The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

OCTOBER 7, 1840.

Another Rally of the Whigs of "Old Mother Cumberland."

On last Thursday, the friends of HARRISON and TYLER assembled at this place in County Meeting. Owing to the unfavorable aspect of the weather, it was feared that the meeting would not be so large as had been anticipated; but before 12 o'clock our streets were filled with Log Cabin boys, who had come once more from mountain and valley to greet their brother Whigs, and again renew their pledges of political faith.

About 1 o'clock a Harrison pole—more than 100 feet high—was raised on the Public Square, bearing aloft a beautiful flag and streamer. At 2 o'clock the multitude assembled in the street in front of the "Mansion House Hotel," while the windows of the surrounding houses, and the balcony of the hotel, were crowded with ladies.

The meeting was called to order by WM. M. PORTER, Esq., and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President,

Gen. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, *Carlisle.*

Vice Presidents,

Carlisle—Wm. Baker, Edward Pendergrass, Daniel Bower, Alexander McCord.
South Middleton—Thomas Craighead, senior, James Mehaffy.
North Middleton—Melchoir Brenneman.
West Pennsborough—Alexander Davidson, Captain George Miller.
Newville—James Kennedy, Esq., Jacob Swoyer.
Frankford—Henry Snyder.
Mifflin—Peter Jacoby.
Hopewell—James Sponsler.
Newton—Samuel Piper, Saml. Irvine.
Shippensburg—Robert Peal.
Southampton—Captain David Clever.
Dickinson—David Sheaffer, P. Weaver.
Monroe—Gotlieb Ritter, George Lutz.
E. Pennsboro'—Andrew Armstrong.
Silver Spring—John M. Martin.
Mechanicsburg—John Coover, Lewis Zearing, Esq.
Allen—Jacob Shelley, Esq.
[illegible]
Carlisle—John H. Weaver, Dr. Wm. S. Roland, Capt. Saml. Crop, Robert McCartney.
W. Pennsboro'—Capt. L. H. Williams.
Newville—John Dunfee, Joseph McDarmend, Lawrence H. Randall.
Mifflin—William Knettle.
N. Cumberland—S. T. Williams.
S. Middleton—Daniel Kaufman.
N. Middleton—Thomas D. Urie.
W. Pennsboro'—Col. John Wynkoop.
Frankford—John Watson.

CHARLES B. PENROSE, Esq., then arose and introduced Mr. J. W. Bear, the celebrated *Buckeye Blacksmith*, who addressed the crowd for nearly two hours—part of the time in a heavy rain—in a strain of mingled wit and eloquence, which we have never heard surpassed.

As a stump speaker Mr. Bear stands unrivalled. His arguments were unanswerable, and the continued wincing of those of the Locofocos who were present, afforded the best evidence that his remarks were severely felt. At night the citizens again met in the Court House, and were addressed by S. Dunlap Adair and C. B. Penrose Esqrs., after which Mr. Bear again spoke for an hour and a half; about 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Harrison and Tyler, and thus ended our rally of the 1st of October.

Keep up the Fire!

THEY ARE GIVING WAY ON THE RIGHT, ON THE LEFT, AND IN THE CENTRE,

The Whigs must keep up the Fire from now until November. The enemy are "reeling to and fro like a drunken man"—they are staggering under the dreadful fire that we have poured into them. We must not give them time to recover. We must load and fire as fast as we can.

Business men, from now until November, your *business* is *politics.*

Merchants, your time must be "invested" in the service of the Whigs, and in six months you will reap a "profit of 100 per cent" in restored confidence, in well regulated exchanges, and in the general firmness and stability of trade.

Farmers, you must cultivate the *political* field from now until November—you must destroy the stumps and wire grass and chinch bugs of locofocoism, and next spring you will sell your crops at good prices and for good money.

Mechanics, you must work upon the Whig Log Cabin without ceasing, until November, and next year you will have plenty of work and "good wages," Mr. Buchanan to the contrary notwithstanding.

Manufacturers, you must work at the Whig loom from now until November, and in a few months your fabrics will command good prices, and your pockets hold good dividends.

The great interest of all the business people of this country is, at present, politics. Every moment they devote to the Whig cause, is so much time usefully and profitably devoted to their own trade or business, whatever it may be, and he who fails to come forward and do his duty, is neglecting that business by which he hopes to earn his bread and support his family. We say then, again, keep up the fire!—Keep up the fire!

A Protective Tariff.

It is time seriously to agitate this important subject. The *Leaders* of the Locofoco party in Cumberland as well as elsewhere, *oppose the interests of American Mechanics and Manufacturers*, and advocate the suicidal principle of supporting FOREIGN WORKSHOPS AND FOREIGN PAUPER LABOR in preference to native industry and enterprize;—they go now even beyond this, and through the Subtreasury are working to *reduce the wages of native labor* and bring it down to the standard of pauper labor in Europe. Messrs. Ramsey, McKinney, and Zimmerman advocate the measures which must produce this result—and we say it fearlessly that no *sensible* mechanic or laborer can vote for such men, without they are servile in spirit and court the degraded condition of the slave subjects of European Despots. Our candidate for the Presidency, and every Whig candidate for Congress or the State Legislature in Pennsylvania (including Mr. *Adair*, Mr. *Reynolds*, and Dr. *Weaver*, our candidates in this district) are warm advocates of the *Protective Principle*, and if elected will go for measures favorable to HIGH PRICES, and *HIGH WAGES*, and against excessive *Direct Taxation*. The Whig Party is *the Tariff Party*—and we assert, without qualification, that the Tariff Party is the *only* and *exclusive* AMERICAN PARTY. That party which opposes the protection of American labor, is the *British Tory Party, and no mistake.*

We extract the following able article on the subject from the *Perry Freeman*, and beg of our patrons and others under whose observation it may fall, to read it attentively:—

VAN BURENISM AGAINST THE TARIFF.

In the Perry County Democrat of the 17th ultimo, were published the proceedings of a "Great Democratic Meeting!!" headed a "Huzza for Democratic Perry!"

At this meeting it was "Resolved, That *we view* with *disgust* and *indignation* the attempts of the Federal (Harrison Democratic) party to impose upon the unsuspecting," &c. &c., "its delusive cry of 'high tariff,' (a measure that cannot be accomplished without plundering the many to enrich the few."

The phrase "*high tariff*," is artfully employed, instead of "Protective Tariff"—the one used by the Democratic Whigs to embody and express their sentiments upon this all-important question; the denouncing resolution is therefore directed against the Tariff in any shape or form.

If we be censured for drawing an inference which the premises do not legitimately justify, we must turn to the supporters of Van Burenism for authority to substantiate and corroborate the inference drawn from the resolution under review.

Whatever Mr. Van Buren's actions in regard to this measure were formerly, (he voted for the "high tariff" in the U. States Senate,) it is reduced to a certainty that he is opposed to it at present, and is highly pleased to be styled by his supporters, as "the Northern man with Southern principles." These "Southern principles" are, and have long since been, advocated by John C. Calhoun and his assistant Nullifyers, and are known to be the antagonists of the Tariff, even in its compromised form; therefore, as a necessary consequence, Mr. Van Buren has identified himself with the Anti-Tariff party. This, we opine, will not be denied by any man who is conversant with the political measures of the present National Administration.

The resolution noticed is, then, perfectly consistent with the principles and design of Mr. Van Buren himself.

Here arises the question—Is the better policy of Pennsylvania an Anti-Tariff policy? This question has been answered in the negative by the citizens of the Keystone of the Federal Arch, since it was first agitated.

When the people of Pennsylvania voted for General Jackson in 1828, they believed him to be in favor of a Tariff for the protection of American Industry. *He* had *professed* to be friendly to a "judicious" Tariff.

Pennsylvanians hold the same opinion now as they did in 1828, in regard to this measure. They know that an Anti-Tariff policy is the bitterest enemy of the true and wise policy of Pennsylvania.

As soon as the Tariff is taken off from articles manufactured in other countries the interests of this state are attacked.

"Repeal the duty upon iron," was the language of Pennsylvania in 1832, "and that upon coal would follow. Then would the duty be taken off from hats, shoes, cabinet-ware, and every article now made by our mechanics. We should be brought back to the same colonial bondage, to foreign workshops, under which we groaned before the revolution. We should be obliged to send our money to England for articles of clothing and necessity. Our iron works would be in ruins, and those now employed in them thrown out of employment. Our coal beds would be worthless, for if the duty of $1,80 per ton were taken off from foreign coal, *no coal in Pennsylvania* could be taken to market. The eastern cities, and even Philadelphia, now furnishing us a market and sending their money into our state, would be supplied from the mines of England. Our State Improvements would be stopped half finished in their progress, while the present debt for their contraction, would hang over us for ever; and instead of ever deriving an income, we should be burdened and our posterity with oppressive taxation. Even if our public works could be finished, they would be worthless without a Tariff, for it is the development of the resources of the State, that can make them useful. Our village mechanics coming in competition with the beggarly drudges of Europe, that labor for a mere pittance per day, would be obliged to resort to agriculture—and what would agriculture be worth, when all raise their own bread, and there is no market? Lands and houses would lose their value, and general poverty and distress would spread over the land. The thriving and flourishing villages that are springing up as if by magic, near our iron and coal mines, upon the banks of the tributaries of the Lehigh, the Schuylkill, the Susquehanna, the Juniata, the Conemaugh, the Monongahela, the Beaver, and Allegheny, would decline into desolation! Philadelphia, the pride of our state, the manufacturing emporium of America, would no longer resound with the music of the anvil and the loom and the shuttle! Pittsburgh, the flourishing capital of western Pennsylvania, would cease to be a market in the west! In fine, Pennsylvania, the richest state in the Union, both in her resources and minerals, would stop in her unexampled progress to prosperity.

That was the language of Pennsylvania in 1832. And are we not rapidly approaching that crisis which will soon render the predictions of her favorite and far-seeing sons matters of history. Let us examine.

At the present time we have not a sufficiently protective Tariff. And what is the consequence? Let Mr. Van Buren's last annual message answer: He says—"The foreign debt of our states, corporations, and men of business, can scarcely be less than two hundred millions of dollars, requiring more than ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest."

But in a short time, if American industry be not properly protected, the foreign debt will go on increasing in geometrical proportion. More English Iron, Coal, Cloths, Cottons, &c. &c., will be imported into this country to glut our markets. Experience has abundantly shown that the American mechanic, or manufacturer, without a Protective Tariff, can not successfully compete in the market of the world with foreign, enslaved, pauper labor of Europe.

The Tariff in 1828, '29, '30, was distinctly marked in its operations upon the commercial interests of this country, by diminishing our importations of foreign goods, and by giving us a well balanced trade. Then our exports were nearly equal to our imports. Under that system were created no foreign debt.

This is not the case now. For the last four years the balance of trade against the United States is about thirty three millions of dollars a year. And this sum must be sent off from this country every year to pay our enormous foreign debt.

But this is not all. If the Tariff, sufficiently protective to American manufacturers, is not put upon foreign luxuries and foreign goods, the balance of trade in a few years against us will probably amount to seventy-five or eighty millions a year.

More upon this subject again.

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tended and heard Mr. BEAR denounce the conduct and policy of the General Government, on Thursday afternoon last, are somewhat displeased with the rough handling which he gave some of their leaders, here as well as elsewhere, we invite their attention to the following "CARD," published by the "*Blacksmith*." It will be seen that he has sufficient cause to apply the term "Bloodhounds" to many of the Locofocos—some of them, too, of pretty good standing in their party.

Progress of Van Burenism.

A Mob at Huntingdon, Pa.—By a card published in the Lewistown, Pa. Gazette, by Mr. BEAR, the Buckeye Blacksmith, the friends of order will learn that this honest working-man was assailed by a ruffian mob at Huntingdon—rendered desperate by the force and effect of his addresses to the people—and that it was only by taking a route different from that previously intended, that he probably saved his life. In his card, Mr. Bear says:

"I addressed a meeting in the court-house at Huntingdon, but while speaking, the windows of the court house were smashed in with large stones, both the glass and the sashes, by a gang of Locofoco ruffians, headed and led on by a *state officer*, a superintendent on the canal, the *constable* of the town, and by a printer there. One of the stones struck me; I, however, persisted in finishing my speech. On leaving the court house, I was assaulted by another volley of stones, one of which struck an aged man by my side. In making my way to Mr. McConnell's tavern, I was assailed by a volley of eggs, many of which struck around the door, as I walked into the house. Many of these ruffians were taken from the line of the canal. After this they spread themselves through different parts of the town in small parties, to prevent my escape. Some of them were heard to swear that "nothing but my blood would satisfy them." They numbered in all upwards of 70 persons; the larger part of them went down to the landing, supposing I would take the packet, which I intended to do. This was about 1 o'clock at night. At this time Mr. Horrell, a member of the Van Buren party, very kindly told me that "If I valued my life, I must not go down to the boat!" I thanked him for his kindness, and took his advice. I was therefore compelled to get a friend to bring me down in a gig, or chaise, to Lewistown, where I arrived about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and thus escaped the bloodhounds who thirsted for my life. I should state, however, that when the boat arrived at Huntingdon, in the night, 25 of them boarded her, and notwithstanding the captain assured them I was not aboard, they insisted on going below and searching. They remained aboard until they reached the locks about two miles below town—they calculated I would get aboard there, which was the reason of their going down. I returned my thanks to Mr. Horrell, who, though a member of the opposite party, behaved like a gentleman, and was the means of preserving me from the hands of the *hired banditti* who wished to destroy me. One of them had become so intoxicated, that in attempting to get on the packet, he fell off into the canal. The captain of the packet, whose name I do not recollect, is a member of the Van Buren party, and will confirm my statement, as to what took place at the landing, and on board the boat. I consider such a desperate and lawless attempt the evidence of a *sinking* party, and I have the rich satisfaction of believing that their career is rapidly drawing to a close, and that the government will be restored to its former purity, by the triumphant election of the *honest man* William Henry Harrison; under him, I am sure, there will be no 'gag-law'—and then every man may speak his sentiments without fear.

I shall continue to spread facts and documents before the people up to the time of the election. My grandfather and two of my uncles died in the war of the revolution, fighting for our liberties—and my father was wounded in the late war, while fighting the battles of his country. I think, therefore, as an American freeman, I am entitled to the liberty of thought and freedom of speech. I am determined to exercise both.

The present contest is between the office holders and the people. The latter will certainly triumph.

JOHN W. BAER.

Twenty-seventh Congress.

We publish the following table of members elected to the next Congress. The names of the Locofocos are in italics.

LOUISIANA.

1st dist. Edward D. White, re-elected.
2d " *John B. Dawson*, vice Ed. Chinn.
3d " John Moore, vice Rice Garland.
Two Whigs and one Loco Foco; one Loco Foco gain.

MISSOURI.

1st dist. *John Miller*, re-elected.
2d " *J. C. Edwards*, vice *A. G. Harrison.*
Two Loco Focos.

VERMONT.

1st dist. Hiland Hall, re-elected.
2d " Wm. Slade, re-elected.
3d " Horace Everett, re-elected.
4th " Augustus Young, vice *J. Smith.*
5th " J. Mattocks, vice *Isaac Fletcher.*
Five Whigs; two Whig gain.

MAINE.

Cumberland dist. Wm. Pitt Fessenden.
Kennebec " George Evans.
Lincoln " Benjamin Randall.
Penobscot " Elisha H. Allen.
Hancock and Washington " No choice.
York " *Nathan Clifford.*
Waldo " *Alfred Marshall.*
Oxford " No choice.
Four Whigs, two Loco Focos and two vacancies; two Whig gain.

RECAPITULATION.

	1840		1838	
	W	L. F.	W	L. F
Missouri	0	2	0	2
Vermont	5	0	3	2
Maine	4	2	2	6
	11	5	8	10

One hundred and twenty-eight members are yet to be chosen this year, as follows:

Maine, (two vacancies,)	2
Georgia, 5th October,	9
Arkansas, "	1
South Carolina, 13th October,	9
Ohio, "	19
Pennsylvania, "	28
New York, 2d, 3d, and 4th November,	40
New Jersey, "	6
Michigan, 2d and 3d November,	1
Massachusetts, 9th November,	12
Delaware, 10th November,	1
	128

Keep it before the People,

That the different sections of the odious standing army bill, provide that:

1. To enroll every white male citizen between the ages of 20 and 45.

2. That within three months EVERY ONE should arm himself at HIS OWN EXPENSE.

3. That within a given time **100,000** should be drafted for *actual service.*

4. That ANOTHER **100,000** men should be constantly kept armed and organized.

5. That this body of 100,000 should be kept up by constant drafts from the whole body of the citizens enrolled.

6. That the Union should be divided off into ten great military districts—Bonaparte fashion.

7. That the PRESIDENT may call out, *whenever he chooses*, in their district, the whole of this body of **100,000** men twice a year.

8. While thus in the field, this army of 100,000 is *under the control of the President*, and subject to such regulations *as he chooses to prescribe!*

9. If any citizen fails to march into actual service *when ordered by the President*, he is to be fined not less than $5 nor more than $30.

10. *If he refuses to pay the fine, he is subjected to* IMPRISONMENT IN CLOSE JAIL UNTIL THE FINE IS PAID!

11. Offences against the law are not to be punished to the civil courts, but by military COURTS MARTIAL.

After observing the number of public defaulters, we feel inclined to look at the *Subtreasuries* as Morgiana did at the oil jars in Ali Baba's garden. "Forty jars, and every one containing a robber. Alla preserve us."—*Boston Atlas.*

It is the old Federalists in the British Tory ranks, who make all this outcry against "federalism." It is the *ruse* of a pilferer who bawls "*stop thief!*" to direct public attention from himself. A rogue who has been cropped is always finding fault with his neighbor's ears.—*Ib.*

The electioneering office holders are as busy as flies. They will be very quiet after the black frost of November.—*Ib.*

Freemen Read!

How Mr. Van Buren's Low Wages and Standing Army systems operate in France.

The following is a passage from a small volume, recently published by Mr. Cass, our Minister to France, on the condition of the French people under the hard money and standing army system, recommended and urged by Van Buren, Buchanan, Benton, Calhoun, & Co. We ask and urge *every man*, let him be of what party he may, to read it attentively, and bear in mind at the same time that it is not a picture drawn by an opponent, but by a friend and official functionary of the President.—We say to them, read it; examine the consequences that must result to our country, in a social and republican point of view, and then judge for yourselves whether you are prepared to aid in bringing this country down to a level with the peasantry of France, by supporting a President and an Administration that aims to place the same yoke upon you:

"It is difficult for an American to CONCEIVE an idea of the *true state* of the working class, upon whose passions these men continually operate. Perhaps *thirty cents a day*, or a little more, may be the average price of labor throughout France; and out of this the workman must *clothe and feed himself*. And then come the seasons of interruption, when work is almost discontinued, and when the STARVING MECHANICS *are thrown upon the community, to seek the support of life as they can.* With us, every honest industrious man can reasonably expect to provide something in the meridian of life for its decline. By emigrating westward, he can procure a piece of land, and close his days surrounded by his family. But such an occurrence in Europe would be little short of a miracle; and in this reasonable expectation of an eventful acquisition of property in our country, with the moral stimulus which accompanies it, and in this despair of the future which seems almost inseparable from the condition of a European laborer, I trace one of the most striking distinctions between a new society and an old one, and one of our surest guaranties for the perpetuation of our institutions.

"An illustration confirmatory of this state of things is furnished by the law of *conscription*. By this law every young man, after the age of twenty years, is liable to SERVE IN THE ARMY. He draws for his chance of enrollment, and is then called as his number and the exigencies of the public service may require. He serves seven years precisely, at the time of life when he ought to be forming himself for its eventual duties, and laying the foundation of any respectability he may hope to acquire. It is precisely the period which, with us, if lost, would be lost irreparably. The average annual demand of conscripts in France, to keep the army at its requisite number, is eighty thousand; and this immense amount is every year drawn from the spring-time of life, to be returned—some of them, indeed as have the luck, good or bad, as it may be, to return—seven years after, without any preparation for eventual usefulness.

"But the most remarkable fact in all this institution is the pay which these FORCED SOLDIERS RECEIVE—a pay which, after making the deductions which go to the Government for indispensable supplies, amounts to ONE CENT A DAY, *twenty five dollars and a half for seven years' service.* And yet this process of military supply seems firmly established and engrafted on the habits of society; nor have I seen among all the propositions with which the Public has been excited, since my residence here, for the melioration of the existing institutions of the country, a single allusion to this greatest of all practical oppressions. And I cannot account for this apparent indifference to a subject which strikes every American with *astonishment*, unless it results from the conviction that A BARE SUPPORT IS ALL THE LABORING CLASSES CAN PROCURE BY THE MOST FORTUNATE EXERTION, and that this may as well be in the army as elsewhere."

Such is the system and the state of France. Are you ready for it? Are you prepared to work for *thirty cents a day* in the time of demand, and beg when you shall have no employment? Are you, young man, ready to serve seven years, at *one cent a day*, to keep up a Standing Army? If you are, then vote for Martin Van Buren and his friends. If not, vote for Gen. Harrison and his friends, and thus put your rebuke upon the projector of your degradation and enslavement.

Extract from the Globe of the 3d of April, 1840:

The Arming of the People.

"At a time when party spirit is exciting so baneful an influence upon legislation, and the deliterious effects of which are so manifest to the country at large, causing delay of measures necessary to the public good and "the general welfare" in its *proper sense*, it must be gratifying to observe that there is at least *one leading measure* of the Administration, that is likely to find favor with all men of dispassionate judgment—we mean the *plan of the Secretary of War for the classification, equipment and proper organization* of the Militia! The basis of this measure may be said *emphatically* to be the conservative feature of our *republican form of government*, for it pre-supposes intelligence that is devoted to its own *sense* of *subordination*, to discipline under law, and for the *double object* of supporting the laws against foreign aggression and *domestic violence*. But this subject has been so frequently discussed by the master minds of the past centuries, that it is useless to advert to it further than to add, that as Gen. Jackson in his first inaugural address, brought this subject before his fellow-citizens, saying that "the bulwark of our defence is the *national militia*, which in the present state of our intelligence and population must render us invincible." To *this just system, which is so well calculated* to strengthen "this national safe-guard" of our country, addresses itself to the *enlightened* of all parties. "Particular injuries and occasional mortifications," as he justly observed, "we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen, possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by foreign foe. Let us then never be overcome by listlessness, but be awake and be doing. That nation is most secure from aggressions, that is ever ready to repel them." The appeal is to the *judicious patriot*, and the measure *advocated* is stamped with the *practical character of the man*, who has supplied in a great measure the details of the Bill."

This article presents the Poinsett bill, as a leading measure of the administration, and contains most of Mr. Van Buren's arguments to the Virginia Committee in relation to that subject. The editor of the Globe will please turn to his paper of the 3d of April last. It is quite offensive to refer him to his old files.

Election of State Officers.

October 5th.—Arkansas, Georgia, and Michigan.
October 7th.—Maryland.
October 12th.—South Carolina.
October 13th.—Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New Jersey.

In Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, and Mississippi, on the same day in which their Electors are chosen.

ELECTION OF ELECTORS.

By a law of Congress the electors of President must be chosen, in such manner as the Legislatures shall direct, within 34 days preceding the first Wednesday in December, which this year falls on the 2d. The electors may therefore be chosen this year on any day after the 28th of October. The whole number is 294, (148 majority,) all of whom will be elected by the people by General Ticket, except the 11 in South Carolina, who will be chosen by the Legislature, which meets on Nov. 23d.

October 30th—Pennsylvania, 30; Ohio, 21, 51
November 2d—Arkansas, 3; Connecticut, 8; Georgia, 11; Illinois, 5; Indiana, 9; Kentucky, 15; Maine, 10; Michigan, 3; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 4; New Hampshire, 7; New York, 42; Rhode Island, 4; Virginia, 23; 148
Nov. 3d—Louisiana, 5; New Jersey, 8; Tennessee, 15; 28
Nov. 9th—Massachusetts, 14; Maryland 10; Alabama, 7; 31
Nov. 10th—Delaware, 3; Vermont, 7; 10
Nov. 13th—North Carolina, 15
After 23d—South Carolina, 11

In the city of New York the election is held one day, November 4; in the rest of the state, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th; and it has been stated that the elections in Mississippi and New Jersey are also held two days; but with these exceptions the elections are completed in one day.

The October election in Maryland is only for members of the State Legislature. Seven senators and a full house are to be chosen.—*Boston Daily Adver.*

Election of President.—The following extract from the amendments to the constitution of the United States, shows the mode of procedure in the election of President.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted;—the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the president. But, in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states will be entitled to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

THE TARIFF.—In a letter declining an invitation from some political friends in Virginia, to join them at a celebration at the White Sulphur Springs, J. C. Calhoun there carries out his idea of the measures which are to follow and complete the Sub-Treasury Bill:—

"But this is not all that has been done. Much still remains to be added; and among them, I rejoice to state, that the system of protective tariffs, so pre-eminent in mischief, is about to expire. Yes, that system, which has done so much to divide and distract the country, to corrupt one portion and impoverish and alienate the other, which poured into the Treasury so many millions beyond the wants of the Government, extinguishing, by its effects, the spirit of economy, and substituting profusion, extravagance and waste, is gasping, I trust, its last breath; and with it the connected and kindred system of lawless expenditures on innumerable objects not authorized by the Constitution."

When the tariff is abolished, a hard money currency introduced, and direct taxes imposed for the support of Government, (for this is an inevitable consequence of abolishing the tariff)—what do our readers suppose will be the wages of labor? We shall then indeed have approximated to the rates of Cuba and of China! Yet such seems the tendency of all things, for Mr. Calhoun is the arbiter of power, and without his aid Mr. Van Buren cannot carry a single measure through Congress. Is the country ready for this consummation?—*N. Y. American.*

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, on the premises, on *Wednesday the 28th day of October inst.*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the following real estate, viz:

A Tract of Prime Land,

situate about seven miles south of Carlisle, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, adjoining lands of Philip Spangler, David Sheaffer, Andrew G. Ege and George Wolf, containing

140 ACRES,

of which about 100 acres are cleared, and the residue covered with fine timber. The improvements are a first rate two story.

STONE HOUSE,

and two story *STONE KITCHEN*, with an excellent spring of water in the cellar and also in the yard; an excellent Frame Barn, with two threshing floors, wagon shed, corn crib, an excellent orchard of choice fruit, together with other improvements. The Yellow Breeches creek runs through part of this property. The whole is under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase a farm of this description will do well by calling to see it, and examine for himself. The terms of sale will be made easy, and an indisputable title given to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the subscriber residing in in the borough of Carlisle, or to Mr. Beltzhoover on the farm.

GEORGE BEETEM.

Oct. 7, 1840.—tds.

To our Creditors.

Take notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 9th day of November next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

JACOB KERRIHARD.
GEORGE EPPLEY.

October 7, 1840.—3t

ADJOURNED
Orphans' Court Sale.

The undersigned will expose to public sale, before the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on *Saturday the 24th day of October inst.*, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

a tract of part Limestone and part Slate Land,

situate in North Middleton township, Cumberland county, bounded by the Connodoguinet creek, lands of Rob Lamberton, Abraham Lamberton, Zeigler's heirs and others, containing

Two hundred thirty-nine Acres and twenty-seven Perches,

strict measure, having thereon erected a TWO STORY HOUSE OF BRICK AND STONE,

New Frame Barn and Stable, &c.

There is a never failing spring on the premises, and a good well of water with a pump. About eighty acres of this farm is covered with *young thriving timber.*

One half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in three equal annual payments thereafter, to be secured by recognizances in the Orphans Court with approved security. The grain growing on the premises at the time of sale to go to the purchaser, except the tenants share thereof, which is expressly reserved to him.

Possession will be delivered on the 1st day of April next, or, if the purchaser should prefer it, he can have possession immediately after complying with the terms of sale, subject to the balance of the present tenant, which will expire on the 1st of April next.

JOSEPH SHROM, jr. Adm'r.

Carlisle, October 7, 1840.—tds.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in and by an act of the General Assembly, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided that the electors of the several counties of the Commonwealth, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly shall hold an election at the same places at which the said members shall have been voted for at the preceding election, on the fifth Friday preceding the first Wednesday in December every fourth year thereafter, being the 30th day of October,) for the purpose of electing electors of a President and Vice President of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, John Myers, High Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, in pursuance of the duty enjoined on me by the above recited act, do issue this my proclamation giving notice to the freemen of said county qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly to meet at the several election districts therein, as follows, viz:

The election in the election district composed of the Borough of Carlisle, and townships of N. Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankford, and Lower West Pennsborough, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle.

The election in the district composed of Silver Spring township, will be held at the Public House of Joseph Grier in Hogestown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of East Pennsborough township, will be held at the Public House of Andrew Kreitzer in said township.

The election in the district composed of New Cumberland and a part of Allen township, will be held at the Public House of John Sourbeck, in New Cumberland.

The election in the district composed of Lisburn and a part of Allen township, will be held at the Public House of Peter M'Caun, in Lisburn.

The election in the district composed of that part of Allen township, not included in the New Cumberland and Lisburn districts, will be held at the Public House of David Sheafer, in Shepherdstown in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the Public House of John Hoover, in said borough.

The election in the district composed of Monroe township, will be held at the Public House of Widow Paul, in Churchtown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Upper Dickinson township, will be held at Weakley's School House, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Newville, and townships of Mifflin, Upper Frankford, Upper Westpennsborough, and that part of Newton township, not included in the Leesburg election district hereinafter mentioned, will be held at the Brick School House, in the borough of Newville.

The election in the district composed of the township of Hopewell, will be held at the School House in Newberg in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippensburg township, and that part of Southampton township, not included in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Council House, in the borough of Shippensburg.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, passed the 2d July 1839, it is thus provided, "That the qualified electors of parts of Newton and Southampton townships in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the following lines and distances, viz: Beginning at the Adams county line, thence along the line dividing the townships of Dickinson and Newton to the turnpike road, thence along said turnpike to Centre school-house, on said turnpike, in Southampton township, thence to a point on the Walnut Bottom road at Reybuck's, including Reybuck's farm, thence a straight direction to the saw-mill belonging to the heirs of George Clever, thence along Kryshir's run to the Adams county line, thence along the line of Adams county to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared a new and seperate election district, the general election to be held at the public house now occupied by Wm. Maxwell, in Leesburg, Southampton township.

At which time and place, the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

THIRTY ELECTORS

for President and Vice President of the United States.

And the several judges, inspectors and clerks who shall attend at the preceding election for members of Assembly, are required to attend and perform at the said election, the like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct, as they shall be liable to at the election for members of Assembly.

And the return Judges of the several election districts of Cumberland county, are hereby required to meet at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Monday next after the said election, at 11 o'clock A. M., with certificates of the election in their districts.

Given under my hand at Carlisle, this 24th day of September, A. D., 1840, and the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.