, legislative, executive, or judicial, as the case may require, to carry in to effect all the rights and duties imposed by

the constitution." From these quotations it appears-1st-That State legislation may prohibit State mag-istrates from taking cognizance, of the law of 1793. Therefore our law which ferbids our State Judges and inagistrates from acting un-der that law is constitutional and affected by the highest Judicial tribunal in the count-

2d. The owner under the law of 1793 ha the right to seize and arrest his slave, and no body else has (except his agent or attor-

ney) and there is nothing in our State law to prohibit him from doing so.

3d. The government of the United States is "bound through its proper departments," and not through State tribunals, "to carry into elfect the rights and duties imposed by the Constitution." Of course, it cannot depend Constitution. with safety, as the Supreme Court admits, on State magistrates. In case of the recover

ry of slaves it must depend upon its own ju-diciary.

Congress does not pretend to enforce it mon the States magistrates to act under the w of 1793. And the Supreme Court of the United States says the State magistrate may by State legislation. What therefore becomes I the assertion of the Volunteer, that "the State cannot say, that because they (her magistrates) are acting as her magistrates, that they shall not act for the U.S. also?" Or its istrates) are acting as a constitute is called upon the sasertion that the State is called upon to act; and how can she deliver up fugitive slaves except by means of her officers?"

It is strange that the Volunteer should ask such a question, after quoting from Judge Baldwin, "that the master may pursue and take his slave without a warrant, and use as much force as is necessary to carry him back to his residence." If this is true, what need to his residence." If this is true, what need to her officers? It is the foregoing.

to the slave holder (Come and take your slave as the Constitution and law or the U. S, allowe, seize and arrest him, but do it in a penceable manner, take him before the Judg-es of the Circuit or District, Courts of the U. S., or if you choose take him home with you. As we have no slaves of our own, and do not wish in any manner to countenance or encourage slawery on the free soil of Penn-sylvania, we will not allord you aby aid thro' our Jidges, our Magistrates, our executive offices of our Jails.

War Waste and Plunder.

h War the few always profit over the ruin The patriotism of the Volunse a who have gone to Mexico to fight our battles for \$7 a month, cannot be impeached. They have gone to gratify a daring spirit of adventure characteristic of our countrymen, without any admixture of mercenary feeling. This is the game of the administration which has plunged us into the war with Mexico. The mass of our young men are generally ready to volunteer to do all the work and fighting, while the mercenary politicans—the hangers-on of the administration-keep in a sale place, enjoying good quarters, and pocket all the profits which grow out of the cosof the war! This is the case now-while thousands of young Americans are dying in crowded hospitals in Mexico, there are dozens of leading locofoco demagogues, acting as paymasters, contractors, &c., to the army, who will live to return home, after having made splendid fortunes out of the war! An this is what the locoloco press is trying to palm upon the people as patriotism. The forlowing extract shows how these patriots are loing the thing, A letter from Vera Cruzz under date of 29th May, published in the New Orleans Delta, thus describes meshame: ful waste of public money and property in

that quarter: "Since the surrender of Vera Cruz there en anchored at this place, at Sacrifirios, Lobos, and Anton Lizardo, vessels va emment employ-alt chartered by the day, at prices varying from \$40 to \$100 per day; Some of them have been here three month's Some of them have been here three monurs with stores—the original cost of which one demurrage would pay for.—You will see an chored, within pistol shot of each other, five and six vessels, with coal for the army—the quantity contained in the waters are of them. quantity contained in the wholestic not being sufficient to fill the hold of any one of them: The demurrage of not one of these vessels is less than \$60 per day. Is it not the duty of thos; who have charge of such matters here to attend to these things? Could not the coal in these five vessels, be transferred to the one, and let the four be discharged? This, Messrs. Editors, it not an overdrawn picture. It would take more time than I can spare at this particular moment to give a faint idea of the immense waste, and I might add, bare-fuced plundering of the government proper-ly as carried on here. The case of the coal essels as given above, is but the history of The captains report on their arrival, and are releved to wait orders-the owners are get ing an immense per diem for their vessels take good care not to remind the quartermasters of their existence, having once reported. The surf-boats, which cost us at least \$600 a piece, are scattered along the beach for miles in extent. Sixty-three surfboats are bilged and strewed along the beach in every direction.—One day's attention of the quartermaster, or his assistant, and one of the hundred vessels or steamers in the pay of the United States, would have saved eve

THE CHURCH AND THE WAR .- The followng resolutions were adopted by the Old School Presbyterian Assembly at its recent session in Richmond

Resolved. That in view of the present posture of our National affairs the continuance of the war, and its dreadful results, it be earnestly recommended to all our churches to humble themselves before Almighty God, with confession of their own sins sins of the people, and to engage in fervent and continued prayer—that as individuals and as a nation we may be forgiven; and that there may be a speedy, righteous and amicable adjustment of all existing difficulries with other nations; and that we may be permitted to enjoy, without interuption, the

blessing of peace.

Resolved, That all pastors and all others preaching steadily, be requested to bring this subject before the several Churches in which they minister, on the second Sabbath of July to urge upon our people the duty pointed out in the foregoing resolution.

Philadelphia Market.

MONDAY EVERING, Jude 21.

FLOUR—There has been a moderate export demand for Flour to-day, and prices having further declined, shippers came forward, and about 1500 bits. Western and 1000 bits Penn'a, solid at \$7 2, a sales of 800 bits fresh ground is also reported at \$7 25.

RYE FLOTTE—No Sales.

CORN MEAL—Is lower, and 1500 bits Penn'a solid at \$450 a \$102, closing at our lowest figures.

WHEAT—The market depressed; some 8 n 10,000 bushets Penn'a solid for milling at 140 a 150c for good rods, and 155c for a superior lot of white to arrive.

CORN—2n 3000 bushets Penn'a yellow solid at 96c weight.

veight, *
WHISKEY—Nothing doing; we quote nominally at

There are more buyers than kellers of flour at \$7; red wheat was worth 150s; white cirr 100 at 102c, and yellow-00 a 10c. Outs are worth 68c. Our Meal sold at \$4 \$7;

SAND'S BARSAPARILLA.—Thousands of person are the heirs of scrofula; they come into the world with the thint in their blood, which, by the time they reach maturity, develops itself in some form or other. All such persons should keep a stock of this proparation by them, if at a distance from any town or city where it may be readily procured. Nor should they wait for the disease to show itself in ulcers or eruptions, but should keep it down by a frequent resort to this unrivalled antiseptic. The seeds of scrofula, though hereditary in the blood, will germinate while that fuld is under the influence of this powerful detergent, which, if administered at intervals, will keep down the bereditary tendency through life. As "prevention is better than curs," we recomplend all who have a pre-disposition, hereditary or otherwise-to ill-certuis or eruptive disonse, to go through a course of his mercius or eruptive disonse, to go through a course of his melicin at least every hip ing and Fall.

Sold also by S. ELLIOTT, in Carlisle and dy Druggists generally throughout the Unice States. Page \$1 per bottle. Six bottles or five dollars.

much force as is necessary to carry him back to his residence." If this is true, what need it there for the intervention of State officers? Who will say after reading the foregoing, white own it is what we put into the stomach white our State law deprives the slave holder of the fight of recipine? He still has the Circuit and District courts of the United States to resort to an an arrange of the United States to resort to an arrange of the United States to resort to a part of us to morrow. The secretions proper department to furnish other means. Of as he does not require and is unfailted to a warrange of Judge Baldwin, carry him to his own residence, without taking him before any tribunated to the slave holder will be tought to the state of the stat

consequences,
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PLUE. Be care
ful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills—then you are sure of the genuine
article. When you purchase of the genuine
difference of the seller whether he knows the quire of the veller whether he knows the pills he offers you are the genuine Brand-teth's pills Every man knows whether the article he offers you is true or false. He ware

article he offers you is true or talse. Beware of cheats.
Sold in Carlisle, by CHARLES BARNITZ.
Sole Agent for this borough.
Stephen Culberson, Shippensburg.
H Breneman & Co. Newcumberland.
I. & L. Reigle, Mechanicaburg.
A. G. Miller, White House P. O.
M. Biner, Shremanstown.
J. & S. A. Coyle, Hogestown.
James Kyle, Jacksonville.
S. L. Sentman, Newville.
Rider & Diller, Boilling Spring.