dont'y yet agien colle sorge

Intal neil antews

Cards.

DOCTOR GEO. WILLIS FOULKE Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.)

Philadelphia.)

RESPECTFULLY offers to the public his problem, Surgery, and Midwifery.

OFFICE a theoresidence of his father in S. Carliele, April 7, 1847.

രു DR. JOHN J. MYERS AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE and BWELLING to the two story brick house advanting his Drug Store, on West Rouse adjoin

April 14, 1847. DOCTOR AD LUPPE

Homocopathic Physician. OFFICE: Main street, in the house for corly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman. Carlisle, April 9, 1846.

DR 1. C. LOOMIS CENTIAT.

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plingging, Sc., br will restore the loss of them, by inserting Articial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full lett. a Police on Pittstreet, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. Ur. Loomis will be absent from Carticle the letting days, in each month. tisle the lasttend ays, in each month.

June 11, 1846.

joseph knox, ATTORNEY ATLAW

Pittsburg, Pa, HAS returned from Carlisle, to the practice of his profession in Pittsburg, Allegheny tounty, Pa. - Feb. 10, 1847

S. DUNLAP ADAIR. Attorney at Law. OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few door below J. H. Grabum, Esq.
July 16,1845.

James il. Smitel,

Attorney at Law. OFFICE with S. D. Adair, Eaq., in Graham's new building, opposit, the Post Office.
March 31, 1847.

CARSON C. MOORE. Attorney at Law.

OFFICE in the rear of the CourtHouse, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster, dec'd

思。 A. LAMBERTON; Autorney at Law, HARRISBURG, PA.

April 28, 1848.-1y. Justice of the Peace and Scrivener

OFFICE in South Hunover Street, opposite the Post Office. Carlisle, April 28, 1847. SURVEYOR AND SORIVENER.

JOHN C. MITCHELL,

VILL be found at his Office in the rear of the
Court House, ready at all times—unless engaged
in the business of his profession—to make Surveys of lands, roads, etc. He will also prepare
deeds of conveyance and any other instrument of

writing. Carlisic, June 23, 1847. Plainfield Classical Academy, Four miles west of Carlisle, between the Nev ville State Road and Cumberland

ville State Road and Cumberland
Valley Rail Road.

HE third seasion (five menths) will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 1st, 1847.

The stumber of students is limited, and worve effort, made to secure their moral and mental improvement, as well as their comfort and health. During the past year upwards of forty students, have, been connected with the factitudes.

institution. Che studies ombrace all that are, requisite for College or any business or profession.— Every effort will be made to secure a continu Every offort will be made to secure a continuance of patronage from the friends of education References, Terms, &c., made known by plication personally, or by letter addressed R, K. BURNS.

His subjection respectfully announces to this friends and the public generally that these taken the well known Tavern Stand

it ligs taken the well known Tayern Stand
by the corner of Scattle. Hanover
in the and Pomfret Sts:;

"thingsty kept by Mr. Andrew Roberts, where
he, will endeaver to serve those who may call
pon him in the most satisfactory manner.

"I the pose is pleasantly situated, and its fur
it has been became the serve those with make the serve the serve

Poetry.

From the New Miscellany.

THE WIDOW'S CARE. A TRUE STORY.

In good New England, long ago, An odd old parson dwelt. Whose happy tace reflected well The kindliness he felt.

One freezing day in winter time, He left this cheerful fire, To call upon his parishioners, And of their weal inquire.

At supper-time the purson stood

Beside a cottage chory:

Where, comforting a widow's heart,

He off had been before.

The widow's face was lit with smile To see the welcome guest,
Who kissed the children hearthy,
And set him down to rest.

The meagre fire, of brush and chips, And clustered close the children drew, To let him warm his feet.

With words of peace and Christian hope He cheared the widow's lient; And led her by his sympathy, Her. troubles to impart.

He asked her, whether she had flour?
And trow her apples stood?
If her pointoes insted well?
And if she wanted wood?

And thus, at last, he learned with pain, How few were her supplies; And inwardly he then resolved To give her a surprise.

Within a pan before the fire,
There stood a Jonny cake;
And cagerly the children watched
To see it slowly bake.

With carnestness the parson talked, And as the cake grew brown, He absently broke off the crust, And calmly ate it down.

With anxious eyes, the children saw Their suppor disappear. And every hungry little the Was filled with restless fear.

At last lie rose to take his leave, When all the cake was gone, And strong abspicions crossed his mind And strong Puspicions crossed I Of what he must have done.

He smiled, and to the children said,
"That cake was very fine;
Since I your supper have enjoyed,
I hope you'll relish mine."

The parson quickly reached his hame;
He found the table spread
"With tea and tonst, and chickens broiled,
And rolls of snowy bread.

He caught a basket in the hall, And calling for his wife, They packed the smoking suppor in As it they worked for life.

A trusty man the basket bore:
The children heard him kneck,
And hurried to untatch the door,
An eagre little flock.

And soon, around their hearty meal, They sat with noisy gloe; For never did their eyes before So grand a supper sec.

Among his rich parishoners That night the parson went, And asked them how the Lord had blessed The labor they had spent.

They told him of their loaded barns, Their stores of grain and wood; He told them of the widow poor, ln/syant of fire and wood.

The honest farmers' hearts were touched; Before another night, With comforts sent by nameless friends, The widow's heart was light

And fervently she thanked the Lord, From whom her blessings came; And taught her children in their prayers, To liep the parson's name T. S. S.

Politienl.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,

At the Mass Meeting in Lexington, Ky., of Saturday, Nov. 13, 1847.

intercharge is dark and groomy unsettled "Free Trade and Sailors Rights," against the and uncertain, like the condition of our country, in regard to the unnatural war with power on the ocean. The justice of British power on the ocean. The justice of war, far. from being denied or controverted, was admixed by the Federal party, which only pecially as to the consequences which its Being deliberately, and constitutionally declarations may be in a consideration of policy.—

Being deliberately, and constitutionally declarations of policy.—

and of desolution, endures long after its thunders are hushed in peace. War, unhinges society, disturbs its peaceful and regular industry, and scatters poisonous seeds of disease and immorality, which continue to germinate and diffuse their-baneful influence long dalter, it has ceased, Dazzling by its gliller, pomp and pageantry, it begels a spirit of wild allyentere and romantic enter-prize, and often disqualifies those who emback in it, after ther return from the bloody

fields of battle, from engaging in the indus-trious and peaceful vocations of life. We are informed by a statement, which is apparently correct, that the number of our countrymen slain in this lamentable Mexican war, although it has yet been of only 18 months existence, is equal to one half of the whole American loss during the seven years war of the Revolution! And I venture to assert that the expenditure which it has occasioned, when it shall come to be fully as-certained and footed up, will be found to be more than half of the pecuniary cost of the war of our Independence. And this is the condition of the party whose arms have been every where and constantly victorious!

How did we unhappily get involved in this war? It was predicted as the conse-quence of the innexation of Texas to the Uited States. I If we had not Texas, we should have no war. The people were told that if to any State in the Union, without the contract told that the war between Texas and system of government, is the sole denository Mexico had not been terminated by a treaty of peace; that Mexico still claimed Texas as a revolted province; and that, if we received Texas in our Union, we took along with her, the war existing between her and Mexico.— And the Minister of Mexico formally unnon ced to the Government at Washington, that his nation would consider the annexation of Texas to the United States as producing a state of war. But all this was denied by the partizans of annexation. They insisted we should have no war, and even imputed to those who foretold it, sinister motives for

their groundless prediction.

But not withstanding a state of virtual war necessarily resulted from the fact of annexation of one of the belligerents to the United States, actual Lostlities might have been pro-bably averted by prudence, moderation and wise statesmanship. If General Taylor had been permitted to remain, where his own good sense prompted him to remain, at the the point of Corpus Christi, and if a negotiation had been opened with Mexico, ma true spirit of amity and conciliation, war possibly might have been prevented. But instead of this pacific and moderate course, whilst Mr. Slidell was bending his way to Mexico, with his diplomatic credentials, General Taylor was ordered to transport his cannon, and to plant them. In a warlike attitude, opposite to Matamoras, on the east bank of the Rio Brava, within the very disputed territory, the adjustment of which was in be the object of Mr. Slidell's mission. What else could have transpired but a conflict of arms. Thus the war commenced, and the President, after having produced it, appealed to Congress, A bill was proposed to raise 50,000 volunteers, and in order to commit all

dent, after having produced it, appealed to Congress, A bill was proposed to raise 50, 000 volunteers, and in order to commit all who should vote for it a preamble was inserted falsely attributing the commencement of the war to the act of Mexico. I have no doubt of the patriotic motives of those who, after struggling to divest the bill of that flashing the content of the present war, to proclaim the objects for which it was commenced or has been since proceed on the present war, to proclaim the objects for which it was commenced or has been since proceed; and in cases of such omission.

The exceptionable conduct of the Federal poses a war shall be commenced or confinparty, during the last British War, has excited influence in the present war, and prevented a just discrimination between the two wars. That was a war with Great Britain, the act of Congress by

Saturday, Nov. 13, 1847.

After the organization of the meeting, Mr. Clay rose and addressed it substantially as follows:

Latics and Gentlement

The day is dark and gloomy, unsettled and uncertain, like the condition of our country, in regard to the unnatural war with.

In that it ought to be declared. A leading, and purely of delence, rendered it necessary perhaps the most influential member of his Congress should particularize, in the act the specific objects for which it was proclaimed. The way is dark and gloomy, unsettled and uncertain, like the condition of our country, in regard to the unnatural war with.

solely in a single functionary of the government 3

A declaration of war is the highest and most awitid exercise of sovereignty. The Convention which framed our federal constitution, had learned from the pages of history that it had been often and greatly abused. It had seen that war had often been commenced that war had often been commenced that war had often been commenced to the commenced of the comme menced upon the most frifting pretekts; that it had been frequently waged to establish or exclude a dynasty; to snalch a crown from the head of one potentate and place it upon the head of another; that it had often been prosecuted to promote alien and other linte rests than those of the nation whose chief had proclaimed it, as in the case of English wats for Hanoverian interests, and, in short, that such a vast and tremendous power ought not to be confided to the perilous ex-

ought not to be confided to the perilous exercise of one single man. The Convention, therefore, resolved to guard the war making power against those great abuses, of which, in the hands of a monarch it was so susceptible. And the security, against those abuses, which its wisdom devised, was to yes the war making power in the Congress of the United States, being the immediate representatives of the people and the States. So apprehensive and jealcus was the Convention of its abuses in any other hands, that it interdicted the exercise of the power to any State in the Union, without the con-

of that tremendous power.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have hower to declare way, and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces.— Thus we perceive that the principal power, in regard to the war, with all its auxiliary attendants, is granted to Congress. Whenever called upon to determine upon the solemn question of peace and war, Congress must consider and deliberate and decide upon the motives, objects and causes of the war. And, if a war be commenced without my previous declaration of its objects, as in the case of the existing war with Mexico, Congress must necessarily possess the authority, at any time, to declare for what purposes it shall be further prosecuted. If we suppose Congress does not possess the con-trolling authority attributed to it; if it be

erned by an absolute Czar, Emperor, or

King?, grant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. But I must say that no earthly consideration would have ever tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill, with a palpable foliation of the interior of the national force decide upon the objects, to the attainment of which that force simil be applied. But whenever Congress shall think proper to declare, by some authentic act, for what purchase a very shall be completed or could be considered. of National detence, required for the vindi-cation of the National rights and honor, and demanded by the indignant voice of the peo-ple. President Madison, himself, I know, at first reluctiantly and with great doubt and hesitation, brought himself to the conviction that it ought to be declared. A leading, and

ercise; that the natural and ordinary term from being denied or controverted, was admitted by the Federal party, which only therefore that the President and Senate must possess the power to decide what stipulations nd conditions shall enter into such a treaty red, it was, I think, their duty to give it he more true that the President and the inverse it is under these circumstances, I present them did not. They continued to appose without limitation, than that Congress possible without limitation, than that Congress possible to ments, to deny the power of the General striction. These two powers then one the mark to be so interpreted as to reconcile the one than the power of the horner than the power of the solutions.

monly called reciprocity treaties concluded under all the Presidents, from Mr. Madison to Mr. Van Buren, inclusive. And, with regard to commercial treaties, negotiated with the sanction of prior acts of Congress, where they contained either appropriations or were in conflict with innepealed statutes it has been ever held as the republican doc trine from Mr. Jay's treaty down to the present time, that the passage of acts of Con-gress was necessary to secure the execution of those treaties. If in the matter of Foreigh Commerce, in respect to which the power vested in Congress to regulate it and the treaty making power may be regarded as concurrent; Congress can previously decide the objects to which negotiation shall be applied, how much stronger is the case of war; the power to declare which is confided

war; the power to dectare which is confidence cardisively to Congress?

I conclude therefore, Mr. President and fellow-citizens, with entire confidence; that Congress has the right, either at the begincongess has the right, either at the begin-ning, or during the prosecution of any war, to decide the objects and purposes for which it was proclaimed, or for which it ought to be continued. And I think it is the duty of be continued. And I think it is the duty of Congress, by some deliberate and authentic act, to declare for what objects the present war shall be longer prosecuted. I suppose the President would not hesitate to regulate his conduct by the pronounced will of Congress, and to employ the force and the diplomatic power of the nation to execute that will. But, if the President should decline or refuse to do so, and, in contempt of the suppreme authority of Congress, should persevere in waging the war, for other objects than those proclaimed by Congress, then it would be the imperative duty of that body to vindicate its authority by the most stringent and effectual and appropriate measures. ent and effectual and appropriate measures. And, if, on the contrary, the enemy should refuse to conclude a treaty, containing stipulations securing the objects, designated by Congress, it would become the duty of the whole government to prosecute the war, with all the national energy, until those objects were attained by a treaty of peace. There can be no insuperable difficulty in Congress
making such an authorative declaration.—
Let it resolve simply, that the war shall, or
shall not be a war of conquest, and, it a war of conquest, what is to be conquied. Should of conquest, what is to be conqueen. Should a resolution pass, disclaiming the design of conquest, peace would follow in less than sixty days, if the President would conform to his constitutional duty.

to his constitutional duty.

Here fellow citizens, I might pause, having indicated a mode by which the nation, through its accredited and legitimate representatives in Congress, can announce for what purposes and objects this war shall be longer prosecuted, and can thus let the whole people of the United States know for what end their blood is to be further shed, and their treasures further spreaded instead instead. and their treasures further expended, instead of the knowledge of it being locked up and concealed in the bosom of one manconcealed in the bosom of one man. We should no longer perceive the objects of the war varying, from time to time, according to the changing opinions of the Chiel Magistate charged with its prosecution. But I do not think it right to stop here. It is the privilege of the people, in their primitive assem blies, and of every private man, however, humble, to express an opinion in regard to the purposes for which the war should be continued, and such an expression will recontinued, and such an expression will re-ceive just so much consideration and consequence as it is entitled to, and no more.

the dangers and misfortunes which could be-fal this nation, I should regard that of its becoming a warlike and conquering power the most direful and fatal. History tells the mountful tale of conquering nations and conquerors. The three most celebrated conquerors, in the civilized world, were Alex. ging the revenue and resources of this coun-ander, Casar and Napoleon. The first al. ry for ages to come, in the form of an onerter overrunning a large portion of Asia, and sighing and lamenting that there were no more worlds to subdue, met a premature and ignoble death. His Lieutenants quarrelled of Mexico. For I take that nothing is more and warred with each other, as to the spoils of his victories, and finally lost them alt.— Cossir after conquering Gaul, returned with his triumphant legions to Rome, passed the Rubicon, won the battle of Pharsalia, trampled upon the liberties of his country, and expired by the patriot hand of Brutus. But omo ceased to be free. War and conquest had enervated and corrupted the masses. The spirit of true liberty was extinguished, and a long line of emperors succeeded, some of whom were the most execrable monsters that ever existed in a human form. And that ever existed in a human form. And liat most extraordinary man, perhaps in all listory, after subugating all continential Europe, occupying almost all its Capitals, seriously threatening according to Mr. Theirs, proud Albion itself, and decking the brows of various members of his family, with crowns to the total to be hold his own dear France itself in the discount of his engages, but was small and the serious of the superhead and the serious of his engages.

state of constant military subjection? But I suppose it to be impossible that those who favor, if there be any who favor the ar-nexation of Mexico to the United States, can hink that it ought to be governed by military sway. Certainly no votary of human liber-ty could deem it right that a violation should be perpetrated of the great principles of our own revolution, according to which, laws ought not to be enacted and taxes ought not ought not to be enacted and taxes ought not to be levied, without representation on the part of those who are to obey the one, and pay the other. Then Mexico is to participate in our councils and equally share in our legislation and government. But, suppose she would not voluntarily choose representatives to the national Congress, is our soldiery to follow the electors to the ballof-box, and by force to compel them at the point of the baryonet, to deposit their ballots! And how are the nine millions of Mexican people to be represented in the Congress of the United States of America and the Congress of the United States of the Republic of Mexico combined? Is every Mexican, without regard to color or caste, per capitum, to exercise the color or easte, per capitum, to exercise the elective franchise? How is the quota of representation between the two Republics to be fixed? Where is their seat of continous government to be established? And who can foresee or foretell, if Mexico, voluntarily or by lorge, wereto share in the government

ly or by lorce, wereto share in the government what would be the consequences to her or to us? Unprepared, as I lear her population yet is, for the practical enjoyment of self-government, and of habits, customs language laws and religion, so totally different from our own, we should present the revolting spectacle of a confused, distracted, and mottly government. We should have a Mexican Party, a Pacific Ocean Party, an Atlantic Party, in addition to the other Parties which exist or with which we are threaten which exist, or with which we are threatened, each striving to execute its own particular lar views and purposes, and reproaching the others with thwarting and disappointing them others with thwarting and disappointing them The Mexican representation, in Congress, would probably form a seperate and impenetrable corps, always ready to throw itself into the scale of any other-party, to advance and promote Mexican interests. Such a total of things could not long endure. Those state of things could not long endure. Those whom God and geography have pronounced should live asunder, could never be permanently and harmoniously united togother.

Do we want for our own happiness or greatness the addition of Mexico to the ex-

sting Union of our States? It our popula-

tion was too deese for our territory, and there was a difficulty in obtaining honorably the

means of subsistence, there might be some

means of subsistence, there might be some excuse for ar attempt to emange our dominions. But we have no such apology. We have already, in our aforious country, a vast and almost boundless territory. Beginning at the North, in the trozen regions of the British provinces, it stretches thousand of miles along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean and the Mexican Gull, until that almost reaches the tropics. It extends to the Pacific Ocean, borders on those groat inland sens, the Lakes which seperate us from the possession of G. Britain, and it embraces the great father of rivers, from its uppermost source to the Balize, and the still longer Missouri, from its mouth to the gorges of the Rucky Mountains. It comprehends the greatest variety of the richest soils, capable of almost all the sproductions of the earth, except ten and coffee, and the spices, and it includes every variety of climate the heart could wish or desire. land? Is it not the height of ingratitude to Him to seek, by war and conquest, includging in a spirit of rapacity, to acquire other lands, the homes and habitations of a large portion of his common children? If we pursue the objects of such a conquest, morigaaugment that debt, by the assumption of the sixty or seventy millions of the national debt of Mexico. For I take that nothing is more certain than that; if we obtain voluntarily of by conquest, a foreign nation we acquire it with all the encumbranches attached to it. In my humble opinion," we are now bound, in honor and morality, to pay the just debt of Texas. And we should be equally bound

by the same obligations to pay the debt of Mexico if it were annexed to the United any demand of indemnity for the expense of the war. And the rupture of that negoti-States.
Shall it be annexed to the United States? Does any considerate man believe it possible that two such immense countries, with territories of nearly equal extent, with pop-The distriction of the property of the propert ulations so inco gruous, so different in race, in language, in religion and in laws, could be blended together in one harmonious mass,

Irish and the English nations. Is there no Irish and the English nations. Is there no reason to appehend that it would become so between the people of the United States and those of Mexico, if they were united together? Why should we seek to interfere with them, in their mode of worship of a common Saviour? We believe that they are wrong associally in the exclusive, character. wrong especially in the exclusive character of their faith, and that we are right. They think that they one right and we are wrong. What other rule can there be than to leave the followers of each religion to their own

of the Papal See.

Of the Possessions which appertain to man in his collective or incividual condition, none in his collective or incividual condition, none should be preserved and cherished, with more sedulous and unremitting care, than that of insullied character. It is impossible to estimate it too highly, in society, when attacked to an individual; nor can it be exaggerated of too greatly magnified in a nation. Those who lose on are indifferent to it become just objects of soorn and contempt of come just objects of scorn and contempt. Of all the abominable transactions which sully the pages of history none exceed in enormi-ty that of the dismemberment and partition of Poland; by the three great Continental Powers—Russin, Austria and Prussia. Ages may pass away, and centuries round, but as human records endure all mankind will unhuman records endure all mankind will unite in execrating the rapacious and detestable deed. That was accomplished by overwhalming force, and the unfortunity existence of discensions and divisions in the bosom of Poland. Let a avoid-affixing to our

name and national character a similar, if not worse stigma. I am alraid that we do not new stand well in the opinion of other parts of obvistendom. Repudiation has brought upon us much reproach. All the nations, I apprehend, look upon us, in the presention of the present war, as being actuated by a spirif of rapacity, and an inordinate desire for territorial aggrandizement. Let us not forfeit altogether their good opinion. Let us command their applause by a noble exercise of forbearance and justice. In the elevated station which we held, we can safely afford to practise the Godlike virtues of moderation and magnanimity. The long series of glomanders and their brave armies, u nattended by a single reverse, justify us, without the teast danger of farnishing the national honor, in disinterestly holding out the olive branch of peace. We do not want the mines, the mountains, the morasses, and the sterile lands of Mexico. To her the loss of them would be handliating, and be a perpetual source of regret and montification. To us they might prove a fatal acquisition, produ-eing distraction, dissension, division, possi-bly disunion. Let therefore the integrity of the national existence and national territory of Mexico remain undisturbed. For one,

I desire to see no part of her territory torn from her by war. Some of our people have placed their Shall this war be prosecuted for the purpose of conquering and annexing Mexico, in all its boundless extent, to the United States?

I will not attribute to the President of the United States?

I will not attribute to the President of the United States?

I have been shocked and alarmed by manifestations of the subsistence of ten or twenty times out present population. Ought we not to be profoundly thankful to the Giver of not to be profoundly thankful to the Giver of all good-things for such a vast and bountiful.

Some of our people have placed their heart could wish or desire.

We have more than ten thousand millions of the Bay of San Francisco in Upper California. To us, as a great mainime Power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Meximate the heart could wish or desire.

We have more than ten thousand millions of the Bay of San Francisco in Upper California. To us, as a great mainime Power, it might prove to be of advantage hereafter in respect to our commercial and navigating interests. To Meximate the heart could wish or desire. If we can obtain it by a fair pu chase with a just equivalent, I should be happy to see it this acquired. As, whenever the war ceases, Mexico orghi to be required to pay the debts due our clinens, perhaps an equivalent for that Bay may be found in that debt, our Government assuming to pay the debts due our citizons whatever portion of it may be applied to that object. But it should form no motive in the prosecution of the war, which I would not continue a single hour for

the sake of that harbor.

But what it will be asked, shall we make peace without any indemnity for the expenses of the war? If the published documents in relations to the lafe negotiations between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners be true, and I have not seen-them-anywhere contradicted, the Executive properly waived ation was produced, by our Government in-sisting upon a session from Mexico, of the strip of mostly barren land between the Nucces and the Rio Bravo in New Mexico. which Mexico refused to make. So that we are now fighting, if not for the conquest of all Mexico, as intimated in some quarters, for that narrow strip, and for the barren provine of New Mexico, with its few miserable