Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &C. &C.

Edited and Published for the Proprietor by William M. Porter, Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 48. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1841. NEW SERIES, VOL. 5,—NO. 36.

Register's Notice.

Register's Office,
Carlisle, July 31, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the following accounts have been filed in this Office, for examination, by the Accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 31st day of August, A. D. 1841.---viz:

The account of Henry Rupley, Administrator of David Creps, deceased.

The account of John F. Hummer, Administrator of Jacob Crotzer, deceased.

The account of Ephraim Corsman, Administrator of Eliza Spiser, deceased.

The account of Jacob Kosh, Administrator of Benjamin Swartz, deceased.

The supplemental and final account of Curtis Thompson, Administrator of Jane McFall, deceased.

The account of John Coover, Executor of Mary Rupp, deceased.

The supplemental and final account of William Hinney and John Coover, Executors of Andrew Fetrow, deceased.

The account of Jacob Engle, Administrator of Dr. Thomas Greer, deceased.

The account of Samuel Bricker, Administrator of Peter First, deceased.

The account of James H. Eagin, Executor of Martin Zerman, deceased.

The account of George Patterson and Francis S. Hubley, Executors of Joseph Burd, deceased.

The account of Abraham Bretz, one of the Executors of Jacob Miller, deceased.

The account of Philip Koontz, Administrator of John Moody Moor, deceased.

The account of Mary Cochran and Robert Cochran, Executors of Patrick Cochran deceased.

The account of David Bloser, Executor of Henry Bloser, deceased.

The account of William Bloser and David Bloser, Executors of Peter Bloser, deceased.

The account of Peter Hammer, Administrator of Wilhelmina Kreamer, deceased.

The account of William Weakley, Guardian of Susan Jane Weakley.

The account of John Gillen, Guardian of Owen McGurgen.

The account of George Christlieb, Guardian of Margaret Henry, now Margaret Killion.

The account of Jacob Shrom, Guardian of Wm. McKim.

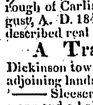
The account of Christopher Swiler, Administrator of John Swiler, deceased.

ISAAC ANGNEY, Register.

Orphans' Court Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, the following real estate late the property of Michael Saxton, late of Silver Spring township, in said county, will be sold by public outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th of August next, at 1½ o'clock A. M., the following property, viz:

All that certain plantation situate in Silver Spring township, bounded by lands of George Myers, William Albright, Geo. H. Bucher and others, containing about one hundred and six acres, of gravel and Limestone Patented Land, having thereon erected



A Double Two Story
LOG HOUSE,
A DOUBLE FRAME BARN,

and outbuildings. The land is in good cultivation and under fence, about eighty acres of which are cleared, and the residue fine thriving timber land. There is a good well of water at the door, and a running stream on the premises; also a small Apple Orchard and other fruit trees.

At the same time and place will be sold a lot of ground situate in the same township bounded by lands of George Myers, John Eshelman, Jacob Eckart and others, containing five acres more or less, having thereon erected a

Two Story Log House and a good Log Stable,

There is an excellent well of water at the door, and the premises are in excellent cultivation and under good fence.

TERMS OF SALE---$300 to be paid on the large tract and $50 on the small tract on the confirmation of the sale. One half of the residue of the purchase money of the large tract on the first of April next, when possession will be given, and the balance in two equal annual instalments without interest. The residue of the purchase money of the small tract on the first of April next, when possession will be given of it. Payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Any information can be received by making application to the subscriber residing in said township.

JOHN SAXTON, Adm'r.

July 28, 1841.

Orphans' Court Sale.

The following real estate, the property of Jacob Rife, late of East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, dec'd., will be sold on the premises, by virtue of an order of sale of the Orphans' Court of said county, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

All that certain Plantation or
TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said township of East Pennsborough, and bounded by lands of Thomas Wharton, John Booser, Andrew Beck, Jacob Shroll, John Martin and others, and containing

122 Acres,

more or less—one half of which is cleared land, in good cultivation and well fenced, and the other half excellent timber land. The improvements are a

Two Story Stone
HOUSE,
LOG STABLE

and other buildings, a never failing spring of running water is near the house. This property is near the State road from Sterrett's Gap to Harrisburg, and is situate about six miles from the latter place. The title to the land is good, the same having been patented. Conditions of sale---one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale, and the residue on the 1st of April next, when possession will be given to the purchaser---the payments to be secured by recognizance in the Orphan's Court.

JOHN HOLTZ,
Adm'r. of Jacob Rife, dec'd.

July 21, 1841.---6t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Testatum Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 21st day of August, A. D. 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, viz:

A Tract of Land, situate in Dickinson township, containing about Ten Acres, adjoining lands of George Rockey, Richard Woods, —— Sleeser, and others, having thereon erected a one and a half story Log House, and a Log Stable.

Also, a Tract of Timber Land, about six rods from the above stated tract, containing about 11 acres, adjoining lands of William Kerr and others.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Murry.

And to be sold by me,
PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Carlisle, July 21, 1841. } 3t.

DR. WILLIAM IRVIN,

Office and dwelling in High street, next door to Rev. J. V. E. Thorn.

Carlisle, August 4, 1841.—tf.

Public Sale.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Friday the 27th day of August, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

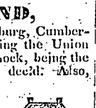
A large Double Two Story
BRICK HOUSE,

AND

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, on Main street, adjoining the Union Church lot, and a lot of Valentine Shock, being the late Mansion House of John Close, decd: Also, one other

Double Two Story
BRICK HOUSE,



AND

LOT OF GROUND,

in the same Borough, situate on the Main street, bounded by Isaac Kinsey and William Bigley. Also,

A small Lot of Ground,

containing about 25 feet front on the rail road, and 80 feet in depth, bounded by the rail road, by the first described lot and by Valentine Shock. This lot will be sold together with the Mansion House property above described. Both properties are very advantageously situated for any kind of business.—The terms of sale are—ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, the residue of the one half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April, 1842, when possession will be given, and the other half on the 1st of April 1843, with approved security; after deducting the widow's interest, which shall be paid annually by the purchaser, and the principal at her death to the heirs.

JOHN RUPP,
Adm'r. of John Close, dec'd.

June 30, 1841.—6t.

To all claimants and persons interested

Notice is hereby given that a writ of Scire Facias, to August Term 1841, to me directed, has been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, on the following "Mechanic's Lien," entered and recorded in the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid viz:

Hummel Leibkicher and Kerr, vs. Casper Sherk. Sci. Fa. sur. Mechanic's Lien, No. 56 August Term, 1841.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Carlisle, July 27, 1841. }

Fishing Tackle.

The Subscriber has just received a fine assortment of TACKLE, consisting of—3 and 4 joint Walking Stick RODS, 3 and 4 joint solid Hazel Rods, 3, 4 and 5 joint Hickory trout, perch and rock Rods.—Superior Fly Rods; Brass Multiply Reels and Reel Lines, from 100 yards long; Gudgeon, Perch, Trout, and Rock Snoods, all sizes; Artificial Flies of all descriptions, Indian Grass and Silk Lines, for Gudgeon, Perch, or Rock Fishing; Quill and Cork Floats, of all sizes; Kirby and Super Limerick Hooks, assorted Tackle Books, &c. &c. Apply to

DUKEHART'S & CO.

28th 7th month, 1841.—3t

Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy,

Is performing some of the most wonderful cures on record. Mr. Wm. Pearson, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was taken in the fall of 1840 with a distressing cough, which daily increased until he became so much reduced in flesh that he was obliged, to be helped in and out of bed. His Physicians at length gave up all hopes, and pronounced his *lungs fatally affected* and incurable. In this hopeless situation he was for ten weeks; when a friend of his called to see him, and discovering his awful condition, he immediately procured three bottles of Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, (having witnessed the effects in a similar case, induced him to procure the medicine,) and give it according to directions, and to the astonishment of all his friends, the patient began to feel better before using the medicine one week. After using it strictly six weeks, the patient was rendered able to resume his daily occupation. How many thousands of valuable friends have been taken away from us for the want of proper treatment. The very many who are yet among us, and laboring under alarming symptoms, to such I beg to say, procure immediately *Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy*, and if it be not too late, you may be restored to perfect health. In the last stages there is a consolation found in this medicine, by its soothing and palliative effects.

☞PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, where testimonials may be seen.

For sale by John J. Myers & Co., Carlisle; and Wm. Peal, Shippensburg, Pa.

Bonnets! Bonnets!!

Florence, Braid, Straw, and Rutland BONNETS a new supply of the newest shape, just received and for sale cheap at the store of

CHAS. OGILBY.

June 2, 1841

Splendid Lotteries.

35,295 Dollars!

And FIFTEEN drawn numbers out of seventy-five.

Union Lottery.

Class No. 7—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, August 21, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

1	prize of	35,295	Dollars.
1	do	10,515	do.
1	do.	5,000	do.
1	do.	4,000	do.
1	do.	3,000	do.
1	do.	2,500	do.
1	do.	2,000	do.
1	do.	1,750	do.
50	prizes of	1,000	do.
50	do.	250	do.
50	do.	200	do.
	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10---Halves $5---Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130
Do.	do	25 Half do	65
Do.	do	25 Quarter do	32 50

40,000 Dollars.

Virginia Wellsburg Lottery.

Class G, for 1841.---To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, August 28, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 prize of $10,000--1 of 15,000--1 of 5,000--1 of 3,000--1 of 2,500--1 of 2,297--50 of 1,000 50 of 500---50 of 200 &c. &c.

Tickets $10---Halves $5---Quarters $2,50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$130
Do.	do	26 Half do	65
Do	do	26 Quarter do	32 50

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address

J. G GREGORY & CO. Managers,
Washington City, D.C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

A fresh supply just received at the store of

CHAS. OGILBY.

March 17, 1841.

POLITICAL.

To the Freemen OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The undersigned, composing the State Central Committee of the Democratic Harrison party of Pennsylvania, feeling it to be a duty incumbent upon them, in conformity with a custom long established, that they should address you upon the subject of the next gubernatorial election, present a summary of the public affairs of the commonwealth, so that seeing and feeling, the practical effects of the present incompetent and profligate administration, you may be induced to come up with the same determination, which secured your triumph in favor of the lamented Harrison, at the late Presidential election; and which, when properly directed, is sufficient to the reformation of public abuses and the regeneration of the political affairs of the state. They invoke you to assist them, in affecting another revolution equally important, and without which, the moral influence of the former will be neutralized. They ask your patient attention, while they present to your consideration a few facts, reflections and recommendations in that calm and reasonable spirit which candor enjoins and truth always dictates. In thus doing, we discard as we should everything like unjust prejudices. We look at those in power not as private citizens, but as public men. Referring to their acts and judging of their future course, by their past career, we turn to you as an enlightened and virtuous people. We shall neither enlarge nor discolour facts, nor in aught magnify the folly or the evil deeds of our rulers. The former is sufficiently known, and the latter sufficiently apparent; and in sorrow, rather than in anger, do we say, they have tended more effectually than any thing else to break down the credit of the commonwealth, and rob Pennsylvania of her highest reputation—the inviolability of her faith.

Unhappily for Pennsylvania, the Executive power is now, and for the last three years has been vested in an individual, whose adherence to his own opinions, unmindful of the public exigencies, or the wants of the people, has never been equalled by the conduct of any former ruler.—Manifested at one time by the exercise of the veto at another, submitting himself wholly to the guidance of an unprincipled clique, he has so far compromised the dignity of his station, as to use his official influence to gratify his own cupidity, and reward a select few with the hard earnings of the farmer and mechanic, drawn from them in the shape of direct taxation. His own aggrandizement—the enrichment of his friends and the parasites that have gathered and grown up around him—the ill concealed influence which blood-relationship has had in securing the most profitable contracts on the public works, at exorbitant and unreasonable prices—the open and notorious system of favoritism practised in the allotment of contracts to others, as a proper reward for party services, to the exclusion of honest men and lower bidders, simply because they could not, and would not consent to be used for his purposes—the encouragement given by him towards the promotion of vicious and corrupt legislation—the vacillating and uncertain course which he has pursued—at one time the avowed enemy of all banks, and at another, their most devoted friend—again, the determined advocate of an exclusively metallic currency, issuing his edicts to the Attorney General, and through him to all his subordinates, to pursue and prosecute to the utmost rigor of the law, all infractions, in this particular, and again directly countenancing the emission of the smallest kind of small notes, under his own eye, by his immediate friends, in the very borough where he resides, and in direct violation of those laws, which but a short time before he avowed his determination to see so religiously vindicated---independent of all other objections, conspire to render him unworthy of your support.

Influenced by an inordinate desire to secure his re-election, he has resorted to the most improper practices for effecting it. All the energies of his administration have been strained to ensure its success, and all his official power and patronage have been subservient to this darling object of his heart. Patriotism and public opinion, the good of the state and the welfare of the people have been alike unheeded in its pursuit. Public officers have been multiplied on the public works, for the purpose of increasing his strength. They have come upon you like the Locusts upon the Egyptians, and are now feeding and fattening upon the public treasure, without rendering any services whatever, as an equivalent. The public debt has been increased, and lavish expenditures made, without regard to the means of its liquidation, or the wishes of those upon whom the burthen of raising supplies must ultimately fall. Let us look at the evidence of the reality.

On the 15th day of December, 1835, the whole amount of money actually borrowed, and for the payment of which the faith of the state was pledged, was—exclusive of the sum of $2,867,514 78 due the United States on account of surplus revenue—within a fraction of $25,000,000. In addition to this, there was due and owing to contractors and others, a further sum of about $1,000,000, and in January, 1839, when David R. Porter came into office as Governor of the commonwealth, the permanent state debt was $24,230,000, $100,000 less than it was in December, 1835.—In the meantime, the public improvements had been vigorously prosecuted. The Common Schools were liberally encouraged, and Colleges and Academies were reaping the advantages of legislative munificence, without any corresponding increase of taxation.—All around was flourishing and prosperous. The credit of the state was unimpaired, and at home and abroad her bonds commanded a premium. At no period anterior to that event, had she suffered from the same causes that impaired the credit of other states; but unsullied and unsuspected, her faith was entitled to, and received the highest confidence, because it was never abused, but was always scrupulously and honorably observed.

Since then, however, a most melancholy change has come upon us. In the first year of Mr. Porter's administration, an additional debt of about $7,000,000 was authorized by the Legislature, at his request and upon his own recommendation; thus making the state debt at the end of the year 1839, according to his own showing in his annual message to the Legislature of 1840, $34,141,663 80. At the next session of the Legislature, that of 1840—a large majority of the members of both houses made up of his political friends, at his request and upon his recommendation again officially communicated to them, in resolves of the same session, he discovered no disposition to stop in the career of extravagance and profligacy of the state, and the open resistance of those who were opposed to an enlargement of the public liabilities—again authorized a further increase of the permanent state debt to the amount of $3,375,626. Thus making the state debt at the end of the year 1840 $38,527,289 80.—But the Governor, with all these facts before him,—with pecuniary difficulties meeting him at every step, and warned, as every prudent man would have been, that we had reached that point, when it becomes necessary to examine our position with a critical eye, and by exercising the most rigid economy, endeavor to retrieve our waning fortunes, and maintain the credit we enjoyed in better days, unhurt amid these adverse and disastrous circumstances, instead of sympathizing with our adversity—openly encouraged the most extravagant expenditures. Incapable of properly appreciating, either the wants or the wishes of the people, consulting only the interests of his chosen advisers and the purposes of those to whose guidance he has submitted throughout the whole course of his administration, he pursued the same profligate career; and by means of his canal commissioners, went on after the last dollar of the loan authorized by the different acts of 1840, was expended, *nominally* to complete the public improvements, but *actually* to enrich his friends, by working on the faith and credit of the commonwealth, strained as it was to its utmost tension. For when the Legislature of 1841 assembled, creditors poured into its halls from all quarters of the state, flooding the tables of the speakers of the respective houses with their memorials, and asking for the payment of the debts justly due; and which, confidently believing that no injustice would be done them, they were induced, as they alleged, to contract for the benefit of the state.

With an exhausted treasury, an impaired credit, and without the means of paying the interest accruing on the public debt, Legislative action became necessary to prevent the commonwealth from becoming practically bankrupt. To do this, and to pay debts actually due and contracted, in the manner we have seen, up to the commencement of the present year, a loan to the amount of $3,100,000 was required, and is indispensable. The history of the passage of the law authorizing this Loan, shall be considered hereafter. By adding this loan, therefore, of $3,100,000 which it is true is not as yet all taken, but must be eventually, to that of $38,527,289 80, which we have shown was the permanent debt of the state at the end of the year 1840, we have the sum of $41,627,289 80 as the aggregate liabilities of the commonwealth, and for the faithful reimbursement of which, the farms and homesteads of the honest tillers of the soil are actually mortgaged!!

We ask you, fellow citizens, to consider these things. We beseech you to shake off all unreasonable prejudices, and to ponder on these facts, for they concern ourselves. We are standing upon the edge of a fearful precipice. It becomes us to move cautiously for the future, and to be no longer misled either by the empty soundings of a name or the deceitful tales of the demagogue.

How can this enormous and increasing debt be arrested? How shall it be discharged? Are we safe in longer continuing an administration so unwise as that of David R. Porter's, with the evidences of its imbecility and prodigality, to call the abuses it has practiced by no harsher name, meeting the eye at every turn, so that he who runs may read? Shall we longer bear with such recklessness? Are you content to see our beloved commonwealth made the sport of a band of political speculators, emulous only of each other in the amount which each can secure for himself out of the wreck of our prosperity? These are questions which we submit to you in all candour, and leave you as candidly to answer.

But we turn from this gloomy picture, to the contemplation of another.

When the Legislature met at Harrisburg in January last, the people were laboring under great pecuniary embarrassments, and in a state of unparalleled distress they petioned for relief. From all quarters petitions came up to the Capitol; and the prayers of public creditors, and neglected contractors having unliquidated claims, with others who had been induced to prosecute their works in anticipation of payment by the state, on the recommendation of the Executive, the better to accomplish his objects and the sinister objects of a favored few—were listened to by the representatives of the people with a patient ear and an earnest desire to afford immediate relief. After much consultation and anxious reflection, and after all others had failed, the only plan which it was supposed would reconcile conflicting interests was adopted; that the commonwealth might be enabled to meet the exigencies of the times and sustain her credit. But that plan thus matured, was staid in the Executive chamber, and on the first of May, at the close of the session, was returned with the Executive veto. The members of the Legislature, harassed beyond further endurance, by these repeated acts of tyranny on the part of the Governor, groping their way in darkness and uncertainty as regarded the Executive pleasure, and who still obstinately refused to communicate his views in conformity with the requisitions of the constitution he was sworn to support—unable of themselves to afford relief, wisely resolved to return to their constituents with the least had discharged their duty.

Then it was, that the duplicity of David R. Porter became apparent. Feeling the full weight of the responsibility which he had incurred resting upon him, and dreading the indignation of an insulted and injured people, he sought to avert its visitation upon himself, by bringing his official influence to operate on a few of his political friends, and those among the most embittered opponents of the bill on its final passage in the house, so that with their support it might become a law by a constitutional majority. What the arguments made use of were, we neither know nor are they important to this inquiry. Suffice it to say, they were sufficient to induce the members to whom they were addressed, to stand between the people and the Governor. Of such conduct on the part of the latter, we cannot speak with patience. It excites a feeling of indignation in the breast of every honest man, constraining him to regard with feelings of pity the public functionary who, regardless of all else, intrenches himself and the uncertain sentence which the public might pass upon that which he desired should be executed, yet feared to consummate by his own act. Yet this is but one among a thousand instances of a similar departure from the paths of official rectitude. We appeal to you, fellow citizens, to regard this conduct of the magistrate as you would that of any other man, and as your judgment guides you in the latter case, so let it be with the officer.

Elated with the possession of power, and destitute alike of the knowledge to guide him in his decisions, or the wisdom rightly to discriminate between the subjects calling for its legitimate exercise, and those in relation to which it was never contemplated by the constitution, he has used the veto power to an extent inconsistent with sound republicanism, beyond all former example in the history of this country, and unequalled by that afforded by the history of the kings of Great Britain. In consequence of this extraordinary assumption of power, his opposition to the action of the Legislature has been characterized, from the commencement, by marked inconsistencies and the most absurd contradictions. His own friends believing him to be sincere, in sustaining his vetoes, have most unexpectedly to themselves, been charged by him with hostility to his measures. At another time, when so sustained against his wishes, he has succeeded, by threats and promises, with the rod of executive power, or the more seductive influence of promised favor, in persuading them to run the risk of incurring that responsibility which he dared not assume.

Upon this subject, we do not speak unadvisedly. The journals of the legislature for the 9th day of January, 1840, present the novel spectacle of eight Executive vetoes; and the journals for the same session several others. Again, the journals of the late Legislature (1841) are burthened with at least ten more, and with but a single exception, no other reasons are advanced than those of local inexpediency as the ground of objection. In the exception referred to—the first bill providing for the election of canal commissioners—constitutional objections were assumed and taken, it is true; but these objections were based upon a clause in the constitution of 1790—which he must have known had been repealed by the constitution of 1838. To presume the contrary, is to suppose him ignorant of the constitution which it is his sworn duty to support; and to admit his knowledge of what he was doing, is to convict him of a wilful and deliberate attempt to mislead the Legislature and deceive the people, that he might thereby retain the patronage of the public improvements, and without which, he well knew, all his hopes of re-election would be defeated.

Local bills, one for instance to remedy an error committed by the Prothonotary of Huntingdon county, in neglecting to make the proper entry of a deed barring an estate tail—another for the abolition of a court in the county of Lancaster, supported out of the county funds, and the passage of which is earnestly desired by all classes of the citizens of that county with an unanimity unparallelled—another for the regulation and internal police of the Chester county prison, and yet another, for the payment of debts due by the commonwealth in good faith, to creditors holding adverse political sentiments to those entertained by himself, have all been vetoed by him in the arbitrary exercise of the most delicate power with which the Executive is armed. But this is not all. With the same obstinacy which has so pre-eminently marked his official career, he still persists not only in endeavoring by his acts to defeat the popular will, but to embarrass and perplex the people, by withholding his assent from laws passed by a large majority of their representatives, in conformity with the known and expressed wishes of their constituents, and essentially necessary for the public good.

Among these may be enumerated the General Election District Bill, interesting to the citizens of all sections of the state, because it affords them greater facilities for exercising the elective franchise, by bringing the polls nearer to their respective dwelling places. And yet this bill, one of pressing and immediate importance, passed several days before the final adjournment of the Legislature, is still unacted upon in the hands of the Executive. Again, the bill providing for the election of canal commissioners by the people, and dividing the state into five election districts for that purpose, was also passed before the recess of the General Assembly; but notwithstanding it has been repeatedly asked for by the people, and that with scarcely a dissenting voice, like the former, it is still unacted upon by the Governor.

The undersigned do not undertake to conjecture what may be the probable fate of this bill. It is true, it provides that certain gentlemen therein named, shall constitute the board of canal commissioners from the 1st day of June, 1841, until the 1st Monday of February next, and that at the next general election a board of five members shall be duly elected by the people in conformity with its provisions. But although this bill has not as yet received the Executive signature, and as these gentlemen are required, from and after the 1st day of June, last past, to assume the duties of canal commissioners, and as the election at which candidates are to be voted for, is the next General Election, to be held on the Second Tuesday of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, it is possible that he will not, nor, and you be called upon to vote for candidates as therein provided for. We do not say that this will be the case; but from abundant caution we cannot forbear recommending to the citizens of the counties composing the several canal districts, to appoint delegates at their approaching county meetings and conventions, in anticipation, to hold themselves in readiness to meet delegates similarly appointed from the other counties, in the First district, at the city of Philadelphia; for the Second, at the city of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster; for the Third, in the borough of Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming; for the Fourth, at the borough of Bedford, in the county of Bedford; and for the Fifth, in the city of Pittsburgh; at such time as may be designated by themselves, to nominate a suitable candidate for the office of canal commissioner, to be supported by the Democratic Harrison party of such district, at the next general election, in the event of the bill now before him suddenly receiving the signature of the Governor.

We do not wish, fellow citizens, to be understood as at all intimating, that there is any present design on the part of the Executive to entrap the people, or to overreach them in this particular; but when we see him without any legal authority, and direct violation of the 22d Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution, which provides that: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law," drawing his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of his brother James M. Porter and Ovid F. Johnson for $2000, for alleged legal services—when we see him abusing his constitutional prerogative, and in direct violation of the very spirit and meaning of its provisions, setting the alarming and dangerous precedent of granting pardons to political favorites, charged by the Grand Inquest of the commonwealth with the commission of crimes and misdemeanors, before trial and conviction, we are admonished to take heed, that our rights are not prejudiced by an over confidance in him. For when once the fundamental law of the land is openly disregarded by the chief magistrate, it is not likely that your interests will be by him more sacredly regarded.

From the consideration of such conduct, calculated as it is, to destroy that reasonable confidence we ought to place at all times in our public men, we turn, to say but a few words in support of the man, whom the people by a spontaneous movement never before equalled, and with a unanimity prognosticating the certainty of success, have placed in nomination as the opposing candidate of David R. Porter. That man is John Banks of Berks county, emphatically the man of the people, in whom they can confide, because he has never abused their confidence, nor in any public or private station violated his trust. Selected by the people themselves, not by the concerted actions of an exclusive set of individuals to effect their own objects, he comes before you as a man, in all things the very opposite of David R. Porter. A democrat of the old school, he has always held fast to the great principles identified with the early success of the party. Resisting the unsound doctrines and crude notions of false teachers, he has calmly but firmly pursued the even tenor of his way, honoring the and adorning every station to which the partiality of his fellow citizens promoted him. As a representative of the people in the Congress of the United States, he was inferior to no one for depth of thought, firmness of purpose, facility of expression and fervid patriotism. To him it must be as it is to us, matter of pride, to know that there his name was always respected, and that his voice always commanded attention.

As a Judge, he possesses the confidence of the people of his district, and in the unanimity with which men of all parties designate him as "HONEST JOHN BANKS," we have exhibited the high estimate they put upon his character.

Such fellow citizens, is the character of the candidate of the Democratic Harrison party of Pennsylvania. Pledged by the whole course of his public and private life, to carry out the great principles upon which we triumphed at the last Presedential election, we confidently ask for him your cordial support. High minded and honorable as a politician, industrious and useful as a legislator, impartial and decided as a Judge, amiable and courteous as a man, what can he be but the very reverse of David R. Porter? Springing from the ranks of the people, out of their very midst, he comes before them, the advocate of a judicious Tariff and the encouraging friend of American manufacturers. Truly Pennsylvanian in all his feelings, he has already avowed himself in favor of a distribution among the States, of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. A democrat as we have seen in principle and in practice, he is like the venerated Harrison, the open advocate of a pure Government and the ONE TERM PRINCIPLE. In his hands the power of the Commonwealth will be safe, and we cannot but feel assured, that he will by the observance of a just and prudent economy, prevent any unnecessary increase of the State debt, at the same time, that all its interests and the interests of all, are carefully considered. In his election, fellow citizens, you will be relieved from that rain which will surely come upon you, by a continuance of your present corrupt administration.

The time is now rapidly approaching when you will be called upon to choose between David R. Porter and John Banks, and to determine who shall administer the affairs of the State during the next three years. We do not doubt for an instant what the decision will be. It cannot be, that men, and freemen too, will sit by and witness with calm indifference, the most flagrant violations of the constitution and an open invasion of their rights. It cannot be, that you will any longer remain unfaithful stewards to waste your substance and exhaust your means. Past consequences and coming events, demand a change, and that change must be effected, if you remain true to yourselves. Let your watchword therefore be "HONEST JOHN BANKS, RETRENCHMENT, AND REFORM," and the victory you will achieve at the coming election, will be the living evidence of your determination and ability to assert your rights.

GEORGE FORD jr., Lancaster.
HENRY MONTGOMERY, Harrisburg.
THOMAS S. SMITH, Phila. City.
WILLIAM F. HUGHES, Phila. county.
HARMAR DENNY, Pittsburg.
WILLIAM M. WATTS, Erie.
JOHN G. MILLS, Huntingdon.
JOHN TAGGART, Northumberland.
JACOB SWEYGANDT, Easton.
JOHN S. RICHARDS, Reading.

THE RAILWAY WHISTLE.—Few sounds are more astounding than this whistle as heard during the still hours of the night particularly if you are suffering under a nervous affection. The thrill which vibrates through your whole frame has scarcely ceased, before there comes a rumbling as of distant thunder, increasing every moment in loudness; the ground trembles, and you hear a hissing and a rushing as if ten thousand serpents were released from their subterraneous abode by an earthquake. You look through the darkness, and behold two figures by a kind of bale-fire, standing like statues on a pedestal, yet shooting past you with the velocity of the whirlwind. In the twinkling of an eye they are gone; the rumbling, and the rushing, and the hissing are heard no more; she hurly burly has sped onwards as if impelled by fate, and knowing neither stop nor hindrance. Careering thus through darkness and tempest, how awful appears the situation of the mysterious voyagers, for voyagers they are in that fiery and far-sounding vehicle, recklessly hurrying on as if commissioned by the powers which brave men quail to mention, to sweep over this our dim, diurnal sphere, on a message of mighty import; but whither bound defies conjecture.—*English paper.*

GRENOUGH'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON. The Madisonian says: "The ship Sea arrived at the Navy Yard on Friday evening, from Leghorn, bringing Grenough's far famed statue of the father of his country. It is said to be a magnificent work of art, imparting to the subject as much of grace, dignity and sublimity as was possible to conceive. It is destined to take the place of Jefferson's statue in the Rotunda of the Capitol. It is of such a collosal size that it will probably become necessary to remove a portion of the wall of the Capitol to introduce it. The statue of Jefferson, which Congress declined accepting, will be removed, we understand, to the yard in front of the President's House.