War Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF COL. DONIPHAN—SKIRMISH WITH THE CAMANCHES.

The ship Republic has arrived at New Orleans from the Brazos, bringing Col. Doniphan and seven of the companies attached to his command. Three of the companies had left the Brazos to the 10th, on which day the Republic sailed. The regiment is to be paid off and mustered out of the service immediately.

The papers furnish the particulars of the skirmish with the Camanches, before mentioned. The advance guard, under Capt. Reid encountered sixty Indians near Parras; the fight lasted two hours, after which the Camanches fled, leaving fifteen dead on the field, and many were carried off. Capt. Reid was the only American wounded.

Nine Mexican prisoners, who had been captured by the Indians, were restored to liberty and about one thousand horses and mules, stolen from the Mexicans, were returned to their owners, citizens of Parras, the Prefect of which place had expressed gratitude to the conduct of Captain Reid.

Preparations are making at New Orleans for a brilliant reception of Col. Doniphan and his command.

A GUERILLA ATTACK—PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The U. S. steamship Mary Kingsland, Capt. Davis, arrived at New Orleans on the 17th inst, from Vera Cruz the 8th, and from Brazos the 13th inst. She brings us more details of the most important event that has happened in that has happened in that part of Mexico, viz: the attack on Col. McIntosh's train.

We learn that the whole of the immense train, under the escort of Col. Intosh and 800 men, proceeding onward to the headquarters of Gen. Scott, were attacked by a guerilla party at a point just fifteen miles beyond Santa Fe, a village eight miles from Vera Cruz. The moment the attack was made on the head of the train, the dragoons charged on the enemy and dispersed them. After the lapse of a very short time the Mexicans again made their appearance in seemingly overwhelming numbers, at least 17 or 1800 strong, and opened a fire on several points at once. Here a considerable number of pack mules fell into the hands of the foe, from the extended line which had to be kept up, on the march, owing to the narrow defiles through which the train was passing.

Colonel McIntosh, after a rather severe contest, beat off the assailants, and then fortified himself behind his wagons, deeming it imprudent to continue on without a reinforcement, particularly requiring artillery. An express reached the city on Monday, the 7th inst. in the evening, and on Tuesday morning, Gen. Cadwalader marched to his relief, with a section detailed from the howitzer battery, 10 guns, attached to the Voltigeur regiment, under Lieuts. Blakely and Cochrane; four companies 11th regiment, under Col. Ramsey; one company of the 9th and one of the 7th Infantry, and company K. of 3d Dragoons. Twenty wagons accompanied.

The Mexicans are said to be posted in considerable strength, in the vicinity of the National Bridge, (Puente Nacional) close to which the train is entrenched. They are determined to dispute the passage with us.—General Cadwalader, on his junction with Col. McIntosh, will be at the head of about 1500 strong, and he has declared that he shall soon be able to clear the road of those desperadoes, the guerillas. Although the name is not given, there is little doubt of the Mexicans being under the command of Padre Jaruela, the Spaniard, of whose exploits we have already spoken in these columns. The exact sum, in specie, conveyed by this train is $450,000. There is no authentic intelligence of the loss sustained by either party in this encounter. Dr. Harney, brother of the Colonel, it is said, received a musket ball in the leg, which, was, however, but a flesh wound.

HORSE ROBBERY.—A daring robbery of some forty or fifty horses and mules is said to have been perpetrated by the Mexicans on the 5th instant, close to the walls of the city. Company K. 3d dragoons, went in pursuit the next day, and after remaining out scouring the country until the following morning the 7th instant, returned, and reported that they saw no vistege of the enemy.

Garrison of Vera Cruz.—We have been informed that the number of troops at Vera Cruz, since the departure of Gen. Cadwalader, has been reduced to so low a figure as to give rise to some apprehensions for the safety of the city, in case of an attack by any thing like the number said to be under Pedro Jarueta There were not more than forty men fit for duty in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa when the Massachusetts left

Later New Orleans papers give additional details of the attack upon the train. Our loss is now stated to be only five to seven killed. A most desperate charge was made upon a portion of the wagons carrying ammunition, probably mistaking the powder kegs for specie kegs.

Ar. old Priest of great distinction at Alvado, received a letter on the 8th inst. from his brother in the city of Mexico, to the effect that Herrera's election was to take place on the 20th June, and would be supported by the United Church Party, deciding the issue as to peace or to a continuance of the war.

The letter declares that the continuation of the struggle would be the downfall of the church, and it therefore behoves them to unite with the peace party and put an end to the war. That immediately on Herrera's election, a decision in favor of the propositions of peace would be made to our government, and the terms concluded in a short time afterwards. Information received through this source has always been found to be reliable.

From the Public Ledger of Monday.

Later from Mexico.

Gen. Scott at Rio Frio—Deputation from the Capital—Proposals for Peace refused by Gen. Scott—Further concessions expected.

From the Mobile Herald and Tribune, June 21.

The steamer James L. Day arrived at N. Orleans from Vera Cruz, on Monday morning, the 21st. She left Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 16th inst., touching at Tampico the morning of the 17th and Brazos St. Jago on the afternoon of the 18th.

Her news is one day later, and we are indebted for it to the Delta office.

The main interest excited by this arrival says our slip, centres in the report communicated to the James L. Day by Mr. Clifton, the pilot of Tampico, who boarded her on the 17th, off that city.

He stated that they were in daily expectation of an attack from the Mexicans, who were reported to be 1500 strong in the vicinity of the city.

On the night of the 12th inst. a demonstration was made by the Mexicans in Tampico to rise. The American authorities, however had timely information of the contemplated movement and to suppress it if attempted, called out the troops who lay on their arms all night. There was then no demonstration of revolt made.

On the 15th inst., a party of Mexican Lancers attacked the outposts at Tampico, and drove the sentinels into the city.

On the 16th, a party of Rancheros attacked the pilot station, and were greeted by a discharge from half a dozen muskets, when they retreated.

The most important part of the intelligence brought by this arrival, is the flattering prospects of peace.

Captain Wood of the James L. Day, informs us that had been received at Vera Cruz before the Day left. that Generals Scott and Worth, with the main body of the army had advanced as far as Rio Frio without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the capital with proposals of peace.

The exact tenor of the proposition was not known. They were, however, of such a nature, that Gen. Scott refused to accept them, and was determined to push on his forces to the capital, and from the deep anxiety felt by the new Government (if the term government can be applied to any party or power in Mexico) to stay the forces on the Capital, it was thought that further concessions would be made to Gen. Scott before he took up his line of march from Rio Frio.

A Battle at the National Bridge.

BETWEEN

Gen. Cadwalader and the Mexicans.

Mexican Force 4000, Americans, 1800—The Mexicans Defeated—One Hundred of the enemy killed, and fifteen of the Americans.

On the day Captain Bainbridge's party left McIntosh's camp, Gen. Cadwalader had arrived with a force of eight hundred men, and two howitzers. The two commands were then joined, making in all about sixteen hundred men, with two howitzers, under command of Gen. Cadwalader, and pushed on towards the National Bridge. Gen. Cadwalader occupied the heights commanding the bridge, from which the enemy had fired on Capt. Bainbridge's party, where he was attacked by a large force of the Mexicans posted on the ridges and the chapparel, and some hard fighting was carried on for several hours, the Mexicans losing more than one hundred men, and Gen. Cadwalader losing some fifteen killed, and thirty or forty wounded.

The Mexicans were repulsed, and the bridge was successfully passed by Gen. Cadwalader, who was on his way to Jalapa.

There is much sickness in Vera Cruz, but very little in the Castle.

Gen. Cadwallader is much praised for the energy and promptness of his movements to the rescue of McIntosh, and for the bravery and skill with which he scattered the swarms of guerillas, grown confident by the success of their previous enterprises.

The estimated loss of Col. McIntosh's party is about $4000 For miles the road is strewed with empty boxes and bacon sides which had been captured by the enemy.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the army respecting the command which had charge of the train. There will be a court of inquiry into the subject.

The garrison at Jalapa has been broken up by order of Gen. Scott, and all the sick and government stores have been sent to Perote Castle, so that this line of communication is entirely closed.

GENERAL CADWALADER'S FIRST BATTLE—The Ledger's special express from the South again brought on Saturday night important intelligence from Mexico. Our gallant townsman, Gen. Cadwalder, has had an opportunity to distinguish himself already, though but just arrived in Mexico. The news by the previous express stated that the Guerillas in great force had attacked a train under Col. McIntosh, and gained a temporary advantage by destroying some of the wagons. General Cadwalder, then at Vera Cruz, mustered 600 men, consisting of a section detailed from the howitzer battery, ten guns, attached to the voltigeurs regiment, under Lieuts. Blakely and Cochrane; four companies 11th regiment (Pennsylvanians) under Col. Ramsey; one company of the 7th Infantry, and company K 3d Dragoons, (twenty wagons accompanied,) and set off to the relief of McIntosh. The Mexicans met him at the National Bridge in force posted on the ridge and in the chapparel, but Cadwalder charged and carried the heights, killed more than 100 of the Mexicans, losing in killed fifteen of his men. The action lasted several hours. Gen. Cadwalder had 1600 men altogether, having joined his 600 to the escort under McIntosh, the Mexicans 4000. The gallantry and skill of General Cadwalader are highly praised.—His good conduct in this affair confirms the high opinions that were formed of his character as a soldier. The late report left him on his way to Jalapa still contending with the enemy on the road. The next news will bring us an account probably of another victory over them at Cerro Gordo, where it is supposed they would make another stand.

LIEUT. O'BRIEN.—A military friend has given us the following notice of Lieut. O'Brien's operations at Buena Vista, taken from the Saltillo (Mexico) Pioneer. We have heretofore omitted to notice that Capt. Washington, and Lieuts. O'Brien and Brent, have all been promoted to higher rank and distinction, for their gallant conduct in that desperate battle.

"Two fine brass six pounders arrived here a few days ago from Camargo along with some recruits. The guns are to supply the place of those lost out of Washington's battery on the day of the battle by Lieut. (now Capt.) O'Brien.

This simple statement would need no further explanation here, but at a distance it might lead to wrong inferences. It is true Capt. O'Brien lost two of his guns, but they were gloriously lost! A few days after the battle, he asked for a court of enquiry to investigate his conduct. The court was granted. Col. Bissell, we recollect, was one of the members, and several other distinguished officers. After a thorough investigation, the court came to the conclusion, that Capt. O'Brien, by losing his guns, had saved the day. And the seeming paradox of this decision is easily explained. He lost his first gun in the morning, at the time the 2d Indiana reg. retreated. The Mexicans were elated to the highest pitch; O'Brien was almost alone on the field, and they came advancing upon him in myriads. To back an inch at this crisis he knew would be fatal. It would be yielding them the field and enabling them to surround out little army. The only hope was to keep them at bay until succor should arrive. But when help at last came he was nearly surrounded. Half of his men were shot down or wounded—all attached to the piece he lost—with the horses, and he was obliged to draw off and leave it.

The other gun he lost at the time of the unfortunate last charge. Here, again, he was totally unsupported, and the Mexicans were advancing in such force that the infantry were obliged to make a precipitate retreat. All felt that the day was lost. But O'Brien, gallantly kept them at bay until Bragg and Sherman could place themselves in battery in his rear. Half of his men were again shot down, himself wounded after two horses had been shot from under him and a third wounded, and one piece left without horses or men. He then drew off leaving it, and took position with Bragg and Sherman, until the last gun had been fired.

This ended his days work. He had fired the first gun in the morning, had been on the field all day, and was the last to leave it—If coolness, judgement, courage and dauntless energy and perseverence are qualities on the field that desere commendation, how high is the praise earned by O'Brien! Well may it be said in the hackneyed language of fourth of July toasts, higher honors await him.

☞ We are sorry to hear of the increase of the vomito at Vera Cruz. The deaths average about twenty per day, chiefly Americans. The calamities of war are bad enough, but when to these must be added the horrors of yellow fever the picture is indeed painful.

Herald & Expositor

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1847.

Our Reduced Terms.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year if paid in Advance—One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents if paid within or at the end of six months—Two Dollars if paid at the end of the year. The Herald is now the cheapest paper in the county!

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

The One Term and Tariff Candidates.

For Governor,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner.

JOS. W. PATTON,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

☞ It is said that Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist the chief clerk of the State Department, now in Mexico, do not get along very well. Mr. Trist it seems wants to play something like Lieutenant-General, and direct some of Gen. Scott's movements, which of course the old General would not suffer. The circumstance embarassed negotiations.

☞ The President has been received with every demonstration of respect though without much enthusiasm by the authorities and citizens of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, in his passage through those cities.—His replies to addresses have been marked by good taste, and admired for their freedom from all political allusion. His tour will extend to Lowell, Massachusetts, and probably as far as Maine.

"THE LITERARY WORLD."—We have received two numbers of this journal, published in New York, by Osgood & Co. and edited by C. F. Hoffman, a gentlemen widely and favorably known among American writers. The plan of the Literary World is to offer a medium whege the Author and Publisher, the Book-Seller and the Book-Buyer, the Reader and Critic, may all communicate with each other as in a Literary Exchange. The well-filled numbers strike us a complete illustration of this design, and we have pleasure in calling the attention of our literary readers to so excellent a periodical. Subscription price, $3 per annum; the numbers we have received can be seen by calling at our office.

THE TAYLOR FEVER!—*Locofocos breaking from the Party!*—We learn from a letter in the Ledger of Monday, that a large meeting was held in Harrisburg, on Saturday night, composed exclusively of locofocos, of the most respectable character, who came out flat-footed for old Rough and Ready as their candidate for the Presidency! Judge Dock presided, assisted by James Peacock, Esq. and others as Vice Presidents. John M. Read and Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia were introduced to the meeting by Hon. Simon Cameron, and made eloquent addresses. This is another movement, showing that the locofoco party is crumbling to pieces, and that Polk, Benton, Shunk and their coadjutors who have been striving to break down Old Zack, will themselves be overwhelmed in the ruin.

MEXICAN WHIGS.—Col. DONIPHAN, who so gallantly fought his way through Chihuahua, and with but 800 completely routed a Mexican force of some 4,000 men, is spoken of as the Whig candidate for Governor of Missouri. The intrepid CAMPBELL, who so gallantly charged the Mexican lines at Cerro Gordo, is urged as the Whig candidate for the same office in Tennessee. Col. HASKELL, who led the Tennessee regiment at Cerro Gordo, and Col. M'CLUNG, desperately wounded at Monterey, will be run as Whig Candidates for Congress.

☞ Hon. John M. Clayton recently made a powerful argument before the Superior Court of Delaware against the Constitutionality of the new License Law of that State. He confined himself to a discussion of the question whether the Legislature could confer power in the manner proposed by this law, taking a negative position. The Judges, five in number, unanimously concurred with Mr. Clayton.

OLD ZACK ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI!—We learn from Western papers that along the Mississippi, the Hoosiers, Suckers and others of that region, have got a full head of Gen. Taylor steam on. It is customary, as the boats pass, to see a raw-boned fellow on shore, hailing them with some such words as the following: "Hello thar, any feller aboard that ere boat who an't in favor of Gen. Taylor?" Whilst there is a significant rolling up of the sleeves, as if the querist intended "to pitch into" the feller inquired for.

The prominence which the name of Gen. Taylor has acquired has brought many of the loco presses to the penitential seat and to humble contrition for the fun they poked at Gen. Scott for his "hasty plate of soup." They wish now to cast all remembrance of what they then said and if possible to make him more popular than ever. The loco press is willing to cry a man down, or crack him up, just as will best answer their party ends.

PRESIDENT POLK NOT A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.—Mr. Polk made a speech at the Baltimore Exchange on Tuesday, in which he declared his intention not to be a candidate for re-election under any circumstances and that he was desirous of retiring to private life.

☞ Mr. Secretary Buchanan has left Washington, with a view of joining the President in his eastern tour. Judge Mason, Secretary of the Navy, will fill Mr. Buchanan's place *ad interim*.

HENRY BRINKERHALL has been re-nominated for the Legislature by the Whigs of Blair Co.

Gen. Irvin's Prospects.

During a recent tour through parts of Lycoming, Tioga, and Bedford counties, says the editor of the Millenian, we made particular inquiries in relation to the prospects of Gen. Irvin for the Gubernatorial chair, and were astonished to learn the unanimity that prevailed every where in his favor. Many persons that supported Mr. Shunk at the last election have determined to cast their votes for Gen. Irvin at the next, and have no hesitency in declaring it. They had been warm friends of Mr. Muhlenburg, and from the way the friends of that gentleman have been served by Mr. Shunk, they have good reason for opposing his election, and they will do it. That Gen. Irvin will be our next Governor *there is no doubt*, notwithstanding he has been published as a horse jockey, a man that cheated his hands, an aristocrat, &c., by some of his opponents, which will not injure his election in the least, as he is too well known throughout the State.

Horrible Political Sin!

The Bucks county Intelligencer says, the Locofoco Editors having been convicted of a gross libel and falsehood, in asserting that Gen. Irvin voted to lay a tax on tea and coffee, have been searching the records of Congress for some other outrage upon liberty perpetrated by the Whig candidate, and have come to the conclusion that he has been guilty of the "political sin" of "voting against the extension of free suffrage," "not indeed in a direct vote," they admit, "but in a manner equally efficacious." It happened they say, during the 27th Congress, and after this wise. A bill was before the House, which provided among other things, that all free white male citizens of the town of Alexandria, who have resided there one year shall have a right to vote. A motion was made that the bill lie upon the table, and they say that Gen. Irvin voted with the majority, in the affirmative! Awful!

This horrible "political sin" is urged as an objection against Gen. Irvin, by the men that laud the "democracy" of Virginia who withhold political privileges from poor men, and allow landholders to vote in as many different counties as they may own land in. Remarkable consistency! And the same men advocate the re-election of Gov. Shunk, who by his veto, has said that the people shall not elect their Prosecuting Attorneys.

CLIPPINGS.

A PRESS DESTROYED BY A MOB.—The establishment of the "Democratic Press," at Stroudsburg, Pa., in consequence of some libellous articles reflecting on the private character of a number of families, (a continuation of which was promised in succeeding numbers,) was one day last week, demolished by an enraged populace. The indignation of the people was such that they threw the types, fixtures, &c., into the middle of the street and there burned them up in the open face of day. Two individuals connected with the concern had previously been arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $1000 each, to answer a charge of libel.

By a list of appointments made by the President since the adjournment of Congress, it appears that forty-one captains are from the slave States, to fifteen from the free; twenty-three first lieutenants from slave States to eight from the free; fifty-seven second lieutenants from slave States, to thirty two from the free.

The (New School) General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has addressed letters to the Churches in Ireland and Scotland, in reply to their remonstrance against the countenance given by it to slavery, stating that it does not deem further communications on that topic necessary.

Under the title of "Presbyterian church in America," a new Church was founded in Cincinati a few weeks ago, which adhere to the old standards, but resolves that slaveholders and the advocates of slavery cannot be received into its communion.

It should be extensively promulgated, as a caution to those persons, who suppose that stealing an umbrella is not felony, that a man was tried and convicted of the offence in Boston a few days since, and fined $3 and costs!

A colored woman, the wife of one of Ibrahim Pacha's guard at Cairo, has lately turned white, the black skin having entirely peeled off. The husband will probably sue for a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of color.

The New Orleans Southerner states that there is good reason to believe that Gen. Taylor will return to the United states in about a month, on a temporary leave of absence.

Rev. Mr. Towne, of Boston, has been elected pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Washington, vacated by the appointment of Rev. Mr. Sprole to the Chaplaincy at West Point.

☞ Mr. Polk in his speech at Baltimore, said he would not again be a candidate for the office which he now holds. This is the first evidence Mr. Polk has given of a real desire to carry out the will of the people.

Lieut. Evans (son of Hon. George Evans, of Maine,) is highly lauded for his gallant conduct in the battle of Buena Vista. He is a "Mexican Whig"—alias a Whig in Mexico.

WHAT A DAY MAY BRING FORTH.—On the 1st inst. Mrs. Margaret Day, wife of Geo. W. Day, of Bucks Co., Pa., was safely delivered of four children, three girls and a boy.

A clergyman who had been accused of preaching a long sermon, excused himself on the ground that the church was a large one.

The Pottsville Gazette says that Michael Shay has just been convicted at Orwigsburg, of the murder of John Reese, in December last.

Wilkinson, who poisoned the wedding party in Texas, not long since, has been hanged in due form by the people under the Lynch code.

The negros of Col. M'Queen, of Montgomery county, Alabama have sent twenty-five dollars to Mobile, in aid of the Irish fund.

It has been ascertained that "Mexican Whigs" means nothing more nor less than "Whigs fighting against Santa Anna in Mexico.

It is said that many of the large speculators in New York will be ruined by the recent decline in breadstuffs.

The celebrated Mormon Temple, at Nauvoo, has been purchased by a committee of the Catholic church for $75,000.

Col. Wynkoop, of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, has been appointed Governor of Perote.

Hon. Philip Francis Thomas has been nominated for Governor of Maryland, by the loco foco State Convention.

The examination of the West Point Academy has terminated, and is said to have been highly satisfactory to the visiters.

Local Matters.

Death of Mr. Kennedy.

It is with the most painful feelings we record the death of JAMES H. KENNEDY, Esq. of Hagerstown, Md. which occurred suddenly at Winrott's Hotel, in this Borough, on Friday morning last. Under the severe injuries he received in the recent disgraceful riot, Mr. Kennedy has been detained here, confined to his room, patiently awaiting the tedious process of recovery. We learn that the evening before his death he was apparently well and in good spirits, and conversed cheerfully with his family and acquaintances. The next morning between three and four o'clock, he awoke and alarmed his family, complaining of a difficulty of breathing. Dr. Mahon, one of his physicians, (Dr. Myers being absent) was sent for and was promptly in attendance, but medical relief was unavailing. In a very short time he had ceased to breathe.

Of the particular cause of his sudden death no opinion could be formed without a *post mortem* examination, which we learn was contemplated upon the arrival of the body in Hagerstown.

The intelligence of the sudden death of this estimable gentleman fell upon our community with startling effect, and excited a profound feeling of sorrow, which pervaded all classes. Upon learning that his body was to be taken in the morning train of cars to Hagerstown, a large number of our citizens met at the Court House, and formed in procession to attend the removal of his remains, which they accompanied to the extremity of the town. In the evening another meeting was held, to give further expression to the feelings of the community, the proceedings of which will be found subjoined, and to which we invite attention.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

On Friday morning, upon the announcement of the death of Mr. JAMES H. KENNEDY, the citizens of the town assembled at the Court House, and being informed that the body of the deceased was about to be removed to Hagerstown, Md. his late residence, they resolved, as a mark of respect, to be present in procession at the removal of the body, and to meet again in the evening, at 8 o'clock, for further consideration of the subject. The meeting then adjourned to attend the remains of the deceased, in their removal from town.

In the evening, in pursuance of adjournment, a crowded and most respectable assemblage of our citizens took place in Education Hall, which was organized by the appointment of the following officers, viz:

President.—WM. IRVINE, Esq.

Vice Presidents.—George A. Lyon, Esq. George Keller; John Noble, George Beetem, Reineck Angney, John Rheads, Chas. Ogilby. Andrew Blair, George McReely, Richard Parker, Wm. S. Cobean, Samuel Elliott, Peter Weibly, John B. Parker, William Graham, William Baker, Isaac Todd, Geo. Ege, Wm. M. Porter and Jacob Zug.

Secretary.—E. Beatty.

The object of the meeting was stated by WM. H. MILLER, Esq. in a few pertinent remarks, who moved the appointment of a Committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. The motion was seconded by FREDERICK WATTS, Esq. accompanied by a brief address, in which he alluded in warmly eulogistic terms to the character and personal worth of the deceased, and the desire felt by this community to express its sincere condolence with the family of the deceased, and its profound sorrow for the death of Mr. Kennedy under circumstances of so peculiar and lamentable a character. The Chair appointed W. H. Miller, Frederick Watts, W. M. Henderson, Esqrs. said committee, who after retiring for the purpose reported the following:

Resolved, That we regard the death of Mr. JAMES H. KENNEDY, as a public and private calamity;—public, because a citizen has been lost whose life was an ornament, and whose character was a valuable example of a good man,—private, because the loss of a husband so beloved, of a father so kind, and of a friend so sincere, is a bereavement and source of sorrow to many hearts. And we regret it the more because his untimely death has been in some measure connected with the acts of a lawless mob, disgraceful to our town.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow, the orphan children and many friends of the deceased, our deepest and most heart felt sympathy; hoping that "our Father in Heaven" will be to them more than what they have lost;—that in Him they will find a steadfast and enduring friend, to protect them and provide for all their wants, and in whose presence they shall at last have a happy re-union with him who has gone but a little before them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be communicated to the friends of the deceased and published in all the papers of Carlisle and Hagerstown.

After other addresses by J. ELLIS BONHAM and L. TODD, Esqrs. who united in deploring the sudden death of Mr. Kennedy, and speaking in warm terms of his character, the meeting on motion adjourned.

(Signed by the Officers.)

"POLK AND HIS GENERALS."—The Vicksburg Whig says, that this new work will shortly appear. The principal "Generals" sketched are Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Thomas Hart Benton, and Gideon Pillow.—The Whig predicts for it an immense run!

☞ SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—Exhausted by the heats of Summer, the vital functions at this season of the year are seldom performed with the vigor and regularity necessary to perfect health. The secretive organs but lazily fulfil their duty; the digestive powers become relaxed, while the surface of the body but imperfect to exhales the waste water which should pass off the pores, and the excretory organs do not act with their accustomed vigor. The consequences are cutaneous eruptions, running sores, glandular swellings, a morbid condition of the liver, dyspepsia, &c. In some cases one of these results in others all of them ensue. To effect a cure it is necessary that the stomach be invigorated, the fluids purified, the circulation regulated, the absorbents stimulated to a healthy action, and the pores opened. The tonic, anti-septic, and slightly aperient properties of this preparation, render it peculiarly adapted to these purposes. By its renovating influence a new impetus is imparted to the whole physical machinery, and Nature is enabled to shake off the elements of disease which, accumulating during the hot summer, now begin to develop themselves in various dangerous and painful forms.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS Druggists, 100 Fulton street New York.

Sold also by S. ELLIOTT, in Carlisle and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle. Six bottles of five dollars.

For the Herald and Expositor.

MR. BEATTY:—I was somewhat surprised in looking over the Democrat to find it contain an article like the one headed "Opponents of the War." With your permission I shall proceed to notice some of the charges prefered against the Whig party in the article, and show the misrepresentations contained therein.

The editors of that paper thus commence their denunciations against the "Opponents of the War."

"The shifts which the Whigs have taken in reference to the war with Mexico, displays the wantoness of that party, and the petty quibbles which factions will resort to in their desperation to appropriate the spoils of office."

The "Opponents of the War" have always contended that it was brought about in an unconstitutional manner; that it arose from the ignorance or guilt of the President in ordering General Taylor from Corpus Christi into a *disputed territory*; but since the war has been commenced, they have urged the "vigorous prosecution" of it, so as to bring it to a speedy conclusion, while the administration although it has frequently proclaimed its intention of carrying it on in this manner, has utterly failed in its promises, and although, the President had the power to call out fifty thousand volunteers, and enlisten regiments, yet General Scott has short of eight thousand men in the very heart of the enemy's country, crippled in his resources, unable to follow up the advantages gained by his great victories—while General Taylor is compelled to remain inactive for want of a sufficient force.

These charges the Whigs contend are facts, and in place of their "displaying the wantoness of that party, and the petty quibbles which factions will resort to in their desperation to appropriate the spoils of office"—thereby robbing the Loco Foco's of the plunder—they show their love of country and their contempt for the feebleness of our own rulers. The Whigs have time and again noticed the lack of energy in the departments of Washington, and are not *afraid* in this country—where all have a right to express themselves—to denounce an administration which is false to the trust committed to it. He is a traitor to the principles of our government who would try to letter the freedom of speech.

The writer further remarks:—"At first their cry was that war would ensue as a consequence of Texas annexation. Wonderful sagacity, which foresaw war with Texas and the United States combined, when for nine years Mexico had proclaimed to the world by her own acts that she could not subdue Texas alone." The Whigs *did* predict that war would follow the annexation of Texas, and to the regret of the Christian world their predictions have been verified. Henry Clay, in his celebrated Raleigh letter, says—"of that consequence (war with Mexico) there cannot be a doubt.—Annexation, and War with Mexico are identical," and had the views of that truly great man been carried out, instead of the ruinous ones adopted by Polk, the present calamity would not have occurred to disgrace civilization, and to squander the revenues of the government.

But again:—"Texas had ports of entry beyond that stream (the Neuces) for more than seven years, and representatives of that district sat by their (the whigs) side in the halls of our Congress." I think, Mr. Editor, we have reason to exclaim in the language of the editor, "Wonderful Sagacity," when the writer of that article discovers and makes known that because, forsooth, Texas *claimed* to the Rio Grande and sends representatives from the portion of the country lying between that river and the Neuces, the boundary is fixed notwithstanding the *claims* of Mexico. The writer really has introduced a new system of settling boundaries, and the President should have known of this before he settled the Oregon question.

The writer continuing, observes—"Whilst Mexico proclaims from the capitol of that nation, that all of Texas to the Sabine must be resigned, and issues orders to her army commanders to subdue it, her allies in *this* country, who ever see their country in the wrong, stepped to her defence and exact themselves a new boundary for her &c." Who the writer means by the allies in this country, I am at a loss to determine, unless he considers the only particular friends the Mexicans have in the United States, are James K. Polk & Co. The gentleman must certainly refer to the persons who had the *power* of sending "their friends" Santa Anna, Almonte & Co. into Mexico to carry on the war against us! The new boundary referd to is, probably, the one which was planned by the administration on the editors celebrated principle of establishing "posts" and receiving "congressmen."

To notice every sentence, which full of this kind of reasoning, well suited to the purpose for which it was written, would occupy too much room and I, therefore, must confine myself to the most prominent points in consideration. Passing on we find the following:

"Look at them, they dare not refuse to support the war. Congressmen and senators from Webster to Gentry denounce the war as a President's war, as unjust, unholy, as ignoble, as degrading, &c., yet when it comes to a *vote*, they respond *aye*, as *promptly as any Democrat* in Congress."

The writer then goes on to say "that if their words be true their acts belie them, and if in their acts they are sincere; their words, then, bespeak them false." Thus the editor admits—he could not in truth deny it—that Whigs *did* vote for men and money to carry on the war; that although opposed to it, they are unwilling to throw *any* obstacle in the way of the administration, and have granted whatever was asked. They did not imagine that after all the bursts of patriotism of the Loco Focos; after all the blow about the vigorous prosecution of the war; after all the denunciations of the whigs as traitors, and the *assertions* that they were allies of the Mexicans—that this same professedly "Democratic" administration would be the very ones who would favor the enemy—as they have done—by so long *withholding* supplies of men and money from Generals Scott and Taylor. The whigs have not been inconsistent on the subject of the present war.

The writer, imitating his master, talks a great deal of giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy; but neglects to bring forward his specifications, he knows the charge is untrue in every particular; he knows that the whigs have voted supplies of men and money, and urged the "vigorous prosecution" of the war; indeed, he admits it, but yet asserts that opposing the *grounds* upon which the war was commenced, and the *manner* of conducting it, is giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." One thing is certain the war turns out to be not a "comfort" to President Polk.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Relations with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, June 21,

In a few words, I will give you everything that is authentic in regard to a prospect of a speedy peace with Mexico.

Col. Sower took out with him instructions to Gen. Scott, to this effect—that he was to organize or aid in the organization of a Government *de facto* in the City of Mexico, and make with it a treaty, according to certain terms. This messenger was cut off and his message arrested. But the same instructions have gone through other channels.

There is no doubt that Gen. Scott will find means to make such a treaty, and with a temporary and revolutionary power. But, still, Mexico is not a party to it, and we may expect that one of its stipulations will be that the American forces shall be retained in Mexico, for the protection of the peace party and peace government.

A DISAGREEABLE JOKE.—The N. Y. Sun says that a lady residing in Portland, Maine, expecting a large company to tea, sent for a quantity of cream of tartar to raise her biscuits. By mistake *tartar emetic* was got. The biscuits were beautifully light, and the guests ate heartily, one lady exclaimed there "never was anything so nice." The meal was hardly over when the emetic began to work, and gentlemen and ladies fell to vomiting with might and main. One of the gents, a very fat man, imagining he was poisoned, sent for a doctor, but before that functionary arrived the medicine had taken a severe course, leaving the patient in as bad a condition as a cleanly person could well imagine. The cause of the *vomito* was soon discovered, and the party signed a total abstinence from hot biscuit pledge for six months.

ALL TATTERED AND TORN.—A portion of the Ohio volunteers have reached N. Orleans from Mexico. The Cincinati Commercial, noticing the arrival of one of them in that city, adds: "That the boys, when they arrived at New Orleans, presented the appearance of tattered, unshorn beggars—some without coats, some without shirts, some shoeless, and all grotesquely rugged. He had but one shoe, a one-sleeved jacket, and a bit of a shirt.

Col. Winston who shot down Dr. Perry at the Post Office in Gainesville, Ala., lately, has been discharged from custody. It was proved on the investigation that the deceased, who was the family physician, had pursued a regular systematic course, until he effected the seduction of Mrs. Winston. The evidence of the guilt of the parties was clear and conclusive.

A DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, as it is called, can be accounted for upon no other principle than from corrupt and stagnant humors in the venous circulation, which prevent the proper return of the vital fluid to the heart. The blood can have no more predilection for the head than for any other part; indeed its own specific gravity would give it a tendency to the extremities; but when the passages are choked up, and it becomes, as it were, prisoner in the head, no wonder there is a distention and swelling of the blood vessels, a pressure upon the brain, headache, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, insanity, apoplexy, and other dreadful results.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to prevent the above unpleasant complaints, because they expel from circulation those very humors which are the cause not only of all disordered motions of the blood, but of every malady incident to man. They alone aid and improve digestion, and therefore will most assuredly give health and vigor to the body, as well as prevent any evil consequences from what is termed a rush of blood to the head.

Beware of Sugar coated counterfeits. The only original and genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the signature of William Wright written with a pen on the top label of each box. None other is genuine, and to counterfeit this is forgery

Office and general depot, 169 Race st. Phila.

Sold in Carlisle by CHARLES OGILBY.

Philadelphia Market.

MONDAY EVENING, June 28.

There is a complete stagnation in the general market to-day, occasioned by the want of later dates from Europe, several steamers being now, nearly due, and the intense heat of the last few days also operates unfavorably on business.

FLOUR—Still heavy, and without demand for export; Western is freely offered at $5 50, Penn'a generally held higher, and $5 62½ refused for a fair brand; we hear of no sales of either worthy of notice.

CORN MEAL—lower, and 3000 bbls. have been taken at $4 12½

WHEAT—No buyers in Market, and good reds offered at 145c.

CORN—2500 bushels Pennsylvania yellow sold at 91 a 92c weight.

WHISKEY—nominal at 30c.

BALTIMORE, June 28.

Dealers in Flour are holding off for further European intelligence before operating. Howard st. is offered at $5 50 without finding buyers. Good rec wheat might have been bought at 125; white corn at 81c, and yellow at 85c; rye was held at 80, and oats at 60c

MARRIED,

At the "Lodge," on Monday evening, the 28th inst, by the Rev. Wm. Herbert Norris, WILLIAM M. WATTS, Esq. of Pine Grove, Cumberland County, to ANNA MATILDA, only daughter of Hon. John Reed, of Carlisle.

At Harrisburg on Tuesday the 15 inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Mr. JOHN W. HENDEL of Carlisle to Miss ELIZABETH J. BRENIZER of Cumberland County.

In Mechanicsburg on the 25th of March last, by the Rev John G. Fritchey Mr. HENRY STAUFFER, of Lebanon Co, to Miss HARRIET MUTCH, of Cumberland Co.

On the 22d of April, by the same, Mr. JOHN REED to Miss LEAH COLER; both of York County.

On the 17th inst, by the same, Mr. JONAS HUNTSBERGER, to Miss ELIZABETH MYERS; both of York Co.

On the 6th inst, by the Rev. A. H. Kremer, Mr. JOHN DICE, to Miss JULIAN WEARY.

On the 24th inst. by the same, Mr. JONATHAN DAY, to Miss MARGARET A. HARTMAN, all of this County.

On the 29 inst by the Rev. C. J. Newlin Mr. GROVE of Allen Tp. to Miss FETRO of Silver Spring Tp. both of this County.

DIED.

In York, on the 16th inst, MRS. ELIZABETH T. SPONSLER, consort of John Sponsler formerly of Carlisle, aged 56 years 1 month and 8 days.

In the city of New Orleans, on the 13th of June, last, after a severe illness, Lieut. FRANKLIN MEHAFFEY, U. S. A. late of this borough, and formerly of Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa. in the 26th year of his age.

Prepared as we were by previous intelligence for so sad an event as this, its announcement must nevertheless be to the hearts of numerous friends a melancholy and painful realization. But of the bitterer anguish, the intensity of grief, into which it must plunge a devoted family circle, we may not attemp