Herald & Expositor

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1848.

State Central Committee.

The following is the new State Central Committee appointed by the late Whig State Convention:

Alexander Ramsey, of Dauphin
Morton M'Michael, of Philadelphia City
Thomas E. Cochran, of York
Robert Iredell, of Montgomery
Washington Townsend, of Chester
John C. Kunkle, of Dauphin
James Fox, "
Francis N. Buck, of Philadelphia city
Benjamin Mathias, "
George Lear, of Bucks
Thomas J. Watson, of Philadelphia Co.
George Erety, "
H. H. Etter, of Perry
Paul S. Preston, of Wayne
Edward C. Darlington, of Lancaster
David W. Patterson "
George F. Miller, of Union
David Cooper, of Mifflin
Lot Benson, of Berks
Joseph Paxton, of Columbia
George V. Lawrence, of Washington
John Fenlon of Cambria
D. A. Finney, of Crawford
L. D. Wetmore, of Warren
John Morrison, of Allegheny
H. W. Patric, of Bradford
Samuel W. Pearson, of Somerset
Alexander W. Taylor, of Indiana

☞See foreign news, in advance of city papers!

☞Gen. Armor, of Carlisle, acknowledges the receipt of a valuable public document from the Hon. J. E. Brady, M. C., for which the Hon. gentleman will please accept the thanks of Gen. Armor,—as we are particularly requested to say.

☞ The Anti-Bank Locofocos of our State Legislature, after raving against the rascally Banks all winter, passed *three* bills the latter part of last week—the Farmers' and Mechanics', of Philadelphia, the Delaware Bank, and the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company. We suppose they can go a few more yet.

☞ A Whig Rough and Ready Club has been organized in Philadelphia. Among the officers we see the names of old and true Whigs, who are willing to "take the responsibility" of nominating the brave old chief.

☞ A committee of the Senate is engaged in investigating how the N. Y. Herald came in possession of the copy of the Mexican Treaty which it recently published. It is strongly suspected that Mr. Buchanan is the guilty betrayer of the great State secret.

☞The Hon. Henry Clay, on his arrival at Pittsburg on Tuesday last, was received with every demonstration of respect; flags were displayed, guns fired, and a long procession formed which escorted him through the city, amidst shouts of applause from the assembled mass.

☞ The Iron and Coal Convention at Harrisburg, on Thursday, was attended by delegates from most of the coal and iron regions of the State, as well as from New York, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. A series of resolutions was adopted, setting forth "that the magnitude of the coal and iron interests in Pennsylvania requires the utmost vigilance on the part of the miners and manufacturers, to save them from the result of commercial revolutions and enormous fluctuations in prices, which are constantly occurring in Great Britain, and with which our legislation cannot keep pace, and that, while they wholly disclaim asking any exclusive advantage or particular favor, they deem it advisable to adopt measures for collecting all the information attainable and needful for wise legislation when the proper time shall arrive, to present the whole subject anew to the consideration of our National Legislature." A variety of committees were appointed to report upon the present condition of the various departments of the iron and coal business, and were specially enjoined to avoid politics.

☞We look upon the character of Gen. Taylor as being of the Washington stamp, and the only defect in it is the kink he has got into his head about running as a no-party candidate. In his latest letter, to a Montgomery (Ala.) meeting, he says he will "offer no opposition to the use of his name in connection with this respectable office (the Presidency) as long as they continue to use it thus, independent of party distinctions."

☞ The Furnace owned by Ex-Governor Porter at Harrisburg, accidentally took fire on Sunday morning. The sheds over the engine and casting house were destroyed, and may be repaired at an expense of a few hundred dollars. The delay which it will occasion, is more serious than the actual loss. The repairs can, however, be made in the course of a week.

Awful Shipwreck !—The British brig Barbara, with one hundred and fifty emigrant passengers, on board, went ashore on the coast of Newfoundland, on the 2d of March, carrying down with her as she sunk, one hundred and fifteen souls !

☞The Whig conferees of Adams and York counties are unable to agree in the appointment of a Delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and an elector for the District.—York county is for Clay—Adams for Scott.

☞It may be averted to as an interesting fact, that the recent French Revolution was commenced on the 22d of February, the anniversary of the birth of Washington and of the Battle of Buena Vista. Truly the 22d is a day big with the fate of nations.

☞A rumor prevailed in Washington, a Baltimore paper says, that Mr. Buchanan has resigned the office of Secretary of State.—The rumor was not credited.

☞Sevier, the Commissioner to Mexico will receive $9,000 outfit, $9,500 infit, and $3,000 pay for the time spent in pleasure trip. Economical Democracy !

Mr. Cass a Mexican !

Our opponents are very fond of stigmatizing the Whigs as "Mexicans." Mr. Webster, in his able speech in the Senate, on Thursday last, very happily retorted upon General Cass the use of this miserable term. He was speaking upon the deficiency loan bill.

Still I hope, said Mr. Webster, this bill will not pass. And here, I dare say, I shall be called a "Mexican Whig." A man who can stand up here and say that he hopes that what the Administration projects for the farther prosecution of the war against Mexico will not be carried into effect, is "an enemy to the country;" or, what gentlemen would consider the same thing, an enemy of the President of the United States, and his Administration, and his party! He is a "Mexican!" Sir, I think very badly of the Mexican character, high and low, out and out. But names do not terrify me. Beside, if I am a sufferer in this respect—if I be made the subject of reproach by these stipendiary presses—these hired abusers of the motives of public men—I have the honor on this occasion to be in very respectable company. In the vituperative—the accusive—the denunciatory sense of that term, I do not know a greater Mexican in this body than the honorable member from Michigan at the head of the Military Committee.

Mr. Cass.—I should like the honorable gentleman to explain what sort of a Mexican I am.

Mr. Webster.—That is exactly the thing I now propose to do. The gentleman said that his principal object was to "frighten" Mexico, and that would be more humane than to harm Mexico.

Mr. Cass, (in his seat.)—True.

Mr. Webster.—It is true? Very well, I thought as much. Now the remarkable characteristic of his speech which makes it so much a Mexican speech is, that the gentleman spoke it in the hearing of Mexico, as well as in the hearing of the Senate. We have been accused Sir, of being "Mexican Whigs," because what we say hear is heard by Mexico, and Mexico derives countenace and support from what is said here. But the honorable member comes forth and tells Mexico his object is to frighten her! His words have passed along the wires—they are on the gulf—they are floating away to Vera Cruz, and when they get there, they will satisfy the Mexicans that after all—after all, "ye good Mexicans our principal object is to frighten you!" And to the end that they may not be frightened too much, he gives them notice that the *object* is to frighten them! Mr. President, when Snug, the joiner, was to represent the lion, and roar on the stage, he was quite apprehensive that he might too much frighten "the duches and the ladies;" and therefore by the advice of his comrade, one Nicholas Bottom, he wisely concluded that in the heat and fury of his effor the would show one half his face and say—"Ladies, fair ladies, I would wish you, or I would request you, or I would entreat you, not to fear, nor tremble; my life for yours, if you think I come hither as a lion, it were pity of my life! No, I am no such thing; I am a man as other men are; I'm Snug the joiner!"

Mr. Webster's speech was one of his ablest efforts, and we wish we could lay it entire before our readers. We shall endeavor to give extracts hereafter.

Whig National Convention.

—Delegates from the following districts have already been chosen to the Whig National Convention:

1. John Lindsay
2. Henry White
3. Samuel Allen
4. Samuel Ware

City and county of Philadelphia.

5. Montgomery and Delaware—John G. Henderson
6. Bucks and Lehigh—Henery King
7. Chester—Townsend Haines
8. Lancaster—Thomas E. Franklin
9. Berks—Dr. Diller Luther
11. Luzerne, &c.—S. D. Phelps
12. Susquehanna, &c. A. Chamberlin—recommended by Susquehanna
14. Lebanon, &c. Thos. M Bibighause.
16. Franklin, &c.—E. M. Biddle
17. Huntington, &c.—Gen. James Irvin
21. Allegheny—Dr. T. F. Dale
22. Crawford, &c. John J. Pearson, reccommended by Mercer.

FROM HARRISBURG.—The bill to abolish the ridiculous exhibitions, called militia trainings, and more to encourage Volunteer Companies, has passed the Senate—Yeas 20 Nays 4. The first section provides for the annual payment of 50 cents by each man subject to militia duty, to be appropriated to the support of Volunteers.

The bill to encourage domestic industry and facilitate the formation of manufacturing companies, after being negatived, was reconsidered and finally passed in the Senate.

Horrible Murder.—A murder was committed in Philadelphia about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning last, on the person of Mrs. Rademacher, the wife of a Homœpathic druggist. The inmates of the house were aroused from their slumbers by screams and groans, proceeding from the sleeping room of Mr. and Mrs. R. Mr. Koelner immediately rushed to the chamber and found it locked. Procuring an axe, he was about to break it open, when Mr. R. undid the fastening and staggered out covered with blood, and fell against the entry wall exclaiming, 'Oh God, mine father!' Upon entering the room, Mrs. R. (who was *enciente*) was found covered with blood, pierced with several stabs, and dead, lying at the foot of the bed. Mr. R. was severely, although not dangerously, cut about the head and arms. An ordinary shoemaker's knife, clotted with blood, with the handle broken off, was found in the room. The whole affair is involved in the deepest mystery, and rumor, with a thousand tongues, is busy in circulating strange fabrications and suspicions. The object of the perpetrator of this atrocious deed was not plunder, as no article of value was disturbed.

A foreigner named *Langfeldt*, has been arrested on strong suspicion of being the murderer. He is recently out of Cherry Hill prison, and has been frequently heard threatening vengeance upon this family.—The public excitement is intense in the city, and when he was taken before the Mayor for examination on Saturday, great precaution had to be used to prevent the mob from seizing and lynching him. Mr. Rademacher is recovering.

The Mission to Rome.—In the U. S Senate on Monday, Mr. Benton's amendment to the General Appropriation Bill, proposing to change the Mission to Rome from a Chargeship to a full Mission, failed—yeas 13, nays 28. A motion by Mr. Hannegan to substitute a Minister Resident, had previously failed—yeas 12 nays 16.

The Scott Correspondence.

The Daily News says, the long promised correspondence between Gen. Scott and the War Department has been laid before Congress. Our Washington correspondent informs us that a portion of it has been withheld, for what reason we have not been able to conjecture. Perhaps the administration would smother further inquiry, and fears the exposure which must follow. True to its base partizan instincts, they have pursued Scott thus far with a malignity, as bitter as it has proven to be unjust. We have not been able to lay our finger upon a line which would seem to warrant the high handed outrage inflicted on the feelings and rights of the old soldier. On the contrary, that portion of correspondence which has been made public, fully vindicates him against the empty charges preferred against him. There is not a line of it that the most ardent friend of Gen. Scott need wish obliterated.

The correspondence will fill five or six hundred pages, and as much of it is entirely void of interest, and has but little bearing on the questions which have excited public interest, we content ourselves with a synopsis of the whole, as prepared by an intelligent correspondent at Washington. Of the letters bearing on the subject of Mr. Trist's mission, the following are only necessary to a proper understanding of the subject :—

1st. Letter of Gen. Scott, dated Head-quarters of the Army, Jalapa, May 7th, 1847, to the War Department, embracing a copy of a letter to Mr. Trist of the same date.

2d. Letter of Gen. Scott to the Secretary of War, dated May 20th, 1847.

3d. Letter of Gen. Scott to the Secretary of War, dated Headquarters of the Army, Puebla, 4th June, 1847, with enclosures to Mr. Trist dated Puebla, May 29th, 1847.

And the Secretary's answers, viz :—

1st. Gov Marcy's letter to Gen. Scott, May 31. 1847.

2d. Gov. Marcy's letter to Gen. Scott, June 13. 1847.

3d. Gov. Marcy's letter to Gen. Scott, July, 13, 1847.

And his last letter, dated January 13th, 1848, in regard to the institution of a Court of Inquiry to examine the charges brought by Generals Worth and Pillow and Lieut. Col. Duncan against Gen. Scott. The correspondence between General's Scott and Worth, which led to the several charges preferred by the latter against the former, and to Gen. Scotts demand of a Court Martial to try Gen. Worth, has already been published.

The gist of the first part of this correspondence consists in the grievance felt by Gen. Scott that a person of such small standing as Mr. Trist should have been sent down to Mexico to interfere, as he immagined, with his plan of operations and pacifications in Mexico. He conceives Mr. Trist utterly unfit for his task, and thanks his stars that he is not degraded by being associated with him, as commissioner. He complains of the want of confidence shown him by the Administration ever since he left Washington, and at last demands to be recalled as early as the exigency of the public service will permit.

Gen. Scott's enclosures, consisting of his correspondence with "the Commissioner," Trist, are truly interesting, and constitute a very important item. It shows that General Scott absolutely refused to forward to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, Mr. Buchanan's despatches, handed him for that purpose "sealed" by Mr. Trist. It appears that Gen. Scott never was acquainted with the contents of this despatch, which, nevertheless, was known to Mr. Trist, and which the latter was instructed to show Gen. Scott at the time. Between Scott and Trist there was from the beginning the very worst understanding—great officious superciliousness on the part of Trist, and unfeigned contempt and disgust on the part of Scott. The latter seemed to labor under the impression that Mr. Trist had received from the President the power of dictating an armistice wherever he thought proper, while he contended that the time and place for the conclusion of it had properly been left to the decision of the commanding General.

Gov. Marcy's letters to Gen. Scott, show that, while the conduct of Mr. Trist was not approved of, yet it was deemed proper that Mr. Trist, after having concluded a treaty with Mexico, which treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress, required nothing but the ratification at home, should inform Gen. Scott of the fact, and demand, in the name of the President, an armistice or a cessation of hostilities.

Gen. Scott, in his letters to Mr. Trist, does full justice to the diplomatic talents and manners of the Commissioner, whom he insists on calling "the Clerk of the State Department---another Marat, Danton, and St. Just," and who, he thinks, ought to carry a travelling guillotine wherever he goes. Mr. Trist retaliates on Gen. Scott in *his* correspondence with Mr. Buchanan, in which he is almost equally severe on Mr. Polk himself, and fully indicates, as far as he is concerned, the superiority of diplomacy over achievements in the field. It is impossible, as Gen. Scott says, to find more perfect specimens of vanity, conceit and ill breeding than are found in Mr. Trist's official communications with Gen. Scott. In addition to this, they are so prolix that Gen. Scott did not pretend to read them through himself, but handed them over to his aids, who communicated to him their contents on the march from Jalapa to Puebla.

Gov. Marcy, in his reply to Gen. Scott, first seems to try to persuade Gen. Scott that no disrespect to him was meant by the Department or the President; but that he was wrong in refusing to forward Mr. Buchanan's despatch to the Mexican Government. The Secretary of War informed him that the contents of the despatch would have been communicated to him if he had not at once repudiated Mr. Trist, &c. Towards the end he informs him that his request to be recalled would be acceded to as soon as it should be deemed consistent with the exigencies of the public service, of which he should be informed at the proper time.

In regard to the charges preferred by Gen. Worth against Gen. Scott, and the demand of the latter for a court martial to try Gen. Worth for "malicious" insinuations and slanders against the commander of the army, Mr. Marcy, in his letter to Gen. Scott on the 18th January, 1848, dwells on the impossibility of trying Worth without first examining his charges against Scott, inasmuch as the appeal of an inferior officer from the decision of his superior, to the President, does not of itself constitute a crime; and because if such appeals were punished as insubordinations, it would effectually debar them from asking for redress of grievances, and thus defeat the ends of justice. Gov. Marcy objects also to a court martial now, when so many officers are wanted in the field, perhaps in active operations against the enemy, and argues that a court of inquiry would answer all the purpose for the present; and intimating that if before that court Gen. Worth were to fail to make out his charges against Gen. Scott, then a court martial might be convened to try Worth on Scott's charges.

☞ Those who have had the best opportunity of knowing President Polk seem to have the least respect for him. Mr. Trist *snubs* him in the coolest way. His letter noticing his recall by the President has the following passage:

"On a future occasion, perhaps, should I ever find time to employ on a theme so insignificant with respect to the public interests, and so unimportant in my own eyes, so far as regards its bearing upon myself personally, I may exercise the privilege of examining the grounds for the censure cast upon my course by the President, and explaining those upon which rests the belief still entertained by me, that that course was calculated to attain the end contemplated by our Government, and was the only one which afforded the slightest possibility of its being attained; the end, I mean of bringing about a treaty of peace on the basis, in all material respects, of the project entrusted to me.

Items.

The North has one electoral vote for every 52,576 freemen, and the South, one for every 41,436 freemen.

In the adoption of the new constitution of Illinois lately the vote is very decided in favor of the article to exclude free negroes from the State.

In Favor of Rum.—The official vote of Vermont, at the recent election, gives a majority of *thirteen* in the whole State in favor of licensing.

Our Whig friends in New Jersey have fixed upon the 24th of May next, as the time for a State Convention to appoint Delegates to the National Convention.

The Hon. Pierre Soule, Senator from Louisiana, was on the 16th inst, sent to prison by Judge McHenry, of the New Orleans District Court, for contempt.

John Adams has been chosen Delegate to the National Whig Convention from the Somerset and Waldo district, Maine. The Convention declared its preference of Henry Clay for President over "any living man" and resolved strongly against the extension of slavery.

The dead bodies of George and Jonathan Archer, father and son, were found on the 10th instant in a field near New Egypt, Monmouth county, N. J. The father had a quart jug containing liquor under his arm, and another halfgallon jug, nearly full, was found a short distance from the bodies.

The authorities of the city of Charleston, S. C., have prohibited the sale of the "Discipline of the Methodist Church, South," because it retains a section of the general discipline of the Church which testifies to the "great evil of slavery" and inquires how it may be "extirpated." And what is perhaps even more startling, the annual conference of that State has sanctioned the uncomplaining submission of the Charleston clergy and laity to the restriction. So that the Southern branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in the singular position of having an authorized code of discipline which cannot be circulated among its members.

The Works of John Quincy Adams, which will make some fifteen or twenty large octavo volumes, we understand will be given to the press by Mr. Charles F. Adams, the son and executor of the deceased Statesman, who has carefully revised them for publication, and has by his will appropriated a sum of money to defray the expenses of printing, &c. Among the unpublished writings of Mr. Adams is a new version of the Psalms in Metre, a translation of Wieland's Oberon, and several minor poems; but the chief portion of his MS. consists of historical, biographical, and poetical works, relating to the last half century.

The learned professor of history and philosophy in the South Carolina College, Dr. Francis Lieber, is in the habit of delivering regular newspaper lectures on the current events of the day, political literary and scientific, of all countries; he imposes the duty of reading carefully the newspapers of the day, and teaches the most profitable method of doing so. Worthy man! he should have a monument in the hearts of all newspaper publishers.

James Sickler, a mail carrier in Bradford and Susquehanna counties, Pa., has been arrested by the postmaster at Mehoopay, for robbing the mail for some time past $200 was mailed to Philadelphia, to try him. The money being stolen he was arrested, and it was found in his boot.

A steam mill at Canandaigua, New York, was destroyed by fire last week, together with a considerable amount of property in store, which was insured.

A colored woman fell from a three story window, at New Orleans, on the 4th inst., and after picking herself up, walked off as if nothing had happened.

The Senate of New York, by a vote of 21 to 2, have passed the Wilmot Proviso in the form of a resolution.

Judge Farrar, of Hollis, N. H., aged 100 years, went to the polls, at the recent election, and voted the Whig ticket.

The news of the ratification of the Treaty by the Mexican Government, cannot reach Washington before the middle of May.

The Antietam Iron Works, near Hagerstown, Md., have stopped working.

Large contracts have been made for the delivery at Philadelphia of ice from Maine.

It is said that Mr Adams left a fortune of half a million of dollars.

Reduction of Wages.—We understand, says the *Delaware county Republican*, that one of the most extensive manufacturers in this county, has given notice to the operatives in his employ, that after Saturday their wages will be reduced *twenty per cent.* Will those who boast so much the wise policy of national administration as embraced in the admirable workings of the Tariff of '46, be kind enough to assign a cause for this state of things?

A Good Hit.—A poem called the "Devil's New Walk," in imitation of Coleridge's well known lines, has the following stanzas:—

"He went into a mill where the wheels were still,
And the keys in the hands of the Sheriff
And he laughed to think how the operatives
All voted against the tariff."

Crazy Folks.—We see it stated that Wendell Phillips, Wm. L. Garrison, and others, have petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts for a peaceful secession of that State from the Union, and were to have a hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary on Friday.

Matters About Home.

☞ We have received from the Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, with a request to publish, a communication in reply to the last published discourse of Rev. Mr. Lillie. It shall be given in our next.

☞ Such of our Patrons who have changed their place of residence, or may do so yet will please inform us of such fact, so that we may know where to leave or send their papers.

Musical.—The "Eddy Family," a *troupe* of singers, are about visiting Carlisle to give concerts. They are very highly praised by some of our exchanges.

Don't Strike.—What is the matter with our Town Clock? we should like to know of whoever has the charge of it. It has not proclaimed the hour with its iron tongue for a week, and its time-keeping is the subject of much complaint.

Flittings.—This is "moving week," and if at the end of it any of our business men think their friends and the public do not know where they are, they can readily advise them of their whereabouts by *advertising.*

Conference Appointments.—The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed its annual session in Baltimore on Wednesday, to meet in Staunton, Va., 1849. The following are the appointments for this district:

Carlisle District.—A. Griffith, P. E. Carlisle Station—B. H. Nadal. Carlisle Circuit J. Watts, W. M. Memminger, W. Butler, sup. Newport—Geo. Berkstresser, W. Harden. Mifflin— F. Dyson, N. Schlosser.—Shippensburg—J. Forest, G. M. Cooper.—Greencastle—E. Welty, J. Lloyd—Chambersburg—E R. Veitch. McConnellsburg—T. H. Busey, A. C. Sahm. Hagerstown—E. P. Phelps. Boonsboro'—G. G. Brooke, S. H. Griffith. Frederick circuit—J. A. Henning, J. R. Duborow. Berlin—J. N. Spangler.—Gettysburg—H. Holland, J. Thrush. York springs—J. Brads, L. I. Etchison. Dickinson College—O. H. Tiffany, tutor. (Missionary to China, R. S. Maclay.)

On the day before adjournment the Conference went into an election for Delegates to the General Conference, which assembles at Pittsburg on the 10th of May next, which resulted in the choice of Revs. Samuel Brison, John Bowen, John A. Collins, Alfred Griffith, John Davis, John Bear, N. J. B. Morgan, William Hamilton, Norval Wilson, John Wilson, John Miller, and S. A. Roszel.

John-Donkey grows penetratingly and humorously stupid every week. The politicians particularly are the subject of some of his severest kicks. In his last he gives an illustration of the present peculiar position of the "old hoss" whiggy, who is just now at a dead halt. On one side appears Henry Clay and on the other "Old Zach," each holding a tuft of hay at whiggy's nose. Whiggy soliloquizes: "Harry's hay I've had before but it's old and musty; Zachary's hay is very fresh but I have never tried it. I'm very hungry, but I really dont know what to do." John Donkey is not a partizan. In his number before the last, he showed up "Pennsylvania's favorite son," as a thimble rigger, playing with the Tariff's '42 and 46, and betting "any gentleman twenty five thousand a year, that he cant tell where the little joker is."

By the way, John proposes to issue a pictorial on the 1st of April. The great feature will be a "splendid portrait of the Editors," gotten up orriginally at an expense of one dollar and fifty cents, and having been used already to represent the three Swiss Brothers, the Babes in the wood, &c., &c. For sale at Kneedler's, for a fip apiece:

☞ The trial of Dr. V. P. Coolridge for the murder of a young associate, named Mathews, is in progress at Augusta, Me.—The trial excites the deepest interest, and the largest church in Augusta is crowded with listeners. Coolridge was a dashing, speculating young man, and appeared to have borrowed money of Mathews, and then destroyed him to get rid of the debt. He gave him brandy drugged with Prussic Acid, which killed him with the speed of lightning. This was in his own office, and Coolridge procuerd the aid of a student to remove the body. He probably had not calculated on so speedy a death, and expected that Mathews would get out of his room and fall dead in the street, or die in some other house.—He has been convicted chiefly on the evidence of this student, and sentenced to be hung.

Coolridge, the murderer, is to be hanged a year from the present time, according to a law in Maine, providing a year's grace, to give opportunity to the culprit to gather evidence to prove his innocence, in case of his wrongful conviction.

Cassius M. Clay has a claim pending before Congress for $1,373. In consequence of being taken prisoner in Mexico he lost all he possessed. The enemy, took his watch, which cost but $350; two suits of new cloths, worth $120; and a dozen of shirts, $60; besides bedding, pistols, etc. His petition is written in a humorous style. He concludes as follows: Your petitioner had two violins broken to pieces by the overturning of the wagon in 'Texas,' but, as he and U. S. have both suffered alike in that unfortunate land, he asks for these no remuneration.

☞ The French, Germans and Swiss having held meetings in New York city, to express their gratification at the late news from France, the Americans come in at the tail of all, and are now about to hold a meeting. At the great festival which is to be held in the Park, every language will be spoken but the pure English,—speakers stands having been provided for French, German and Irish, but none for the Americans.

☞ The election in Connecticut takes place on Monday, the third of April. A Governor, Lieut. Governor, Legislature and county officers are to be chosen. It is one of the most important elections which has taken place in the State for several years. At the next session of the Legislature two U. S. Senators are to be chosen.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA!

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE!

A REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED!

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on Monday last, bringing advices from Europe several days later than the Cambria. We are indebted to a slip from the Harrisburg Union for the following telegraphic despatch of the news:

France has been declared a republic! Already the decree has gone forth that a National Assembly is to be called on the 20th of April. Universal suffrage and vote by ballot are to secure liberty, equality, and fraternity to France. Goods have fallen enormously. Large failures are announced.—Clubs are in the course of formation, to overawe and advise the Government. Strikes of workmen are becoming more numerous. Men demand an increase of wages, and have expelled large bodies of English workmen for their rivalry in the construction of railways.

From a French paper we learn that on the 28th, the representative minister of the United States, went to Paris to make a formal recognition of the Provisional Government. The step taken by the Minister of the United States, has made existing circumstances of serious importance; although anticipated, it has touched acutely the members of the Provisional Government, and after an interview, in which were exchanged the noblest expressions, they in a body, accompanied, this our representative of the great nation, as a proof of the cordial affection which must ever exist between the American and French Republic.

England waits, with her arms folded in deep, anxious alarm, the denouement of this strange and eventful history. The ex-King of France and the Royal Family have arrived in England. They had not, in fact, a change of clothing when they arrived!

The commercial news by the steamer we have not yet received

Mr. Clay in Kentucky.—The neighbors of Henry Clay, in public meeting in Lexington, Ky., on the 14th inst., passed resolutions making an offering of their grateful acknowledgments for the marked confidence recently displayed this side of the mountains in his devoted patriotism. They also "approve his passive position in reference to the Presidency," in such a manner as would seem to indicate their confidence in his acceptance of the nomination.

THE GREATEST MEDICINE OF THE DAY—DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

The universal celebrity which this valuable medicine is gaining throughout the United States, and the many astonishing cures it is constantly performing, has proved it to be, beyond all doubt, the only safe and certain cure for Pulmonary Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Tickling or Rising in the Throat, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, or any symptoms of Consumption.

If the bowels be costive, a mild purgative should be resorted to occasionally. Dr. Swayne's Sarsaparilla Pills will be found a valuable acquisition to the Wild Cherry, and will prove a valuable medicine where an aperient is required: Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is a medicine which has stood the test of experience, and if used according to the directions, (as described in Dr. Swayne's Guide to Health) seldom fails. The above pamphlet is well worth a perusal.

CAUTION CAUTION

Avoid all spurious preparations of Wild Cherry such as Balsams, Bitters, Syrups of Wild Cherry, Pills purporting to contain wild cherry, &c, as they are all FICTITIOUS AND COUNTERFEIT, and contain none of the virtues of the original and genuine preparations, as prepared by Dr. H. Swayne, and the first ever prepared in this country. Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is composed of vegetable ingredients, the Wild Cherry, and other medicinal substances, equally as efficacious, if not more so; the whole are so effectually concentrated as to render it beyond all doubt the most pleasant, strengthening, and effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs and Breast. The very fact, from its having such a train of spurious imitations, stands to prove its great curative properties.

Therefore, invalids, inquire for the original preparation, each bottle of which is enveloped in a beautiful wrapper, with a likeness of Wm. Penn engraved thereon; also bearing the signature of Dr. H. Swayne, the counterfeiting of which will be punished as forgery.

Prepared and sold by D. H. Swayne, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

Sold in Carlisle by S. W. HAVERSTICK and S. ELLIOTT.

City Markets.

Philadelphia, Monday Evening, March 28.

The market is drooping, and further advices from Europe are anxiously looked for:

FLOUR—1200 bbls Penna sold for export, part at $6, but mostly at a shade less, including a lot of 300 bbls lined and delivered at $6.

CORN MEAL is dull, and 250 bbls Penna. sold at $2,50, but buyers generally offer less,

RYE FLOUR—is in moderate demand at $3,75.

WHEAT—None afloat to-day.

CORN—About 5,000 bush. Southern yellow sold at 51 cents weight.

RYE—500 bushels Delaware sold at 78 cts.

WHISKEY—22 a 23 for hhds—24 for bbls.

MARRIED,

In Mechanicsburg on the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. Babb, Mr. J. Senseman, to Miss M. Hoover.

On the same day, Mr. Martin Harmen, to Miss Elizabeth Bobb, both of Silver spring township.

On the 25th, Mr. Wm. Stephan, to Miss Sarah Blair, both of Allen township.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of the Union Philosophical Society, held March 22d, the undersigned, a committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, information has reached this Society of the death of Mr. James Best, a member of this association, and also of the senior class, having recently closed his career at the residence of his family in Chester county, Pa., therefore, as a tribute due to the memory of departed worth, and as a faint expression of our feelings in this mournful event, it is

Resolved, That in the removal of our late fellow member, in the vigor of youth, and almost at the completion of a successful College course, from our midst to the world of spirits, we are keenly sensible to this afflictive dispensation, and recognize in it a mournful lesson of the uncertainty of human life and human hopes.

Resolved, That we cordially bear testimony to the upright and magnanimous character of the deceased—to his noble spirit, his courteous deportment, and his superior moral and intellectual endowments.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathise with the family and friends of the departed, it is a source of profound consolation to know that the survivors, even in the depth of their sorrow, mourn not as those without hope; for as in life our beloved Best was a sincere and devoted christian, so in his dying moments he realized to its utmost the triumph of the righteous.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family, and that they be published in the Carlisle papers and the Christian Advocate and Journal, N. Y.

JOHN WILSON,
JNO. O. WINNER,
JAS. B. HANK,
Committee.

Carlisle, March 29.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Armistice Signed—Capture of Tehualtaphan—One Hundred Mexicans Killed—Generals Worth and Pillow Restored—Mexican Congress no Quorum.

The Overland Express brings New Orleans papers of the 20th inst, and an Extra Picayune, containing later news from Mexico, brought by the arrival of the steamship Danvers, from Vera Cruz. The dates are to the 12th inst.

The armistice which has been signed, provides that the American troops are not to occupy any part of the country that is not now in their possession. The collection of taxes is also to be suspended, except upon gambling houses, liquor shops, and places of amusement. It also stipulates that when an election is to be held in any place occupied by the Americans, that the troops are to withdraw out of the limits of the town until the election is over. There are a number of other articles giving the Mexicans the entire right of government.

General Lane left the Capitol on the 17th ult., and about the fourth day he arrived at Tehualtaphan. Before that place was reached, he received information that a thousand Mexican lancers were stationed there. They were received with a volley from escopettes on arriving opposite the first house at the edge of the town. This was repeated from every house throughout the town, but the enemy were soon driven from their position with considerable loss. They then collected in a body outside of the town, when they were pursued by Gen. Lane and Col. Hays and terribly cut up.

The number of killed is estimated at one hundred Mexicans, while the loss of the Americans was only one killed and four wounded. About fifty prisoners were taken, among them was Capt. Montanee and two Lieutenants. Lieut Col. Montanee, the father of the Captain, and bosom friend of father Jarauta, escaped.

It is rumormed that Generals Pillow and Worth had been restored to their commands.

The anniversary of the debarcation of the American troops was celebrated at Vera Cruz on the 9th inst.

Some difficulty had occurred with the Ayunto of the Capitol in relation to suspending the assessment of taxes for four days, till the armistice was signed. The members had all sent in their resignation to the Governor.

The Archbishop at the Capitol had submitted a written protest against the heavy assessment that had been levied upon the Church property.

Santa Anna was again at Tehaun on the 12th. The government had granted him a passport, but it was supposed that his asking it was a mere ruse to deceive, and enable him to put himself at the head of a large body of troops.

The Court Martial demanded by General Worth had not been convened.

The last advices from Queretaro state that the Congress was coming together very slowly. At the last meeting twenty-one members were present.

☞ We went to war, it seems, according to Mr. Polk's manifestoes for indemnity for injuries inflicted upon our people by the Mexicans. The Treaty as we understand it not only sacrifices these claims, butcompells our own government to pay our own indemnity! We could prior to the war beyond all doubt, have secured the boundary line of the Rio Grande, and Upper California, for less than 10 millions of dollars. The war has cost one hundred millions in cash, and an entailment of pensions that will exist for half a century, while we now stipulate by Treaty to pay the Mexicans $15,000,000, and some $4,250,000 more of our own indemnity

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☞ Some of the city papers think there will be no Republic established in France, but that when the first excitement passes away, there will be a change of purpose and the form of monarchy be re-established with the young Count as King, and the Duchess of Orleans as Regent.

☞ Wm. S. Lane, of Erie, one of the no-party Taylor Electors, declines serving. He can only go old Zach as a Whig.

FURTHER TESTIMONY.—The following is an extract of a letter received from Rev. Wm Galusha:

Berkshire, Vt. Oct 22, 1845

Messrs Sands,—I have been afflicted with a severe pain in my side, occasioned by a diseased liver, for the last twenty years—suffering at times what language cannot convey; but since taking your Sarsaparilla I have been greatly relieved, so much so that I have been able to attend to my business and preach occasionally for the last fifteen months. I wholly discarded all other medicine, and thoroughly tried the Sarsaparilla, which I can recommend in truth and sincerity to all those who are in any way afflicted with scrofulous complaints. There have been some remarkable cures effected by its use in this vicinity. Mrs Shaw, by the use of six bottles, was restored to better health than she had before enjoyed for ten years, and Mrs Stevens, who had been severely afflicted with the Erysipelas, was entirely cured by the use of a few bottles

Wm Galusha.

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 for five dollars.

CONSUMPTION.—There is perhaps no disease with which our country is affected, that sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiate monster hurries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb, fresh added victims to its conquest. No walk of life is sacred from its blighting influence. No age is exempt from its dath-dealing shafts. The old, the middle aged and the young, all alike are food for this common enemy of mankind.—The white haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his system impervious to the attacks of other ills, and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds Consumption fastening its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent. Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle clime? We think there is. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the "adventitious aid" of a long string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and to "waft on to fame" the name of its inventor, as a benefactor of his species.

The genuine signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper—Sold in Carlisle by S. ELLIOTT, sole agent.

Dancing School.

MR. FRANKLIN STOUCH respectfully informs the citizens of Carlisle, that he will open a school for DANCING on Thursday, March 23d. All the latest and most fashionable dances will be taught by him. Terms, $5 for a course of 16 lessons.

Days of tuition on Thursdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 5, p. m. for Ladies, and from 8 to 10 o'clock, for Gentlemen. Dancing Saloon in the third story of Mr. Leiby's new house on North Hanover street. Private lessons given when desired. Mr. Stouch can be seen at Winrott's Hotel.

mar 22

Cumberland and Perry Hotel.

THE subscriber desires to inform his friends and the travelling public that he has REMOVED from the old stand, known as Weibly's Hotel, to the public house recently occupied by John Cornman, on North Hanover street, near the public square, where he will be glad to see his old acquaintances from Perry and Cumberland, and as many new ones as possible. His house is large and in good order, containing a sufficient number of well furnished chambers and every other facility for the most comfortable accommodation of travellers and boarders. His table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies of the markets, and his bar with the best of liquors. There is commodious Stabling attached to the house, and a careful Ostler will always be in attendance.—He respectfully invites a call from travellers and others, confident of his ability to give satisfaction

march 29—m6 HENRY GLASS.