

Herald & Expositor.

CARLISLE, MARCH 2, 1842.

TARIFF CONVENTION.

This body assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday of last week, and adjourned on Wednesday. General THOMAS C. MILLER, of Cumberland county, acted as President. The Harrisburg Intelligencer, an able paper, which devotes much space in advocating the true interests of Pennsylvania, has the following sketch of its proceedings:—

We regret that our limits prevent a full report of the interesting discussion which took place on Tuesday evening. General ALEXANDER spoke of the tariff as the only means of salvation to the country, and said that this is now the general opinion of the people. "They see that the life's blood of business—the precious metals—has been drained from the country by foreigners. We have gone into debt to foreigners. We must pay those debts. We have purchased large amounts of foreign goods—we must pay for them; and if we cannot pay our debts with the produce of our country, we must send abroad gold and silver to settle the balances against us. He thought there was but one feeling among the people of Pennsylvania on the subject.

Mr. STRONG spoke of the necessity of sustaining the Government by imposing taxes. "There is no other proper way to sustain it. If we have no duties, we must have direct taxation on selected articles in this country, or a tax on land. He thought all these means burdensome on the people. Mr. S. then referred to the vast amount of bread-stuffs produced by Pennsylvania, and the necessity of securing a home market; referred to the importance of our public works; the coal and iron trade upon them, which will soon pay the interest on the public debt; and spoke of the certain prostration of the iron business under the compromise act. If the tariff be reduced, all classes of mechanics will be prostrated. We of course give merely an outline of Mr. Strong's remarks.

Mr. MANLY, of Lycoming county, said he was unaccustomed to public speaking. He had spent his life in producing practical results. "There is but one cause of our present difficulties very clear. We have consumed what we have not produced, the means of paying for, and any people doing this, must become bankrupt. He then referred to the history of this country during the French Revolution and the general wars of Europe. We had then the carrying trade of the world; our ships could sell our produce any place; they could not go amiss. This made all New England a commercial people. In 1786 the South wanted a tariff—John C. Calhoun was the head and front of the whole tariff movement, which was opposed by the Eastern people for fear it would injure commerce. Well, the tariff was established. The mind of New England ever active, united with capital withdrawn from commerce, and engaged in manufactures. They now flung their will. He then referred to the condition of our country during the last war with England—we had then few or no manufactures—what were the consequences? Why, a common Barlow knife, now costing 6 pence, then sold for 50 cents! We got our cotton goods from England and the East Indies at 60 cents per yard for goods inferior to what are now made in our own country, at 8 cents per yard! This will always be the case. Manufactures make every thing cheap. Nails, an article which has been protected, are now made and sold in our own country for less than the duty on the foreign article. Who, then, can say that a tariff makes manufactures dear? But the free trade men say we must buy all articles where we can buy cheapest. They don't tell us how we shall pay for what we buy—the once heard of a free trade boy, who wondered why his mamma made him churn, when it was cheaper to buy the butter!

Mr. COCHRAN, Senator from York, was called on to speak. He said he regretted to occupy the floor before so many practical men, who were able to do justice to the subject. But we are all acquainted with the tariff. No one can shut his eyes to its operation. We must have increased duties—the government and many of our best citizens depend upon them for support and protection. Our policy heretofore has been bad. We have been gradually prostrating our own interests at the feet of foreigners. The question is, whether we shall continue this bad policy, or adopt a policy which shall cause all the interests of our great country to flourish. He rejected all the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the miner, all feel the importance of the crisis. Mr. PENNINGTON, of the Senate, was then requested to address the convention on the opposite side, which he briefly did, presenting the arguments of the free trade men in as plain and attractive a manner as is possible on that side of the question.

After Mr. P. had concluded, General ALEXANDER complimented him as having spoken in an able and gentlemanly manner; but declared, with all due respect to the speaker, that it seemed to him his arguments against a tariff were the very best arguments in favor of it.

General A. then referred to Governor PORTER, (who, in consequence of other engagements, was reluctantly obliged to leave the Convention.) He said the Governor deserved the thanks of the people for the noble stand taken in his last annual message, on the subject of home industry, and if he were to be again a candidate, he (General A.) would vote for him. He would also say, that the letter of JAMES BUCHANAN had given him great satisfaction—it showed that Mr. B. was determined to sustain the great interests of Pennsylvania, and although politicians might say he did so for popularity, yet the (Gen. A.) was in favor of the measures which were for the good of the country, and the men who sustain them deserve to be popular. The Convention adjourned at a late hour on Tuesday evening. There were also some excellent remarks made on Wednesday.

any, but in consequence of the pressure on our columns we forbore to take any notes. The main facts, however, will be given to our readers at due time.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

We regard the movement that is soon to take place in this country upon the subject of Home Industry, as the most important of any that has ever taken place in this portion of the community. It is a subject that goes home to every individual, and affects all classes and conditions of society. The merchant, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the laborer, are equally interested. Although inhabiting a country unvalued in resources, and prolific in all the elements of prosperity, yet we find that every productive enterprise languishes. The times are hard and money is scarce. And why? Because every sixpence that can be spared must go to the foreigner to pay for the fabrics that he supplies us with. Our people will purchase foreign broad-cloths, silks, wines, crockery, linens, boots, shoes, coats and vests, when they can do so at a cheaper rate than those articles can be manufactured at home. And if our produce—of which we have an overwhelming abundance—were taken in return, the benefits would be mutual. But such is not the case. When specie is demanded to pay the balance of trade, how can a country prosper? With the produce of our own mines, and with all the specie received from Mexico, we are still unable to retain sufficient for our own wants. No less than EIGHT MILLIONS of dollars in pure gold and silver, have been transferred to Europe the past year, and under the present system of decreasing duties, the shipments will continue to increase. We ask every man to reflect upon this state of things, and ask himself if he is willing that the fruits of his honest labor should be diverted from the country to enrich foreign nations who are hostile to us and our institutions. In this way England manages to keep us dependent upon her. We cannot live a year without her broadcloths, crockery and hardware, while we have abundant resources within ourselves for making of these articles. We have wool, silk and flax; we have cheap materials for building factories; and skillful artisans for constructing machinery; we have a safe and reliable market at home; we have, in short, every necessary requisite for making a prosperous and happy people. But we cannot employ laborers at a shilling a day. Consequently the jobs of Europe, who employ workmen at that price; can, with the present facilities for crossing the Atlantic, undersell our mechanics, pocket the specie, take it home and re-vel upon it; in lordly splendor. A merchant of this city, (a Lucerne too,) told us yesterday, that he could, at this time, go to New York and purchase a lot of French boots and shoes, which he could bring to this city and sell cheaper than any of our present shoe dealers. The money, of course, would go to France to support French shoemakers, French farmers and writers, and French cattle dealers. A few hundred barrels of flour from this city would not be taken in return—but a few kegs of specie would be refused. We recollect that a few weeks ago a French tailor visited the cities of New York and Philadelphia, and returned home with orders for French coats to the amount of several thousand dollars. But let a flour dealer go to England or France, and receive an order for a ship load of flour, and he would be met by a tax of three dollars a barrel. This is the boasted system of "Free Trade." Such are the inducements that call upon every farmer, mechanic and laborer, to use his utmost exertions to change a system so fraught with disastrous consequences to the country.—Rochester Democrat.

From the Sunday-Morning News.

Glimpses at Congressmen.

HON. JOHN SERGEANT, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Sergeant is now near sixty years old. He entered Congress for the first time in 1816, and since that period has been more or less a member. He is one of the most intellectual men in the country. He is all mind—no intellect. His person is diminutive, of short stature, and his frame is slender and fragile. He has a very large head, a beautiful expansive forehead, and a finely arched, full brow. His nose is Roman; has a small penetrating dark eye, black hair, dark complexion, and a small mouth. The expression of his face is that of profound contemplation. He has a very thoughtful look, and his head would make an exquisite model for a Statue of Justice. It is the very personification of truth and wisdom. No man living would so eminently deserve the place to which John Marshall gave so much lustre—the Chief Justiceship of the United States—as Mr. Sergeant. His mind is of that high cast. It is capable of grasping the most profound and intricate subject, and yet it is as gentle and as calm as it is pure and deep. His whole character is that of the most unaffected simplicity. He avoids all ostentation, public and private, and the only pride he has, is in seeing the good fruit which springs up from his nurture. His ambition proceeds from the most generous and noble emotions of the human heart—an emotion to serve faithfully his country and his fellow creatures. His heart is pure, and his spirit mild, and at the same time, proud and inflexible. His private life, like his public, is one of the purest and most virtuous. He is free from all personal or party malignity. He never whispered aught against the purity of his motives. There is a moral grandeur—a beauty—in the character of this eminently great and good man, which challenges the warmest admiration. His manners are plain, subdued and attractive. As a lawyer, he holds the highest rank in the country. He has long been the pride and ornament of the Philadelphia bar, which is proverbial for its legal eminence.

TARIFF.

On all sides we see movements relative to an alteration in the tariff, so as to procure protection to certain of the American Manufactures, and provide ways and means for the National Government. It is time that the subject was fully considered, and that the voice of the people was heard in Washington. It is now a source of solicitation, that even in Eastern Virginia, there are strong evidences of a wish that Congress should legislate for the protection of American labor. And in parts of the country, where manufactures are more extensively established, there are decided evidences of a determination to make a strong appeal in behalf of American interests.

In the meantime, it appears to us that Pennsylvania is, as usual, rather backward in expressing her opinion, and making known her wants. We trust that the time has gone by when one State can declare that she thinks a protective tariff necessary for the prosperity of the nation, and yet think it her duty to elect representatives to that tariff.

The subject is one that comes home to the interest of the thousand laboring men of our city and districts, who are looking for the means of supporting their families. These means, or rather the chances of these means, must be diminished, if Congress neglects the wants of the country. This is a subject which calls for the early and close consideration of our citizens. We suffer enough now from the situation of our tariff on duties. And we must suffer more when the consequences of the free trade, by the Compromise Act, comes to be felt.—United States Gaz.

WHEAT AND COTTON.—The Middle States and the Southern.—If the British markets were opened to our cotton, the farmers of the United States would export more than fifteen or twenty millions annually. If England and France would remove their exorbitant duties upon American tobacco, our planters would find sales abroad to the extent of many millions more. But these two articles, flour and tobacco, the chief staples of this latitude—and of the Middle States generally, are taxed enormously in England and France. Flour is almost entirely excluded.

When we call for a tariff of retaliatory duties against those heavy exactions upon our staples, the South raises a great outcry and declares the measure to be unconstitutional. Let us suppose that Southern Cotton was subject in England to duties as heavy as those upon our Flour and Tobacco.—Would a Tariff be unconstitutional? It is important, too, that this question should be put—and that the South should study out an answer to it. "The time is rapidly approaching," says the Boston Atlas, "when the Corn Laws of England will become forgotten, while Southern patriotism, awakened too late to its own interest, will find in the Prohibitory Cotton Laws of England, meet food for all the indignation that Southern chivalry can bring into existence."

He declined. He is an ardent Whig, and consistent in all his political acts; and avoids and detests mere party maneuvering. He is not an arduous politician, but an enlightened statesman.

In his own beautiful city he is held in the highest estimation by his neighbors for his purity of his private character, the beneficence of his heart, and his public spirit, and admire him for the services which he has rendered his country. "Well may such a citizen be proud of such a son.

DANIEL D. BARNARD, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Barnard is a gentleman of rare powers of mind, and an elegant debater. He formerly resided in Rochester, and in 1830 was elected from that city to Congress, but served only a single term. He removed to Albany soon after his return from a tour in Europe, I believe in 1832, and is now a Representative from that old and respectable city. He is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, slender, straight, and very active in his appearance, has brown hair, dark eyes and complexion; a high, smooth arch forehead, and prominent, agreeable, and friendly features. He is decidedly good looking; very gentlemanly and polished in his manners, and has a quick lively countenance, bright, and full of intelligence. No one could be more prepossessing in their appearance and address. He is a marvellous education; and his essays and address in polite literature are highly creditable both to his good taste and to his scholarship. He has also written some touching verses, which I remember to have read many years ago, long before I knew him personally, and I was particularly struck with their beauty and pathos. But it is as a public man—a legislator and statesman; that Mr. B. is best known.

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HON. JOHN SERGEANT, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. Sergeant is now near sixty years old. He entered Congress for the first time in 1816, and since that period has been more or less a member. He is one of the most intellectual men in the country. He is all mind—no intellect. His person is diminutive, of short stature, and his frame is slender and fragile. He has a very large head, a beautiful expansive forehead, and a finely arched, full brow. His nose is Roman; has a small penetrating dark eye, black hair, dark complexion, and a small mouth. The expression of his face is that of profound contemplation. He has a very thoughtful look, and his head would make an exquisite model for a Statue of Justice. It is the very personification of truth and wisdom. No man living would so eminently deserve the place to which John Marshall gave so much lustre—the Chief Justiceship of the United States—as Mr. Sergeant. His mind is of that high cast. It is capable of grasping the most profound and intricate subject, and yet it is as gentle and as calm as it is pure and deep. His whole character is that of the most unaffected simplicity. He avoids all ostentation, public and private, and the only pride he has, is in seeing the good fruit which springs up from his nurture. His ambition proceeds from the most generous and noble emotions of the human heart—an emotion to serve faithfully his country and his fellow creatures. His heart is pure, and his spirit mild, and at the same time, proud and inflexible. His private life, like his public, is one of the purest and most virtuous. He is free from all personal or party malignity. He never whispered aught against the purity of his motives. There is a moral grandeur—a beauty—in the character of this eminently great and good man, which challenges the warmest admiration. His manners are plain, subdued and attractive. As a lawyer, he holds the highest rank in the country. He has long been the pride and ornament of the Philadelphia bar, which is proverbial for its legal eminence.

Mr. Sergeant's first great effort on the floor of Congress, was on the celebrated Missouri Question. It at once established his character as an eloquent orator, and the high order of his intellect, and elicited the highest encomiums from all sides of the house. John Randolph, at that time a member, and violently opposed to the views presented by Mr. Sergeant, paid him the rare compliment to advise him to retire at once from public life upon the laurels which he had then won; that it was not in the power of human intellect to gather more. His style of public speaking is marked by the same simplicity which so greatly distinguishes his whole character. It is plain and deeply interesting. His voice is strong and agreeable; uses no effect, and his sincerity of manner inspires all who listen to him with confidence.

There is a freshness in his language, and a copiousness of ideas in every thing which emanates from him that very few public men possess. His imagination is just sufficient to give an agreeable polish to his argument. He wit is playful, and he uses it sparingly. Sound philosophical reasoning and feeling eloquence are the prominent characteristics of his mind. His knowledge of government in all its ramifications is profound, and there is scarcely a subject connected with it, either remote or immediate, that he has not shed light upon, and the highest situation under it, he would confer honor upon by filling. Station can add nothing to his fame, except as it may enable him to extend the sphere of his usefulness. The more elevated his position becomes, and it is alone upon such considerations that he consents at all to remain in public life. It has no charm in itself for him, but on the contrary is an absolute burden to him, and nothing but love of country induces him to yield to the sacrifices it imposes. The House of Representatives is not the sphere for Mr. Sergeant. He has not the physical character necessary for the labors it imposes, and it is only upon particular occasions that his gigantic talents can be rendered serviceable.

For that rough and tumble, gladiatorial, helter-skelter arena for all sorts of men and manners, a person needs more the power of Hercules and the lungs of a Stentor, than any particular quantity of brains. A good stock of impudence, a loud voice and pompous air, goes much farther in eliciting notice and producing an effect than qualities of mind alone.

Mr. Sergeant is a graduate of Princeton College, was selected by Mr. Adams as Minister to Panama, and was the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1832, and was proffered by President Harrison and Tyler the mission to England, which

he declined. He is an ardent Whig, and consistent in all his political acts; and avoids and detests mere party maneuvering. He is not an arduous politician, but an enlightened statesman.

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He entered Congress, as before observed, in 1828, and at that early period made a very decided impression, and took rank as a public speaker long with the oldest and ablest members; His eloquence is characterized by vigor of argument, terseness of language, ingenuity, compactness of style, and spiciness of illustration. He has an easy command of choice English words; and his sentences are always in beautiful harmony. There is no abruptness or incongruity of language, nor does he bury his ideas beneath a pile of expostives, or have occasion to hide the worst of them by a gaudy display of drapery, like a dilapidated merchant who continues to screen the emptiness of his shelves by an array of curtains. Perhaps severe criticism might not like the elaboration which his speeches seem to betray; but it should be remembered that his finished words, whether mental or physical, must, necessarily, exhibit evidence of labor, whether it be need or not. But it by no means follows, that because an address is rich in thought, and clothed in drooping language, that it comes from the closet. The more rational conclusion would seem to be, that it came from a fertile and highly cultivated mind. Such I know to be the case with Mr. B. He makes no further preparation than is necessary to elucidate his subject; to omit that would be to omit a duty, and to follow the example of at least nineteen twentieths of those who make what they are pleased to call speeches in Congress, but which in fact bear no more resemblance to a speech than the croaking of a frog does to Milton's Paradise Lost.

Mr. Barnard has, however, one very great fault in the eyes of modern politicians; he won't buy a demagogue! He will not yield himself as a mere machine in party maneuvering, nor resort to the clap trap expedients and humbug of the day to win applause; nor sacrifice the right to the expedient. For these infirmities he labors under the imputation of not being a shrewd politician and his influence therefore is only that which his intellectual powers gives him. It does not arise from his skill at intrigue, or his adroitness in party tactics. His reputation may not be in the line of safe protection to the present moment; but I trust the day will again come when a merit will be the test of public favor, and merit will triumph over the cunning of mere partizanship, and the cog-wheels of party machinery.

Mr. Barnard's political principles are upon a sound basis and well settled; and his mind is thoroughly disciplined. He does nothing by guess, nor does he act from momentary impulse. As a lawyer he obtained a reputation eminence before he retired from the bar, has an acute philosophical mind, and it is enriched with legal study. His disposition is humane and generous, and in the private walks of life he is a bright ornament of scrupulous honor, and faithful to every trust that may be confided to him. As a man of talents and a statesman, he certainly takes the first rank in the state in which he resides. His present position is not the proper one for him. His intellectual powers cannot be felt or appreciated amidst the physical mosh which encompasses it, and I trust the people of the "cataraet state" will have the good sense and forego to elevate him to the United States Senate—a place he is peculiarly fitted to adorn.

Is a national debt a benefit to the "laboring classes" who pay the taxes by the sweat of their brows? Yet an enormous debt has been created by the Whig party in the first year of its reign.—Nashville Union.

On the presumption of this being an innocent mistake, and not an intentional misstatement of fact, we take leave to apprise the writer of the above query and its answer "the enormous debt" to which he refers was contracted under the last Administration, being an expenditure to the amount beyond the revenue of the Government; to which excess of expenditure may be added, also the seventeen millions of surplus revenue which that Administration found in the Treasury when it came into power, and spent before it began to contract the debt.—Nat. Intel.

The late news from England is not very interesting.

MR. ADAMS'S EULOGY ON MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Adams rose and said, Mr. Speaker: I second the motion, and ask the indulgence of the House for the utterance of a few words, from a heart full to overflowing with anguish, which no words can express.

Sir, my acquaintance with Mr. Williams commenced with the second Congress of his service in this House. Twenty-five years have since elapsed, during all which he has been always here at his post, always true to his trust, always adhering faithfully to his constituents and to his country—always, and through every political vicissitude and revolution, adhered to faithfully by them. I have often thought that this steadfastness of mutual attachment between the Representative and the Constituent was characteristic of both; and, concurring with the idea just expressed with such touching eloquence by his colleague, [Mr. Rayner.] I have habitually looked upon Lewis Williams as the true portraiture and personification of the People of North Carolina.

Sir, the loss of such a man, at any time, to his country, would be great. To this House, at this juncture, it is irreparable. His wisdom, his experience, his unswerving integrity, his ardent patriotism, his cool and deliberate judgment, his conciliatory temper, his firm adherence to principle—where shall we find a substitute for them? In the distracted state of our public councils, with the wormwood and the gall of personal animosities adding tenfold bitterness to the conflict of rival interests and discordant opinions, how shall we have to deplore the bereavement of his presence, the very sound of whose voice, could recall us, like a talisman, from the tempest of hostile passions to the calm composure of harmony and peace.

Mr. Williams was and had long been, in the official language which we have adopted from the British House of Commons, the Father of the House; and though my junior by nearly twenty years I have looked up to him, in this House, with the reverence of filial affection, as if he was the father of us all. The seriousness and gravity of his character, tempered as it was with habitual cheerfulness and equanimity, peculiarly fitted him for that relation to other members of the House; while the unassuming courtesy of his deportment and the benevolence of his disposition invited every one to consider him as a brother.

Sir, he is gone! The places that have known him shall know him no more, but his memory shall be treasured up by the wise and the good of his contemporaries, as eminent among the patriots and statesmen of this our native land, and were it possible for any Northern bosom, within this Hall, ever to harbor for one moment a wish for the dissolution of our National Union, pervading every particle of the atmosphere around us, dispel the delusion of his soul by reminding him, that in that event he would no longer be the countryman of Lewis Williams.

Reputation in Louisiana.—The General Assembly of Louisiana declare that they hold the pledged faith of that State sacred and inviolable; and that they regard a repudiation of State obligations as unconstitutional and unjust, as repugnant to every principle of honor and common honesty, and as having a direct tendency to deprave private integrity, and to corrupt the morals of the people. Passed with but one dissenting voice. Under existing circumstances this is well enough, but it is humiliating to acknowledge a necessity for such legislative action.

The wretched state of affairs at Harrisburg is felt in this city. The Banks not only cannot lend any money, but they are calling down their loans with unprecedented rapidity, under the impression that the immediate Resumption Bill will certainly and speedily be passed. The effect of this must be injurious to many individuals who, under a system of moderate, but regular curtailment, could have accommodated themselves to the requirements of the Bank without any serious injury. And while it is thus affecting individuals in advance, we are not sure that all the Banks in the State can come up to the work.—We feel confident that those that accepted the Relief Law may, if they choose, hold to their bargain. Money is scarcer in the market than formerly, and the scarcity must continue until the first shock of the resumption law is over.—U. S. Gazette.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

JOHN N. MAFFITT.—Dr. Maffitt is still the centre of attraction in Washington, and by his eccentricities continues to draw crowded audiences. In reply to a remark respecting his private conversation with the ladies, he is reported to have said: "I am willing that all I say to the ladies should be written upon the stars, and hung upon the horns of the moon, so that the angels may read it." Rather an exalted idea. He is "coming in" rather strong, too, in the bombastic line in his prayers. In the Senate, yesterday, he implored the Almighty to shew down upon its members, for the sake of the preservation of the Union, the might of Hercules, the wisdom of Minerva, and the distinguishing qualities of half a dozen other Heathen gods and goddesses. In the House, a day or two since, he invoked the statue of Washington in the rotunda to overlook the proceedings of Congress, and direct their conclusions for the public good.—There seems, indeed, to be but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.—Georgetown Adv.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. SAMUEL HEZARD, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the 9th District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata; and the Hon. John Stuart and John LeFevre, Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland; have issued their respective orders, bearing date the 13th day of January, 1842, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Carlisle, on the

For Rent.

THE STORE ROOM and Cellar on Hamilton's corner, will be given on the 1st day of April, next. For terms apply to GEORGE W. RHEEM. March 2, 1842.—St.

Buffalo Robes

Just received 2 bales of a superior quality at the Store of CLIPPINGER & CAREY. Shippensburg, Jan. 12, 1842.

Treachery of the Mexicans.—It is said that Commodore Moore is a prisoner in Merida, Yucatan. On invitation of the Yucatanos, he went to the capital to enter into some arrangement with the Government; and he was thus seized. This was done for the purpose of getting possession of the Texan Squadron, then at Sisal. The officers in command, however, were on the alert, and seized several Yucatan officers as hostages.—This may lead to something decisive on the part of Texas. We shall probably receive, therefore, some interesting and important information from the Gulf.

Changed his Mind.—Some weeks since, a young man named Isaac A. Mansfield, confined in the jail at Barnstable, on indictment for stealing \$2400 from the dwelling house of Mr. Fairbanks in Provincetown, effected his escape by running his arm through the port hole of his room door and pushing back the bolt of its lock; the door not being barred—the outer door being afterwards easily opened by some instrument he possessed. In a short time, however, he voluntarily returned to the place of his confinement, surrendered himself, made a full confession of his crime, and the money was restored to its rightful owner. Early on New Year's morning, or perhaps on the night previous, a course of reflection suggested by the reason induced him to conclude to celebrate the advent of 1842 by a return to the gay and busy scenes of the "great world." He effected his second escape by burning a hole in his door opposite the lock on the outside, which enabled him to move the bolt, the outer door having been opened so before. But selfishness did not reign triumphant in his bosom at this interesting moment.—Philanthropy and gallantry slumbered not in him. He most politely opened the door of a female prisoner, that she also might make her escape and sympathize with him in the joys of liberty. Let his somewhat unexpected departure should seem abrupt and discursive, he left a note to the jailor, advising him of his intention to travel, wishing him the compliments of the season. We believe he has not been heard from since.—Nantucket Inquirer.

At a Stated Orphans' Court begun and held at Carlisle, for Cumberland county, on Tuesday the 15th day of February, 1842, before the Hon. Samuel Heppner, President, and John Stewart and Daniel Miller, Esquires, Assessors, and Justices of the same Court, assigned, &c., the following proceedings were had, to wit:

In the case of the will of Partition and Valuation of the Real Estate of John Sheaffer, deceased.—Now, to wit 15th February 1842, Rule on the heirs (to wit, Jacob Sheaffer, Catharine Intermarried with Samuel Miller, Mary Intermarried with Daniel Miller, David Deel, J. W. Clippinger, Samuel having for his guardian Christian Isaac Elizabeth and John having for their guardian Isaac Deidlich,) to appear at the next stated Orphans' Court and show cause why said estate shall not be sold. The court ordered and directed personal notice to be given to all interested residing within forty miles of Carlisle, and public notice to be given in two Newspapers in Carlisle to those interested residing beyond forty miles of Carlisle. By the Court.

Cumberland County, ss. I, W. Foulk, Clerk of C. C. do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of record. Witness my hand and seal of office of said court at Carlisle, 15th February 1842.

Application for Tavern License.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a license to keep a tavern or public house in the town of Wernersburg, East Pennsylvania township, now kept as such by the subscriber. THOMAS FLOWERS. March 2 1842.—St.

Application for Tavern License.

We, the undersigned, citizens of East Pennsylvania township, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Thomas Flowers, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that a public house there is necessary. Geo. Ripley, Simon Oyster, Benjamin Langecker, Jeremiah Reese, John Moltz, John Moltz, John Kiever, Daniel Neidhammer, John Bleak. March 2 1842.—St.

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