California Gold Mines.

The sailors are deserting the ships on the coast of California to go into the country and gather gold. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, in a letter dated Washington, Nov, 27, says:

"Quite a sensation has been produced in this city by the receipt of a letter by the Department of War from Col. Mason in California. The information in the letter fully confirms all the wonderful accounts we have received from that country about the gold mine region. Col. Mason, I understand, says that the wealth in gold of the country, from all accounts received by him cannot be estimated—all the accounts we have heretofore received of the desertion of crews, of the people of the coast leaving their business, merchants, mechanics, laborers—in fact all who are not maimed or blind, deserting their occupations and marching for Fall river to dig for gold, are confirmed. He mentions an instance of a soldier who absented himself from duty for ten days, and went to the gold region, and who, at the end of that time returned with $1500 worth of the ore in his possession. Six ships were reported to be lying at St. Francisco without a human being on board. Provisions and utensils of all kinds commanded enormous prices—no one could be engaged to perform any kind of labor—there were none to employ—in fact it was a perfect democracy, every one his own servant. The influence that these wonderful accounts will produce upon emigration to that country, will doubtless be great. Hundreds, aye, thousands, in a few short months will, perhaps, be wending their way to California. It will doubtless be the cause of quickly populating the country. In the present aspect of the case, by way of a speculation, considering the enormous price of hardware, such as spades, kettles, pans, as well as all kinds of implements and provisions—the first man who gets a good cargo of such commodities in the country, will realize a fortune. All the accounts I have seen relating to the gold region, seem to agree that the gold is picked up in the channel of a river. If such is the case, it can hardly possess the value of those mines where the gold is found in small particles in rocks, which are the most valuable. It must therefore be superficial, and the supply cannot last long; but we must wait for further and more definite information, to decide."

The gold mania has caught thousands in the cities of Boston, New York, &c., and several expeditions to California are already being fitted out.

ANTI-SLAVERY FEELING IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Southerner holds the following language in relation to public sentiment in Virginia, on the subject of Slavery:

It is not generally known, yet it is nevertheless true, that two-thirds of the people of Virginia are open and undisguised advocates of ridding the State of Slavery; and after the year 1850, when the census is taken, their views will be embodied in such a form as to startle the South. We speak understandingly.—We have, within the last two years, conversed with more than 500 slave-holders in the State, and 450 out of the 500 expressed themselves ready to unite on any general plan to abolish slavery, upon almost any terms.

Abolition fanaticism at the North has not produced this, but the annexation of Texas, and the acquisition of territory, have done it. Virginia may be put down as no longer reliable on this question.—When she goes, the District of Columbia is free territory; then Delaware and Maryland will also go, and North Carolina and Kentucky will follow suite. This will surround the extreme South with free States; and when that day comes—and it will not be very long—we would just as soon own a parcel of wild turkeys as so many slaves.

AN ANECDOTE.—The Cincinnati Nonpareil relates the following which, if not authentic, is certainly amusing:

The President elect of this great Republic, Gen. Taylor, has an old favorite in the person of a negro, whose skill on the violin is so well known in the neighborhood of the General's residence, that it would be superfluous for us to praise his many efforts to please his old master. It is the habit of the General, when his other engagements permit, to call Dick, (the cognomen of the 'afore said' negro.) with his violin, to while away an hour.—A day or two after the late Presidential election, Dick was in his accustomed place sawing away for the amusement of old Zach, and keeping up a desultory conversation with the old hero. Dick had tried several times to speak of something which he was anxious should be known. He at length plucked up courage, and said:

"Has you heard de news, dis morning, massa, Taylor?"

The old General looked a moment at Dick, who had ceased the use of the bow, and then said 'No. What is it Dick?'

'Why,' said Dick, 'de telumgraff and every body else, sez you'se elected President of dese United States.'

'Well, what of that? Play away Dick.'

We left Dick fiddling away for the amusement of President Taylor, and songs the first boat for Cincinnati.

THE BEST RECOMMENDATION.—Nicholas Biddle, Esq., late President of the Bank of the United States, once dismissed a clerk, because the latter refused to write for him on the Sabbath. The young man, with a mother dependant on his exertions, was thus thrown out of employment, by what some would call an over-nice scruple of conscience. But a few days after, Mr. Biddle being requested to nominate a cashier for another bank, recommended this very individual, and mentioned this incident as a proof of his trustworthiness. 'You can trust him,' said he, 'for he wouldn't work for me on Sunday.'

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The Electors chosen at the Presidential Election meet at the seats of government of the several States, to-day, to cast their votes for President and Vice President.

Herald & Expositor

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1848.

TEMPERANCE.—An adjourned meeting of the new Carlisle Temperance Society will be held to-morrow evening in the first Presbyterian Church. Rev. Mr. Tiffany and Rev. Mr. Cremer will deliver addresses.—Go, and sign the Pledge.

U. S. SENATOR.—Deprecating all angry agitation on this important question, we have admitted the lengthy communication which appears in to-day's paper, because while it takes ground against one of the candidates it yet makes no unjust assault upon him, but discusses the *subject* with ability, candor and good temper.

Vaccination.

The occurrence of several cases of small-pox, in a malignant and fatal form, in our borough, is an admonition to all of the necessity of promptly looking to the *vaccination* of themselves and families. This, if not an absolute preventive in every case will at least reduce the disease to a mild form and bring it within the power of the physician.

A committee of the Borough Council called on us yesterday, by whom we are requested to state that by resolution of that body, two Physicians have been appointed—*Dr. W. L. Crevirk*, for the North Ward, and *Dr. G. W. Foulke*, for the South Ward—who have been instructed to visit every family in the borough, for the purpose of vaccinating all who have not heretofore attended to it.—The Council has acted with commendable promptitude in this, and we trust the Physicians who have been appointed will be received by all in the proper spirit. Meantime we take occasion to contradict the rumors which have attributed a wide prevalence of this disease to our borough. But four or five cases have occurred, and the steps now taken are only a proper precaution, to prevent its greater spread.

Feasting and Official Changes.

Two of our county officers, Mr. BEETEM, Prothonotary, and Capt. GOODYEAR, Clerk of the Courts, gave an elegant entertainment to their friends an Friday evening last, on the occasion of their retiring from the offices which they have held for the last three years. The supper was provided at *Burkholder's* hotel, and is represented to have been elegant and sumptuous. The company comprised the court and all the members of the bar together with the "gentlemen of the Press"—except ourself, whom "circumstances" prevented from attending. The evening we are told was a merry one, speech and song and jest following the enjoyment of the good things of the table, and leaving the company at the parting hour in the best possible humor with each other, and especially with the popular officers who had given the entertainment.

It gives us pleasure to say of the retiring officers that their official course has been marked throughout by ability, fidelity and courtesy, which while it secured the entire confidence of the public, gained also the warm commendation of those who had business in their several offices.

On Friday the newly-elected officers—
James F. Lamberton, Prothonotary,
John Hyer, jr. Clerk of Courts,
William Gould, Register,
were sworn in and entered upon their duties.

President's Message.

Congress met on Monday, and the President's Message was doubtless delivered yesterday. The recent change of mails will however prevent us receiving it until this evening, and we have therefore not delayed our paper for it. It is looked for with but little interest. Mr. Polk was a *lion* a year ago, but his fierce teeth have since been extracted and he is now harmless and uninteresting. The "knowing" correspondent of the Ledger gives us to understand that the message will contain an elaborate attempt at justification of the Mexican war, and will also inform the people that in the late election they have acted with great folly and madness in upsetting Polk and asking for the repeal of the present Tariff. The President will also press the establishment of a territorial government in California, settling the slave question on the Missouri Compromise. The way they are picking up *gold* there also, he thinks will require a branch mint in California. When we get the document *nous verrons*.

ACCIDENT AT HOGUESTOWN.—We learn with deep regret that while the friends of Taylor in Hoguestown in this county, were celebrating the great victory on Saturday night last, the occasion was marred by a deplorable accident. A small cast-iron cannon which they were firing suddenly burst-ed, probably from being over-charged, and one of the flying pieces striking Mr. *Lewis Bubb*, an inn-keeper in the vicinity, lacerated one of his feet in a shocking manner.—The wound was speedily dressed by a physician, but at the last accounts the sufferer was in a precarious condition.

FRIENDS AGAIN!—A Washington despatch says, the Mexican Minister was formally received and recognized by the President on Friday. The Minister made a speech highly complimentary to the Americans, he rejoiced that hostilities were ended between the two countries, and hoped that the friendly relations now existing should continue, concluding with an assurance that his Government would observe the treaty in good faith. The President replied in a short speech, proffering continued friendship and respect for Mexico, and rejoicing in the restoration of peace.

☞ MR. CLAY.—*The Frankfort Commonwealth* of the 21st inst. says Mr. Clay was much better, and it was hoped his health would be speedily restored.

☞ New Goods! See advertisements.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

(OFFICIAL)

We give below the aggregate popular vote for each Presidential candidate, in all the States from which we have received *official* returns. The other States will be added to the list as they are received.

AGGREGATE VOTE.

	Taylor	Cass	V. Buren
Maine	35,272	40,121	12,107
N. Hampshire	14,781	27,763	7,560
Vermont	23,122	10,948	13,837
Massachusetts	61,300	35,398	38,263
Connecticut	30,316	27,047	5,003
Rhode Island	6,689	3,600	705
New Jersey	40,009	36,880	849
Delaware	6,421	5,898	80
New York	218,550	114,592	120,519
Pennsylvania	185,513	172,976	11,263
Maryland	37,702	34,528	125
Ohio	138,360	154,775	35,354
N. Carolina	43,519	34,869	——
Georgia	43,150	40,089	——
Alabama	30,482	31,363	——
Tennessee	64,145	57,984	——
Kentucky	66,927	49,743	——

MAJORITIES.

	Taylor.	Cass.
Maine	——	4,859
N. Hampshire	——	12,982
Connecticut	3,269	——
Vermont	12,174	——
Rhode Island	3,083	——
Massachusetts	25,912	——
New Jersey	3,129	——
Delaware	[illegible]	——
New York	10[illegible]	——
Pennsylvania	13,[illegible]	——
Maryland	3,174	——
Ohio	——	16,415
N. Carolina	8,681	——
S. Carolina (estimated)	——	10,000
Georgia	2,867	——
Alabama	881	——
Tennessee	6,161	——
Kentucky	17,184	——

Slander Confessed.

We looked in the last Volunteer for that *affidavit*, verifying the atrocious slander which that paper originated before the election, accusing Gen. Taylor of brutal cruelty towards one of his slaves. But we looked in vain. The affidavit is not published, and never will be, and thus the vile invention stands confessed before the world to be a naked falsehood, a base calumny! This is just as we expected, and is quite in character with the course of that paper. The falsehood was circulated before the election, and probably did its work in poisoning the minds of some who are credulous enough to believe all they see in the Volunteer. But at the feet of the pure old patriot against whom the poisoned shaft was hurled, it has fallen harmless, like other slanders, which instead of crushing him have fatally recoiled upon their originators. As in the old ballad—

"The man recovered of the bite,
The dog it was that died!"

A Big Petition.

A Petition, says the Reading Journal, has just gone up to our rulers at Washington, endorsed by nearly TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND freemen of Pennsylvania, and about TWO MILLIONS of voters in the United States, asking for the speedy and unconstitutional REPEAL of the odious, unjust and oppressive *"British Tariff of 1846,"* and the re-enactment of a law based upon incidental protection to American Industry and the principle of specific instead of ad-valorem duties.—Will this sovereign will of the people, *constitutionally* expressed through the ballot-boxes, be regarded by our Locofoco rulers—and, especially, will it be recommended by our prerent *'democratic'* President in his forthcoming message? In due time we shall see—but we apprehend it will be treated with the same contempt expressed for the *remonstrances* that were poured into Congress in 1846 against the repeal of the Whig tariff of 1842. We do not hope for a change until the new administration and the new Congress come into power—when we may look to see the will of the people carried out to the letter.

☞ Geo. W. Bowman, editor of the "Bedford Gazette," has written a letter to Governor Johnston, resigning the post of Adjutant General: The letter throughout is a studied attempt to insult his excellency; but in this the author has doubtless failed. His well-known character of a common black-guard, effectually prevents any thing he may say from giving offence to a gentleman. This letter is of course copied into the *Pennsylvaman*, and other locoloco papers, with commendation. The office holders will never forgive Gov. Johnston for using them up in Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN REGARD TO THE SCHOOL LAW.—At the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, an attempt was made lately to remove the School Directors of Upper Leacock Township, because they refused to impose a tax and carry out the law in relation to it. The Court decided, that according to the Act of 1843, the District is considered as having accepted the School law, and that it is the duty of the Directors to put the law in force, in the same manner, as if the citizens, under the old School law, by a majority of their votes had decided to accept.

MAJ. GEN. SCOTT.—We stated some days since, on the authority of the correspondent of the *Baltimore Patriot*, that explanations and a reconciliation had taken place between "the Government" and Major General Scott. The correspondent of the *Patriot* now says that such is not the fact—that General Scott has not seen Mr. Polk or either of his Cabinet Ministers, save one, since he arrived in Washington. The excepted member is Mr. Walker, who, with his lady, called on General Scott, learning that he was confined to his room by indisposition, and kindly tendered their friendly offices to him.

☞ The *Pennsylvanian* and other Locofoco papers are teeming with editorial articles abusive of the Friends, Mennonists, and Dunkards, for their support of Zachary Taylor. We have come to a pretty pass when honest men dare not exercise freedom of thought and action!

CAN'T MIX!—The young democracy of Philadelphia met on Saturday night to agree on a new platform and make a new organization. But the meeting ended in a grand row. Locofocoism has lost the "cohesive power of public plunder," and can't get along without it.

The French Republican Constitution.

Now that the Constitution of France is complete and has been officially proclaimed, the following synopsis of its details, for which we are indebted to the New York Courier and Enquirer, may be interesting:

The constitution is as free as any that exists. The Legislative power is vested in a single chamber of 750 members, to be chosen on the sole basis of population, by universal suffrage and by ballot,—every Frenchman of 21 years of age being entitled to a vote, without any other condition than that he shall be in possession of his civil and political rights. In like manner every French citizen of 25 years of age is eligible.

Representatives are chosen for a term of three years and without any limits to their re-eligibility.

The National assembly is permament—cannot be prorogued by the Executive—the persons of the members are inviolable—nor can they be arrested or prosecuted even for criminal offences unless taken in the fact—and even then the Assembly must consent to the prosecution going on.

They are not to receive mandatory instructions, and are not permitted to accept any salaried appointment during the term of Legislature within the gift of the Executive.—They are to receive a stated compensation as representatives. They cannot be questioned anywhere for opinions expressed in the Assembly. The sittings to be public.

The Executive power is vested in a President—a native Frenchman of thirty years of age, who has never lost the quality of a Frenchman—to be elected for four years, and not re-eligible till after an interval of four years.

The election day (for the future) is to be on the second *Sunday* of May. In case of the failure of a popular election, the National Assembly is to choose the President out of the five highest.

The President has all the attributes of our President except the *Veto*. He may negotiate and ratify treaties—but they are not to be binding unless approved by the National Assembly. He is chief of the armed forces—but may never be actual in command.

He is provided with residence, and his salary is to be 600,000 francs, ($120,000.)

The Vice President is to be chosen by the National Assembly from a list of three candidates, to be laid before the Assembly by the President. The Vice President is, in no case, to be related to the President up to the sixth degree.

The Vice President to supply the place of the President when he is disabled.

A council of State, of which the V. President shall be the presiding officer, shall be appointed every six months by the National Assembly—to be indefinitely re-eligible—the appointment of a representative vacating his seat—the attributes of the Council are simply advisory, unless invested with others by the National Assembly.

The Judiciary is to hold for life, and to be appointed by the President. The trial by jury, in criminal cases, to be maintained.

A High Court of Justice shall judge *without appeal*, all accusations by the Assembly against the President or his ministers. The penality of death for political offence is abolished.

This High Court to consist of five judges and thirty-six jurymen; the judges to be chosen by ballot by the Court of Cessation from their own members. The thirty six jurors to be taken from the members of the general department councils, but no representative to be of these juries. The verdict to require the concurrence of two-thirds.—The right of challenge is reserved, as heretofore, to both parties.

This is the outline of the great departments.—

The general provision for the security of the citizen are, that his house is inviolable; that he cannot be withdrawn from his natural judges; that no extraordinary tribunal shall, under any circumstances, be constituted; that each may worship according to his own creed and forms, and that the ministers of all existing forms of worship, and of any that may hereafter be recognized, shall be entitled to salaries from the State; the censorship of the press is abolished; and the right of public meeting, and of petition, is distinctly recognized.

Slavery is abolished on French soil; all citizens alike admissable to all employments—merit being the only test.

The public debt is guaranteed, as is every engagement of the State with its creditors.—The following provision embraces all that relates to the right of labor and of instruction:

Art. 13.—The constitution guarantees to all citizens the freedom of labor and industry. Society favors and encourages the developement of labor by gratuitous elementary instruction, professional education, equality of relation between the employer and workman; by institutions of forecast and credit; by agricultural schools, voluntary associations, and the establishment by the State, the departments, and townships (*communes*) of the public works fitted to employ unoccupied workmen; it furnishes assistance to foundling children, to the infirm and aged, who are destitute, and whom their families are not in a condition to aid.

The election for President of France will take place on the 10th of December.

NOTICES.

Messrs. Greely & McElrath, publishers of the *New York Tribune*, have issued their prospectus for the coming year. We do not like all the *isms* which the Tribune battles for, but it is unquestionably a valuable and most interesting paper. The Daily Tribune is $5 per annum—the Semi-weekly is issued on Tuesday and Friday at three per annum, or two copies for $5. The Weekly Tribune, a large double-medium sheet, closely filled with reading matter, is published at $2 a year singly—three copies for $5, eight for $10, and twenty for $20—payment in all cases in advance. Address *Greely & McElrath*, 154 Nassau street, New York.

"Bowen's North American Farmer," is the title of a very large and handsome new weekly paper which has just been established in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Bowen & Stroude. The Farmer will be chiefly devoted to American Agriculture, Commerce, Mining, Science, Art, Manufactures, News, &c. and intended especially for country readers. It is published at the rate of $2 single copy—two copies for $3—six for $5—thirteen for $10, and twenty for $15. Address Bowen's North American Farmer, Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.

NEW MEXICO CALLS FOR THE TROUSER.—By Telegraph from Cincinnati dated the 28th inst. we learn that the people of New Mexico, in a regularly constituted Convention, have agreed to petition Congress for their territorial organization without delay—they protest against the dismemberment of their territory and particularly ask to be protected against the introduction of domestic slavery.

☞ The Washington Reporter says the Hon. T. M. T. McKennan will not accept a place in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet.

For the Herald & Expositor.

The U. S. Senator.

Mr. Editor—No one can object to the expression of the preference, or the individual opinions of your correspondent (R.) on the Senatorial question; but when he goes further, and assumes to speak for the great Whig party of Cumberland county, it is the right of every Whig, who differs with him, to deny his authority. As a Whig, who has never faltered in the support of Whig principles, who has labored for their success with no personal ends to obtain, I deny most emphatically that "the nomination and election of Mr. COOPER will give unqualified pleasure to the *vast majority* of the Whigs of this county, as they look upon him, as emphatically a business man, and one in whose hands the best interests of this Commonwealth might be safely trusted."

Nor as a Whig can I agree with your correspondent that the Whig party, a party of parity and intelligence, would or could favor his election, or that of any other man, to such an office, or to any office, on the ground that "*that the laborer is worthy of his hire.*" Who had the right, for the people of this great commonwealth, to hire the party services of Mr. Cooper, or any other man; and to agree as the wages for his services, that he should be elected to fill this high office; which it concerns their honor, and interests to have filled with the best and the ablest citizen of the state? If such a bargain has been made, would it not be every way discreditable, and can any Whig be found, who will not say that services rendered on such a consideration are not only void of all merit, but that the person who could suggest such a bargain, or make it, is wholly unworthy to fill any place of trust or honor, no matter what his party services may have been? For what party services have the people of these United States so gloriously elected our pure and virtuous old chief, Gen. TAYLOR? Certainly for none, for he had not even voted for the last forty years.

But the people judged from his *public* services *for the whole country*, and from his pure and noble character, thus brought prominently before them, that it was for *their* honor, that it was for *their interest* that he should be made President of the United States, and they elected him, triumphantly elected him.

We the people of this Commonwealth have great interests involved in this Senatorial question. The suffering industry of the country, the interests of the working classes, the interest of business men, our farmers, our mechanics, our merchants, in short our interests as individuals, and as a State, require that a wise system of Protection should be re-established by the action of Congress.

Let it be remembered that there is a party majority against us in the Senate of the U. States; and that this will be the case for a large part, if not the whole, of Gen. TAYLOR's administration. Let us, as wise men, consider how we shall fare in that body, when our interests come before it, if in answer to the subtilties of the great advocate of free trade, John C. Calhoun, Pennsylvania should say we selected as our senator a gentleman who made twenty-five, or it may be fifty speeches at party meetings, and he "labored most zealously and faithfully to promote the great interests of his party.—"The laborer is worthy of his hire," and lo! we have sent him here! In that hour, when commanding talents, and grave statesmanship, when pursuasive eloquence and sound reasoning will be required to sustain us, of what avail will this argument be? None whatever, unless it be to close the visor of party and steel its armor against us.

Do not suppose that I design to underrate the true value of party services. If these are rendered from disinterested motives, with no view to the selfish ends of the person rendering them, they have merit. But such services are rendered by so many persons, that but few can claim much distinction above his fellows on that ground. And some of our most meritorious citizens are prevented by their very merits, and their great fitness for public trusts, from performing them. For instance, a "business man," usually has so much business to do, that he could not, without a faithlessness to his duty which would prove him unworthy of high public trust, or any public trust, command the time to go from meeting to meeting to address the people on political topics; as a man of less capacity for business, having less business to do, might. And who would doubt that in the case of a great public trust the most competent of these two persons should be chosen? RUFUS CHOATE, of Massachusetts, I believe in the last canvass made not more *than one or two political speeches*; at all events, there can be no doubt that there were many persons who repeated the same speech more times, or made more speeches in the canvass, than he. And why? Not that they were more faithful; but that Mr. Choate, being a great lawyer, and "a man of business," and therefore having much business to do, had not time for such services. And yet who does not know that if they should lose Daniel Webster, the wise people of Massachusetts would at once pass by men more conspicuous for party services, and choose Rufus Choate to supply his place in the Senate of the United States. And this on the true and only ground on which such a choice should be made—because the public interest is first to be considered, not that a partizan may be rewarded for past party services, but that the interests and honor of the state may be promoted, not so much for the good of the man, as the good of the country, which is or ought to be the paramount consideration with every patriot. Can any man doubt in view of the high office, the great interests of the people at all times, but more especially now involved in a proper choice, that it should be well made, that we should choose our ablest and best man to fill it?—If we can send a man there who will, and can rank with Webster and Berrien, Clayton and Badger, and Calhoun should we not do it? particularly as Gen. Taylor may take from the Whig side of the house some of the most distinguished for his cabinet.

Look at the list of names which have been presented in our own State—THOMAS M. T. MCKENNAN, WALTER FORWARD, GEO. CHAMBERS, WM. M. MEREDITH, TOWNSEND HAINES, DR. DARLINGTON, &c. And have these gentlemen rendered no services to the party on the stump, in the Legislature, in the Convention or in Congress? And shall we determine their comparative merits by enquiring who among them has made the greatest number of stump speeches? and thus decide who is the most worthy, who is the fittest and best to represent us in the Senate of the U. States? Or shall we not rather assuming them all to be faithful, enquire how the interests of the commonwealth, the public honor and good will be best sustained by the selection? In other words, who among them is the ablest man, and most competent to the arduous duties of the station.

It is my misfortune to differ with your correspondent; several of the gentlemen named in my judgment are superior in point of ability to the man of his choice, and greatly so; and our interests, *vast as they are*, could be entrusted to the hands of several among them, far more competent successfully to care for them.

The great difference between us arises it may be from the great difference in our views as to the proper ground upon which the choice should be made. It is a great question—let every good man, every true Pennsylvanian, look to it.

Dec. 6, 1848. TAYLOR.

Items.

There were sixty battles fought during the revolutionary war; thirty-eight during the last war with Great Britain; thirty-two, in all, during the last war with Mexico.

Hon. James Buchanan has purchased the beautiful property of Wm. M. Meredith, Esq. near Lancaster, to which he designs removing next spring, on retiring from the State Department.

The expedition which marched from Monterey, in Mexico, in July last, under command of Colonel Washington, for Santa Fe, had reached that place on the 10th of October, in fine health and spirits. So says the *Union*.

In Russia, on Easter day morning, every man literally kisses every man; and the Emperor is represented to have at one time performed 3500 such amiable operations before breakfast.

The Indianapolis State Journal records the marriage of C. H. Boutright, and adds, "this is Esq. Boutright's ninth marriage." We presume that the Squire is determined to do the State some service."

At Zanesville Ohio a verdict was given of $3000 against J. Vandermeer for breach of promise to Mary McClelland.

The *Cincinnati Globe* says that Judge McLean did not vote for President on the 7th instant.

Jeremiah Hughes, a venerable and respected member of the editorial fraternity, and for some years editor of Niles Register, died in Baltimore, on the 27th ult., aged 66.

A Fiend in human shape was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y. a few days ago, charged with cruelly beating *his own mother!* Hanging is too good for such a scoundrel.

The telegraph announces the election of Major Solon Borland, as U. S. Senator from Arkansas for Mr Sevier's unexpired term, and Mr. Sebastian in place of Mr. Ashley.

FORK UP!—Secretary Marcy has issued an order, declaring that "considerable sums of money have been received by officers of the staff and line of the army of the United States in Mexico, from irregular sources, which have only been partially accounted for." Those whom it concerns are required to *report* in ten days.

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—The Mercer Whig contains the following Card, from a veteran Whig, of Salem township, in that county:

"I have heard some boasting of large family voting. At the late Presidential election, myself, nine sons, and eight grand-sons, voted for Gen. Taylor. If any can beat this, let us hear from them. I have ten sons, but one of them is a political transgressor.

JOHN LEECH.

Salem, Mercer county, Pa."

DIED.

At his residence in Mifflin township, on the 27th Nov. ult. Mr. WILLIAM STEVENSON, aged 56 years.

On the 23d Nov., in Hanover, ELIZA ANN wife of Samuel Shirk, merchant, and daughter of Daniel Fisher decd., late of Carlisle, aged 25 years 2 month's and 17 days.

On the 30th inst Mr. GEORGE PARKS in the 21st year of his age.

On Wednesday the 29th ult., JACOB, son of Joseph Weaver, of this borough, aged 3 yrs., 4 months and 8 days.

On Saturday morning, the 2d inst., Mr. JAMES R. COULTER, formerly of Harrisburg, aged about 35 years.

The deceased was engaged until a short time before his death, as foreman of the printing-office of this paper. His character was that of a worthy, upright and industrious man. The hand of affliction has fallen heavily upon his family. A week before the father's death one of his children, a bright-eyed gentle boy of about six years, was carried off by a contagious disease.—Scarcely had the grave closed over his cherished child, when the father, broken in spirit and worn down by incessant watchings, caught the fatal contagion, and was himself prostrated. A few short days terminated his sufferings in death, bereaved a fond wife of her earthly protector, and plunged in gloom and desolation a fireside that but two weeks before glowed with the radiance of content and comfort. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved and fatherless in their hour of affliction, and commend them to resignation in Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and whose "tender mercies are over all His works."

Estate of John Stine, dec'd.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of JOHN STINE, late of Monroe township Cumberland county, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them to

JOSEPH BRANDT,
Dec. 6, 1848.-6t pd. Executor.

Estate of Wm. Stevenson, dec'd.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of WM. STEVENSON, late of Mifflin tp., Cumberland county, dec'd., have been granted to the Subscriber, residing in the same township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to

DANIEL WHISTLER,
Dec. 6, 1848.-6t. Executor.

New Advertisements.

More New Goods at the New Cheap Store.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just returned from Philadelphia with a large lot of NEW GOODS, purchased at reduced prices. Among these goods may be found

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SATINETTS, low priced, medium, and of the best quality.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as Cashmeres, Alpacas, Plaid Stripes, Mous. de Laine, &c., &c.

TERKERRE and other SHAWLS, good quality and new style.

Also, a splendid assortment of CALICO, at prices from 4 to 12½. Cheap TICKINGS and MUSLINS of all kinds, and a large and elegant lot of BOOTS and SHOES, together with a general assortment of well selected GROCERIES, all of which we are determined to sell very low.

The Pekin Tea Company's far famed TEAS are also for sale by us at the Philadelphia Retail prices. Please give us a call at the corner of Hanover and Louther streets.

S D POWELL & CO

Dec 6, 1848

More New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the city with a large supply of new goods. MEN'S WEAR. A large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, and Coatings. LADIES WEAR—Such as French Merinos, Satin Stripe, Alpacca very handsome, Palmetto and Coburg Cloth, Cashmeres, Mous de Laines, very fine qualities French Cloth for Ladies sacks, large assortment of Mourning Goods, and a great variety of other goods too numerous to mention, for sale by

G R CROOKS

Remember the stand in West Main st, west of Beetem's Tavern.

Dec 6, 1848

Mouslin de Lanes.

20 pieces figured Mouslin de Lain, at 12½, bought at auction, for sale by

G R CROOKS

Dec 6, 1848.

Shawls.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of SHAWLS just opening and for sale cheaper than ever, by

G R CROOKS

Dec 6, 1848

Keep the Feet Dry.

BOOTS & SHOES, BOOTS & SHOES.

JUST received at PORTER'S SHOE STORE, a fresh assortment of every article in the shoe trade, comprising

Men's calf, kip, water proof and thick boots.
Do calf, kip and thick brogans Monroe's, Nullifier's and Slippers,
Boy's and Youth's thick boots and Brogans,
Ladies' morocco, kid, and Leather Buskins, French ties, Gaiter Slippers, &c., &c.
Misses and Children's Boots and Gaiters, black and fancy colored, together with BUFFALO OVER SHOES and GUM SHOES in great variety.

Those who wish to buy good work at fair prices, are solicited to call.

Don't forget the place—PORTER'S NEW STORE, Main street, near the Rail Road Depot.

Dec. 6, 1848.

Save Your Soles!

GUTTA PERCHA SOLES.

WM. M. PORTER having obtained the right to use the Gutta Percha Soles, is prepared to apply them to OLD OR NEW BOOTS. The GUTTA PERCHA possesses twice the durability of leather, with the advantage of being entirely proof against water.

Those who feel the necessity of keeping the feet dry, will call at Porter's Shoe Store, Main street, opposite the Methodist Church.

Dec. 6, 1848.

Gum Shoes, Gum Shoes.

AT Porter's shoe store, you will find a large assortment of Metallic Gum-shoes, Patent rubbers, furred rubbers and Buskins, Misses & Children's gum shoes, all first-rate and warranted.

Dec 6, 1848.

INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL,

Fourth street, between Market and Chesnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE above house is located in the immediate vicinity of the Post Office, Banks, and all Places of Public Amusement and resort.

The present Proprietor, (late of the American House, Sixth street,) has re-furnished and fitted up the entire establishment, with new and elegant furniture, and it is now opened for the reception of the travelling community.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the business will enable him to conduct it in such a manner as will please all who may favor him with their patronage.

JOHN C. MAXWELL, Proprietor.
Late of the American Hotel, Sixth street.
Dec. 6.-3m.

Public Sale of Town Property.

THAT large two story PLAISTERED STONE HOUSE, situate on the north side of West High Street, in the borough of Carlisle, adjoining the new brick stores of Ensminger & Sensenman is offered for sale. There is a large Stone warehouse on the lot, part of which belongs to the property now offered. If not sold before SATURDAY the 23d day of December next, it will be offered at public vendue on that day, at the Court House, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—Persons can view the property at any time by calling on the subscriber at his office, on the premises.

WM. B. KNOX,
Att'y for J. R. Knox.

Dec. 6, 1848-ts

NEW AND CHEAP HARDWARE STORE.

NOW opening, JACOB SENER, who respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public generally and all dealers in HARDWARE, to his new and splendid assortment of all kinds of Hardware, such as Saddler's Tools and Saddlery Ware of every description and style, all kinds of Carpenter's tools, and building materials of all kinds and new style, all kinds of material used by Cabinet-makers. Also, Shoe Findings of all kinds, a good assortment of Men's morocco, kid, French straits, lining and binding skins for shoe-makers, all articles used by shoe makers constantly kept on hand. Blacksmiths can be supplied with the very best of hammered iron, warranted good, also all kinds of rolled, slit, round, band, and strap iron, cast, shear, spring English and American blister steel, warranted good, also a lot of sheet iron for tinners. Housekeepers can also be supplied with every article necessary for housekeeping in the Hardware Line.

Ethereal and Pine Oil Lamps of every description just received, also ethereal and pine oil for sale, just fresh, all kinds of paints, oils, varnishes, turpentine, also, a first rate article to preserve leather shoes, and keep the feet dry.—Look out and bear in mind.

Farmers, Mechanics and Housekeepers and all who use the article of HARDWARE, call at the old well known new arranged HARDWARE STAND, formerly kept by Lewis Harlan, in North Hanover street, next door to John Cornman's tavern stand, now kept by H. Glass, and also next door to George Keller's Fancy Hat and Cap Store. Call and examine for yourselves, and save money, as we are determined to sell all articles at the very smallest profit for CASH, and we think we shall be able to sell a little lower than any other Hardware Store in town, as our goods are well selected and are purchased right in order to sell low at the new arranged Hardware Store, well-known as Lewis Harlan's old stand, where you may find a good assortment of every article in the Hardware Trade. Don't forget the Stand, as quick sales and small profits is the order of the day.

Call and examine for yourselves.

JACOB SENER.

Dec. 6, 1848.

Estate of Elizabeth Brindle, dec'd.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of ELIZABETH BRINDLE, late of Monroe township Cumberland county, dec'd., have been granted to the Subscribers, the first residing in Monroe township, and the latter in South Middleton. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to

JOHN BRINDLE,
HENRY WEBBER,
Dec. 6, 1848.-6t Executors.