Cards.

LUCCTOR GEO. WILLIS FOULKE

(Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.)

ESPECTFULLY offers to the publishes proLessional services in the practice of Medi-Resident services in the practice of Medi-sine, Surgery, and Midwifery. OFFICE a the residence of his father in 8. Hanover street, directly opposite Morrets' (late Surgerys) Horel and the Second Presbyterian

Carlisle, April 7, 1847.

் இத்துற் DR. JOHN J. MYERS RAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE and DW ELLING to the two story brick house additioning his Drug Store, on West, Main Street, April 14, 1847.

DOCTOR AD LUPPE, Homocopathic Physician. OFFRE: Main street, in the hor mrny aborpied by Dr. Fred, Ehrman. Carlisle, April 9, 1846.

DR I. C. LOOMIS SCENTIET.

VILL perform all operations upon the V reeth that are required for their preservation, suchas Scaling, Filing, Plugging, Sc., or will cestorethe loss of them, by inserting Arificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full tett. Politice on Physiceet, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel. of the Ratiroad Hotel.
N. B. D. Loomis will be absent from Carfisle the lightly days, in each month.
June 11, 1846.

joseph knok. ATTORNEY ATLAW Pittsburg, Pa.

AS returned from Carlisle, to the practice Feb. 10, 1847.

3. DUNLAP ADAIR, Attorney at Law. OFFICE in South Hannver street, a few doo helow J. H. Graham, Esq. July 16, 1845.

-James R. Smith,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE with S. D. Adair, Esq., in Graham's new building, opposit, the Post Office.

March 31, 1847.

CARSON C. MOORE. Attorney at Law, FICE in the rear of the Courffience, in the

room lately occupied by Dr. Posten, dec'd March 31, 1847. COTTE BILLAG A. A. CO Attorney at Law HARRISBURG, PA.

April 28, 1848,-1v. GEO: HREMING, Justice of the Peace and Scrivener. OFFICE in West Main Street, opposite

Carlisle, April 28, 1847. SURVEYOR AND SCRIVENER.

JOHN C. WITCHELL, Will be found at his Office in the rear of the Court House, ready at all times—unless engrged in the business of his profession—to make Surges of Lands, roads, etc. He will also prepare deeds of conveyance and any other instrument of writing. Carlisle, June 23, 1847.

Prainfield Classical Academy, ville State Road and Cumberland

Valley Ruil Road.

7 11E third session (five months) will comincome on MONDAY, Nov. 1st, 1847. The number of students is limited, and every 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

institution.

The studies embrace all that are requisite for Colldge or any business or profession.-Every effort will be made to secure a continu ance of patronage from the friends of education References, Terms, &c., made known by Aplication personally, or by letter nodressed R. K. BURNS.

O itober 6, 1847. _3md Morrett's Hotel!

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that has taken the well known Tavern Stand On the corner of South Hanover and Ponsfret Sts., formerly kept by Mr. Andrew Roberts, where he will endeaver to serve those who may call

pon him in the most satisfactory manner.— The house is pleasantly situated, and is far nished throughout with good bedding, and oth or inmiture, and his accommodations are such es will make it a convenient and desirable typping place. No exertions will be spared to make it agreeable in all its departments to hose who may favor him with a call. BOARDERS well be taken by the weck

month, or year, at the usual prices.
SAMUEL MORRET.
April 14, 1847. D. IP. DUALISIPINIS. FEERS his services to the public. Ha

F. E. M.S. Alls, services to the public. Harding, had several years experience withing frather, and having in his possession the values bla collection of papers made by him, he hope-by, care and punctuality to obtain a share os spublic patronage. Officially the public square, immediately in the rate of the Coore Roase. Carlinle, oct 21

DYEING & SCOURING. SHARR DRANGER NETUTIER STREET, near the College dyes Ladies and Gentlemon's apparel, all palors, and warrants all works, he satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully so sited.

Highland Plaids, &c. UST received, a further supply of Highland Plaids and Plaid Cashmeres, in great variety, by G. W. HILNER, Carlisle, November 19, 1847.

New Style Calicoes & Ginghams OW opening at the store of the subscriber, a great variety of new alf to Callones and Callones and GEQ.W. HITNER

Newpoter 10, 1817

MOALLISTERS All Healing Orithmen, just
Montaging of the property of the pro

EDSZERIADZERI FURNITURE ROOMS.

D. F. & A. C. FETTER,

OULD respectfully call the at tention of Housekeepers and the public tollre extensive stock of eplondid Farniture, including Sofus, Wardrobes, Centreand other Tables, Dressing and Plain Bureaus, and every variety of Cabinet-ware and Chairs, which they have just opened at their new rooms, on the corner of North Hanover and Lonther Streets, Carliele.

Louther Streets, Carlisle.

They are comfident that the superior finish of the workmanship, and elegance of style, in which their articles are got up, together with their JHEAPNESS, will recommend them to every person wanting Furniture. They have also made arrangements for manufacturing and keeping a constant supply of every article in their line, both plain and ornamental, elegant and useful, at prices which they cannot fail to sait purchasers. They would carnestly invite persons who are about to commence housekeeping to call and examine their present elegant stock, to which they will constantly make additions of the newest and most modern styles.

COFFINS made to order at the shortes no tice, for two and country at the shortes. Lice, for town and country.

April 21, 1847.

NEW AND CHEAP Family Grocery:

THE subscriber takes this method to inform THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, and the public in general that he has just opened in the house lately occupied by Dr John Armstrong and three doors east of J & D Rhoads' Warehouse a large and general assortment of Family Groceries, such as Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Chocolate and Spices of cycry description. Also, a large and well select

OUEENSWEEL, Willow-ware, Brush s, Buckets, &c. &c. To bacco of every description, from the common smoking tobacco, up to Woodward's best honey

smoking tobacco, up to Woodward's best honey Dew cavendish.

The piblic are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock before I uving elsewhere, as he flatters himself that he cannot fail to please them both in price and quality.

N. II.—His triends from the country w II find it to their advantage to give him a call; the store is coveniently situated, just a few steps from Mr Rhoads' tavern.

JOS. D. HALBERT. Garliste, June 2, 1847.

AFRESH ARRIVAL.

Dr. John J. Wyers

Has just returned from the city with a argument of Druss, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and PATENT MEDICINES, including at and VATENT MEDITINES, including all the sew preparations of the day, together with a general assortment of choice PERFUMES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., which makes his stock foll and couplete, all of which he will sell LOWER THAN EVER! Call and sell

CANAL AND RAIL ROLD LINE

Philadelphia , Baltimore, Pittsburg,

J. W. KERR, FORWARDING& COMMIS'N MERCHANT HARRISBURG, PA.

NFORMS his friends and the public, tha literal patronage exte during the past year, he has been encouroged to make more extensive arrangements for the ensuing season, and has added two new, larged and splendid Boats to his LINE, and will be fully prepared after the opening of the Canal of torward Produce and Merchandize of all kinds to and from Philadelphia, Bultimore, Pittsburg, &c., at the lowest rates of freight Agents for Boats,
Morsts, CARLISLE & GASKELL,

Messis. CARLISLE & GASKELL,
Race street Wharf, Philadelphia.
Messis. GIESE & SON,
No. 48 Commerce at. Whart, Baltimore.
Méssers. CLARK & THAW,
J.-MeFADDEN & CO,
Agents for Cars,
Messis. WUNDERLICH & GRIER,
No. 272 Markets & Philade.

No 272 Market st. Philada. Messrs. CHALORER & REYNOLDS. Messrs. CHALOKER & REYNOLDS,
No. 423 Market st. Philada
Messrs. SITER JAMES & Co.,
Broad street, Philadelphia
Pennsylvania and Chio Line, N at. Baltimore

New Supply.

Till subscriber has just returned from the with a lot of NEW GOODS, consisting part of the following articles:
Chamber, Plain Ginghams, Plaid Ginghams, Chambry, Plain Ginghams, Plaid Ginghams, New Style Calicoces, a large tot, White and brown 4-4 and 5-4 Sheetings, White and brown 4-4 and 5-4 Sheetings, Tickings and Checks. Also: 25 doz. Catton Hosiery, all kinds, 200 lbs. white and colored Cotton Yarn, Irish Linens, from 374 to 54,00, Plain Swiss, Book, Striped and Victoria Mus-ins.

White and Fancy Linens for Gentleman,
Snumer Cloth and Gashmaretts,
Cassimeres and Vestings, Carpets, &c., &c.
The above new articles united with the old winner make my stock complete. Call at the New Stor in North Hanover speet and examine
S. A. COYLE. White and Fancy Lineas for Gentlemen,

Carlisle, July 7, 1817. Superior Old Wines and Brandies,

R. M.Y. ERS. has just selected in the city an assortment of the most choice old Witos and Brandies, for medicinal and table purposes. Those purchasing may depend apon them as being pure. Also Champaign Port. Claret and other summer, wines. July 28, 1847.

20 Illy de Hame Sholdlers and Sides for sale, by Harrishurg, June 9, 1847.

CLOVE ANODYNE. OLUTE ARROLING.

AN immediate and perfect cire for that most exeruciating disease, the WHOTHEACHE is to be found at the Chemical Store.

SELLIOTT'S.

Dec. 30, 1840.

Freich Merinees.

A. Few pieces of superior French Merines.

A. Mode and other colors, now opening by
G. W. HITNER.

Carlisic, September 22: *847.2. The subscriber, has 3000 h. DRY YELLOW PINE BOARDS IT-2 high, for sails.

Curliste, Nov. 3, 1847.

In Philadelphia.

ಮೇ ಕ್ಷಾಂ ಪ್ರಾಥಾ ಪ್ರಾಥಾ ಕ್ಷಾಂ ಪ್ರಾಥಾ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಥಾ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಥಾ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಥಾ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ರ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ರ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ತ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ರ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರತ್ತ ಪ್ರತ್ಯ ಪ್ರ Gallery of Daguereotype Portraits and Family Groups, No. 140 Chesnut St., 3d door below Fifth St, PHILADELPHIA. (ADMISSION FREE.)

(ADMISSION FREE.)

THE pictures taken at this establishment are pronounced by artists and soientific men, unrivalled for doubt of tone and softness of light and shade, while they display all the artistic arrangement of the highest effort of the painter. Citizens or strangers visiting the Gallery, can have their Miniatures or Protraits taken in this unique style, and neatly set in Morocco cases, Gold Lockets or Breastpins &c, in a few minutes. We copy the following from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier:

AMERICAN SUPERIORITY. AMERICAN SUPERIORITY.

The public journals have at different periods announced, as a remarkable proof of the skill and proficience of American Artists, that Daguereotypes are now made in this city superior in every respect to those made in any of the European cities. The success of American artists, wa confirmed in a very gratifying and conclusive manner, by Mr. Barnum's publicity stating at the close of his Tem. Thumb exhibition in this city, that Mr. Root had made fifty-one good pictures with only a single failure. In addition to which Mr. R. has been furnished with the following conclusive certificate, signed it will the period ing conclusive certificate, signed it will be per-served by the parents of Tom Thumb, by Mr. Barnum, his teachers and secretary, all of whom were with him in Europe?

Barnum, his teachers and secretary, all of whom we're with him in Patrope?

PHILADELPHIA June 4 4847.

The Pauguereotype of Tom Thumb and his family, including his several teachers, foothasing driver, equipage &c. and his various costumes and characters, made by Mr. A. Root, &FIFTY-ONE in all) present a degree of accuracy and truthfulness to Nature, with a bold cliarm of outline, softness, expression, heavy and delicacy of finish and uniform brilliance that we have never seen equalled. They are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind wintersted by us either in this wountry or in London, Paris or any of the cities of Europe which we have visited. We take pleasure in hearing testimony to the courtesy and skill so uniformly manifested by Mr. Root, the eminently successful baguerreotypist.

Signed S. E. STRATTON (the Pather)

CYNT STRATTON (the Mother)

P. T. BARNUM

(Exhibitor of Tom Thumb in England and Ame-

P. T. BARNUM

(Exhibitor of Tom Thumb in England and America and Proprietor of the New York and Baltimers Museum.

W. W. WEBSTER (Secretary)

THEODORE CATLIN

(Advertiser and Secretary of Tom Thumb in Europe)

II. G. SHERMAN (his Preceptor)

This is certainly very striking testiniony in favor of American superiority, coming as it does from those who have examined specimens of the best productions in the art in most of the principle cities of Europe.

July 28 1847—6mo.

NEW IRON AND STLEL STORE.

rathe Subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign at d American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swede Norwegian, Cable and Common English Iron which how shoe and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; comotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Locamotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistored Sicel, from best stamps of Swedo Iron; Cast and Sheer Steel, &c. all of which they offer at the LOWEST rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replanshing their stocks.

before replenishing their stocks.

Also, Fig and Illeon from received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BRINK, Iron and Steel Merchants, 117 N. Water St. and 5. N. Del, Avenue, Phila

July 28, 1817-10 THE GREAT CENTRAL

CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE. Wholesale and Retail, No.284 Market street, 9th door above Eighth street, south side,

9th door above Eighth street, south side,
PHILAPELPHIA,
Comprises one of the largest and most beaut S.
ful assortments of tIATS, CAPS and MUFFS
in the Union, and of the latest and most approved styles, manufactured under the immediate superintendence of the subscriber, in the best masner, of prime materials, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices for cash.

The assortment embraces a splendid variety of Sitk, Moleskin, Beaver, Brush, Russta, Nutria and other HATS, of beautiful finish, and a complete stock of all kinks of Cloth, Glazed, Fer and Plash CAPS, of the most desirable patterns, togelfor with a supply of Muffs. Purs. patterne, together with a supply of Muffe, Furs,

Buffulo Robus &c.
Country Merchants and others are respect. fully invited to examine the stock, which they will find it to their advantage to do before purchasing, as it is his determination, having doptedahe Cash system, to sell for Cash only,

nid at the lowest prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, Jr.

Philapelphia, Dec. 1, 1847—6mo Jayne's Family Medicines AN I ditional supply of the above valuable Medernes, consisting of

ledeines, consisting of
Jayne's Expectorant,
Tonic Varmilinge,
Hair Tonic,
Sanctive Pills,
Carminstive Balsam,
Rescived and for sale by
S. ELLI

S. ELLIOTT. S. ELLIOTT.
Agent for Carlisle. July.7 . 847 Salt and Plaster.

200 Tons Pinster, 500 Sacks G. A. Salt.
50 Sacks Ashton fine do.
100 " Dairy do.
MILLER & FUNK.
Harrisburg, May 26 1847.—tf.

GROCERHIS. Bhis. White Sugar ; 50 do. Brown do. 10 Tierces Honey.

Alliseellaneons.

A Winter's Day. The following gem, going the rounds of the paper is from Quaries, an old English poet, whose work are about to be republished:

Our life is but a Winter's day,
Some only breakfast, and away it
Others to dinner stay, and are full fed

How the Yankees make a Living.

A writer in the Boston Recorder, who has lately travelled through Connectidut; thus describes the way in which the people gain a livelihood:---

· Begining in the north-western part of the Begining in the north-western part of the State—where, by the way, some of nature's true noblemen dwell—we find many turnaces smelting down iron ore of the best quality, from their own mines, making each from Jack, one warm day, fell in love; he had just two to three tons per deem, and each cause. two to three tons per diem, and each consu-ming at a single blast of eleven months a million bushels of charcoal. There is a shop manufacturing some of the most delicate and manuacturing some of the most delicate and best cuttery, and another making huge another sand chain cables for our navy, from 100 wrought at their own puddling furnaces. Fifteen miles eastward lies, a village of 1500 people, situated at the outlet of a splendid sheet of water, which, in its descent of 1500 feet, carries all needed machinery. Here the business is scythe making. Another town is famous for its brass kettles; an article made nowhere else in the nation;

and the trade of making which, it is said, was stolen from England. Had by are two contiguous towns, made etheoly populous even on the rugged hill-sides, and independently rich by the manufacture of brass clocks. deally rich by the manufacture of orass ctocks. These articles of the ordinary kind, costing from nine shiftings to two dollars, are sold over the world at an advance of 500 or 1,000 per cent.

Coming faither eastward into Bartford costs.

count, you lind a gaig of haids digging copper ore from the bowels of mother earth. Then you enter a town of 1900 Seople, supponed entirely by making axes. Following the Farmington river, and passing many establishments, you alight at a town of 1,500 inhabitants, right in the gorge, where the river in its dashing freaks, like a lover without ver in its dashing freaks, like a lover without eyes, instead of making its way easily and honestly down to New Haven, breaks, its way through the Talcott mountain for the purpose of making a union with the Connecticut. These people are Scotchmen, making annets. But this is only a parted the establishment; the remainder is located ten or fifteen miles northeast, where is found a community of 1800, from the same country,

and engaged in like business. Observe here in these two towns, are three Norwegian, Cable and Common. English Iron which they now have and are constaintly reciving from Europe direct. Also American con, consisting of Hoop, Band, Seroll, &c.—English, Russian and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron; from 316ths and upwards; Boiler and Flue Iron, Ilorse shoe and Nail Rode, Axle Iron, various sizes. ble to blot paper with, you enter a growing town where are made paper, cloth of differ-ent kinds, iron ware and card teeth; the last set to order, and in quantities sufficient to strengthen all the fibre which ever grew

on a sheep's back, or a cotton plantation.

Passing through the city of Haitlord, which our birds eye view seems to make only a ment for trafficking the workmanship of other and horest hands, you find a town of 3000 inhabitants, manufacturing various sorts of brass ware, to mention the names would be to write half the names of articles of a dware shop. Hooks an uticularized, enough to hook together all the ladics dresses in the land; beside those

of one half Queen Victoria's subjects.

But to return over the Connecticut river, or in our rapid fight we have already cross ed it twice, and in making our way into Tolland county we entered the region of wool-sinews, he not only "procured" a tumbler, land county we entered the region of woolen and cotton. And here at the outlet of a beautiful lake, rendered memorable by the Lafe of poor Sarah," who died on its banks, across that point which comes in close conyou must stop to see a village of 1200 peo-ple, grown up in the course of a dozen years, having some six or eight mills, making sat-the smothered laugh of Miss Emily not 'selinets and the nicest cassimere in the country. In other sections of the country are furnaces, otton and woolen mills, machine shops.&c. Here, too, is a town, and it is our own lear "Mantua." with four or five silk facto ries, where the greater part of our tailors ob-

tain their Italian sowing silk and thist. Here the screw abger was invented. But time will fail to speak of all. Hard by, in time will fail to speak of all. Hard by, in Windham county, in the valley of a single ers of fascination to drive it from his mind, stream, in the space of twenty miles are a least twelve cotton factory villages. In New London county is manufactured India rubber in a variety of forms. In Nor-

med me, made \$260,000 worth of paper per unnum. New London and Stonington are growing rich out of the whale fishery.—
Lynne, situated at the mouth of the Connection, furnishes sea captains for the London and Liverpool packets. and Liverpool packets, and seamen to man their yards. Sailing up that river, now filled with seines for shad, you pass a quar-body so as to get a glance on the floor. As led with seines for shad, you pass a quarry of free store. Then you enter a shop, a branch of a large establishment located in oranch of a large establishment located in Meriden, who monopolizes the whole business of mainfacturing ivory. Here you find ivory combs, plano lorte keys umbrella tips, dice and all kinds of orangueutal work made

of the elephants tusts.

Then you need not smile at a veritable establishment for making patent metands-employing thirty men. Next you will find a shop turning our axe helves; next a screw factory. Then you pass, on the bank of the river, another quarry, a rich vein of gneiss, splitting about as readily as chesnut imber-

Adventure of a Bashful "Lover."

The N. Y Spirit of the Times has some correspondents; so it has—humorous fellows who write for the fun it of and excite fun in others. And they succeed too, and with the aid of that tallest of Editors, the real PORTER, make the Spirit the "greatest paper out."
"One of "em" tells the adventures o oushful "lovyer" in a late number, as ful-

lows.

His name was DANPHULE we psed to call him "Jackass" for short. Heaven help me if he ever should see this story. I hope he don't take the 'Spirit' Ataong his many misfortunes—for he was cock-eyed, red-hair-ed, and knock-need—he numbered that in-convenient one of bashfulness; nevertheloss, he was fond of the ladies, although when graduated at College, and began to think he must seek the Ladies' society; he was getting to be a man, and it looked manfully to have a "penchant." So Jack fell in love with the sweelest, liveliest, most hoydenish girl in the square, but how to tell his love? would invariably bow to him, thinking he was endeavoring to catch their eye. He has lespised expressive eves ever since

At length Jack obtained an introduction through his sister, and with her he called mer parts (said pants being a decile tighter than the skin)—and a spoiless vest. The Journals of the day state as an item of information that the Thermometer ranged from 75 to 80 deg. Jack swears it was a hundred! As the hour gradually drew near, Jack found his courage and perspiration occing out to-gether, and he almost determined to pull off and stay a home. He concluded, however, he'd take a walk past the house and see how he felt. By the time he reached the nouse he firmly concluded not to go in, but seeing no signs of life there, he thought i seeing no signs of life there, he thought it probable that no one was "at home," and since he had proceeded so far he'd proceed further, and—leave his card. No soonen determined than concluded. In a reck ess moment he pulled the bell—the darned thing needn't make such a "cussed" noise. The door was opened as if by magic, and the servant girl politely, asked him to walk in. "Mi-s Emily was all alone in the parlor, and would be delighted to see him!" On Lord! here was a fix: "Go in a, dark parlor with a pretty girl all alone! It was too late to retreat, the girl had closed the door and was pointing the way into the parlor where "Miss Emily was sitting all alone." Benut penfectly convinced that no choice was left him, into the dark room he walked or rather sidled. All was perfect chaos to

or rather sidled. All was perfect chaos to his eyes for a moment; then from the decpess gloom came forth an angel voice bidding him welcome, and draw near." To obey the order was the work of a moment, as he supposed—but he little deamt of the ob-stacle Fate had thrown in his way. He knew full well the stream of Love had many ripples, but full grown snags entered not had placed exactly on his road to happiness. Over he went, and as the tailor had not-albut also a 'compound fracture' of the black pants aforesaid, said fracture extending all ting him forward any,' he at last succeeded in reaching a chair, and drawing his coat tails forward to prevent a disagreeable expose, sat hunself down with as much grach a beat would be expected to exhibit when requested to dance on needles. The young dy, who was almost sufficiently with laughter at the sad mishap of the bashful lover. and eventually succeeded so far as to induce him to make a remark. And on this rock ing rich out of the whale fishery—
e, stuated at the mouth of the Connectivity in the could not possibly get along without raising his hands and of course he must drop the could not possibly get along without raising his hands and of course he must drop the could not possibly get along without raising his hands and of course he must drop the could not possibly get along without raising his hands and of course he must drop the could not possibly get along without raising his hands and of course he must drop the be did so the tracture opened, and behold there lay as the lady supposed, her property, It was the work of an instant to seize the corner, and exclaim—'Here it is, sir;—you needn't trouble yourself. Raise a little, it's needn't trouble yourself. Ruise, a little, it's a mere mass of individuals without a govunder, you!! at the same time giving it a long pull. Also, the tail was now told—no caupe—nothing short of a special interposition of Providence could save his shirt. But we are to put up a Republican government: what should he do? Altother, a stronger pull, evincing on the part of the young lady, or army, and this is the government we are a praise worthy determination to obtain the lot freat with. How was a free mass of individuals without a government.

The President proposes to put down all the military chieffains in Mexico, and then we are to put up a. Republican government.

Out army, and this is the government we are considered as a praise worthy determination to obtain the lot free with the wind and and a praise worthy determination to obtain the lot free with the wind and and a praise worth a supplier of the constant o

From Washington.

SPEECH OF MR/CALHOUN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1848. The galleries and lobbies of the Senate were filled at an early hour this morning to hear Mr. Caihoun, on the Mexican war .-"Independent," the correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, gives the folowing cketch of the speech :

He began :- In offering Senators these res hie began:—In ouering senators these res-obtions, I have been governed by the reasons which induced me to oppose the war at the outset. In alluding to it, I do not infend to allude to the reasons that governed me then,

farther than is necessary for my purpose. . I opposed the war because it was unnecessary, and might have been avoided, and because the President had no authority to order cause the President had no authority to order the troops on territory occupied by Mexico—because the preamble to the act of May, 1816, was false—because it would lead to great and serious evil, and endanger our free institutions. I acquiesced in the war, after its recognition, because I could not arrest in the continuity of the property of the course and limited my support accordingly. I suggested a defensive line at the last session and I now offer these resolutions for the there was the rub. He had heard a good deal of the "danguage of the eyes," and he accordingly tried her, but whenever he looked particularly hard at the window where Miss Emil ywas in the habit of sitting, some person on the other side of the specific world inversible how to be seen the collection. I shall therefore speak some person on the other side of the specific world inversible how to be seen the collection. en the opposition—I shall dicrefore speak independently, as one who has no favor to ask from the government or the people.

When he suggested a defensive line at the

last session, we stood in a better position to obtain indemnity, than we ever had before or will again. We may receive indemnity soveral times, but she was obliged to leave the city for a season, and as each interview had only increased his aidor, he finally determined upon "going alone." Long before the hour fixed upon by custom for an evening visit, he found himself arrayed in his best. Blue coat, metal buttons—black cassimer parts (said pants being a 'deetle' tighter than the start of the coat, metal buttons—black cassimer parts (said pants being a 'deetle' tighter than the start of the coat, metal buttons—black cassimer parts (said pants being a 'deetle' tighter than the start of the coat, metal before and unoccupied territory. He offered the line, because he believed it was the coat, more and any other policy would be likely to expose us to the evils which these resclutions are iniended to guard against. The prosecuting the war vigorously to conquer eace and security against indemnity for our

laims and expenses. laims and expenses. The campaign Lasterminated—it has been a successful as could have been expected. Victory has followed after victory, and yet what has been accomplished? Have we conquered peace—have we got a treaty or indemnity? No. Not a single object has been effected, and our difficulties are greater now than they were before. What has caused his discomfiture? It is not out army. What then? The plan of the campaign was, erqueous, We aimed at indemnity in the eroneous. We anned at indemnity in the wirong way—through a treaty, and Mexico by refusing to treat, put it out of our power. We have nothing but the military glory for our loss of blood and treasure—perhaps forly millions or more of money, and six, eight, or ten thousand men. All this for nothing at all !

A defensive line, it has been said, would have been as expensive as the campaign.

The views presented by the President and his Secretary, were all wrong. He then proceeded to shew that the geographical condi-tion of the country would have afforded a large protection in itself, and instanced how Texas had been enabled to maintain her position, without either extraordinary cost or a standing army. The interest, said he, on the money sunk in this war would have supported his line, and the gallant men who have lost their lives would have been suffi-We are now at the beginning of another

cient to have held it. campaign, and the same measures are pro-posed. What ought to be done! Shall we Judge therefore of his go on with it? I cannot support the recogn for the experiment. What is the condition of the money market? The famine in Europe gave us a large market last year for our produce. If specie flowed out below, it produce. If specie flowed out below, it flowed in above. Now, the drain is against us both ways, and specie must be remitted abroad to meet our liabilities. Can this go on? What is the price of the public stocks and Treasury notes ?- far below par, and so long as they continue so, they must get into the Sub-Treasury, and coin must come out and soon you will be drained to the bot-

tom. A great financial crisis and perhaps a suspossion of specie payments by the banks are threatened. The difficulty of the war is in the state of the finances; you can't get money, if you do get men. He had been informed through a reliable source, and one well qualified to know, that if a loan of torty millions was required, it could not be obtained on better terms than 90 per cent, if he split, for just at that moment she discover as good. The further you go the greater the lend lost her handkerchief. "What embarrassment." What are we to gain?—" where. The question is, what are we to ered she had lost her handkerchief. "What had become of it? She was sure she had it a treaty from Mexico to give us infermity. a treaty hom Mexico to give us inflemnity in land equal to all the expenses. The war in land equal to all the expenses. The war must end in the defeat of, its professed obtained. He insisted that the more successfully opinion.

Bits. White Super 50 to Brown to the county of the county to treat with. How was a free and inder must withdraw from the central parts of pendent government to grow up under the Mexico and cover the country so aske op-

treaty, every argument against falling back, as it is called, would have double torse, and that large body of interested persons who had lived upon the war, would be adverse to return—the cry would be go on until the whole country was absorbed.

The President talks of taking indemnity into his own hands. Why not take it now? We have a better chance betofe the experience of sixty millions more; What are you to get? Only Mexican population, which will require yout o keep; a stabiling army of 30,000 men to collect eaxes, and then you will not collect enough to pay the expenses of collection. The line of the pockets of the people of the United States. We are now come to the solemn question proposed by the resolutions. The line of policy recommended by the President will lead to the blotting out of the nahonality of Mexico-of assuming ten Millions of people differing, with us in tree and every thing else. We must take it as provinces or take it into the Union. Shall we do either? No. It would be inconsistent with the arowed object of the war-every message has disayoved such a purpose The President talks of taking indemnity ject of the war every message has disavowed such a purpose, and declared that

avowed such a purpose, and declared that the only object was indemnity, and yet, as events are moving, what we have disavowed will probably be accomplished. It would be a deep impeachment of the sincerity and intelligence of this government, such a policy. We have heard of the glory acquired in this war—he acknowledged it so far as the army were concerned—they had fought gallantly on every field, and commanded the thanks of the nation; but he feared all the glory would be confined to the army. Our reputation had suffered abroad—what we have gained in glory we have suffered a our civil and political character, and much as he valged the army, he preferred the

other.

We have never yet incorporated any but the Cauchesian race into our governmen; it we take Alexico, it would be the first instance—for more than half her population is of the Indian and mixed breeds. The mixture of these races by Old Spain had injured the attempt to combine them and yet it is proposed to bring them in and place them on an equality with the people of the United States. There is no instance of any colored race, though they constitute a majority of the human family, among which free government was successful. Are we, then, to mingle with these mangels, and to share a common destiny? He protested against it.

He regarded that it would be a telfection on the Secrete to argue that the incorporation

on the Senate to argue that the incorporation of Mexico would be hostile to the genus of our institutions—he who knew the constitu-tion need not be told it. He would be contion need not be told it. : We would be con-quered by Mexico, for the wast amount of the patronage would absorb the whole pow-er of the States. It would transfer the pow-er from the Legislature to the Executive; and you would put in his possession the power of conquering you—it would drive us.

power of conquering you. A notation into aparency into aparency into aparency into aparency into aparency really really stand more patronage, then other governments, and yet she was suffering—and to recall how Rome had failed to maintain her provinces. Shall we commit these errors, with such experience before us. So much for

holding Mexico as a province,

Now for incorporating Mexico iato the
Union. At present you have no need of Union. At present you have no need of armies, to keep your territories in subjection. With Mexico, it will be different, for you must hold her as a province under the name of a territory. How long before she will become recongiled to our isstitutions and to our setting the shear log 700 years. ourselves. Ireland has been for 700 years, though of the same race with her oppressors, and still she resist. The Mexicans will astonishment at being tripped up, almost at mendations of the President. The cost of the fair one's feet, by a latstool will plethoric legs which chance or a careless servant whole, and sixty millions at least, or dollars will hold out under the least, prospect. But to a race the most unforgiving, and one that will hold out under the least prospect. But will hold on under the jeast prospect. But ought we to incorporate them any how. Ought we to bring in these Mexican races on an equality? We suppose all people capable of free government, and we hear every day of of extending its blessings over this Continent, especially over Mayion-ut. this Continent, especially over Mexico--it is a great mistake. None but a people in a nigh state of intellectual improvement are capable of free government. Few have formed a constitution that has endured—ours, was the result of a combination of circumstances, and few nations have preserved free government, for it is harder to keep than

make.
He then proceeded to show the anxious solicitude that was entertained for the presolicitude that was entertained for the pre-servation of our liberties in the early days of the Republic—now, it was hardly ever suggested. He did not believe that the love of liberty had deteriorated—nay-he, thought it stronger, if possible, but he leared a day of retribution would come, and when it did.

in land equal to all the expenses.

must end in the defeat of, its protessed objects. He insisted that the more successfully it was prosecuted, the objects avowed would be accomplished.

There is not the smallest quaries of disenting ourselves from this war, but the first bill was passed, he allowed when the first bill was passed, he and indennity finto the taking a defensive late and indennity finto our own hands. It time had been allowed when the first bill was passed, he antended to have suggested a remedy. He would have given Gen, Taylor, all accessing support from the proper committee, recommending a provisional may and giving time to the Mexican people to awow of disayow the the Mexican people to ayow or disayow the Mexican people to ayow or disayow the war, and he would have seized agont the configuous territory, where the good land was and liave field it. But we are allowed

iyas ant' have held it. Dut we are always acting under some emergency and deliberation is not permitted.

He could not now rame a line, but we must withdraw from the central pails of