

CARLISLE, PA Wednesday, June 15, 1842.

For the Tax-Payers

Keep it before the People! That Messrs. BARR and CULVER voted to INCREASE THE TAXES of the Hard-Working yeomanry of the County to the ENOR. MOUS SUM OF

Tax Payers Recting. MEETING, of the Tax Payers of South A Middleton and the adjoining townships, will be held at the public bouse-of-Peter-M-Chaochlin in said township, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of JUNE inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the propriety of remonstrating against any further increase of the State Tax, until the Legislaure evinces a determinant mination to sell the public works, dismiss every superfluous officer, and economize in every depart ment of the Government. The tax payers are invited to attend. Several good speakers will be pre-

June 8, 1842. MANY TAX PAYERS. To the Democracy of Penn

-svivania. The undersigned, having been appointed a State Central Committee by the friends of Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, assembled at Harrisburg on the 30th day of October, 1841, beg leave to call your attention to the selection of a candidate to be emprorted by the Democratic party at the next Presidential election.

The ultra Whigs and Locofocus are already in

motion, forming clubs and holding meetings to in-ilmence public opinion. This should admonish Democrats not to be inactive and indifferent to the great interests involved in the election of 1844;but to make an early selection of their candidate, that the people may have full time to study and scrutinize his character and qualifications.

The present Executive having committed him-

self to the principle of a single term, and being infiexibly tenacious of his personal consistency, cannot be expected to yield any persuasion to become a candilate for re-election. Under these circumstauces we have determined to call a

Democratic Convention of Delegates from the several Counties of this State, to be held AT HARRISDING, ..

On Tuesday, the 26th day of July next, to consist of not less than the number of Senators and Representatives, which each county is criffied

to in the Legislature. We nvite the hearty co-operation of every Demo cratic citizen, and such others as choose to unite with us; not doubting that those who honored and rewarded the lamented HARRISON, will elect his ompanion-in-Arms, in Danger, and in Glory, to

the same exalted station. THADDEUS STEVENS, Adams county. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, Dauphin. FRANCIS PARKE, Phila. city. JOHN H. WALKER, Effe. NER MIDDLESWARTH, Union. JAMES STEEL, Huntingdon.
JUSTUS M. BARCLAY, Bedford. SAMUEL J. KREPPS, Favette. MILLER HORTON, Luzerne J. R. EDIE, Somerset.
J. JENKINS ROSS, Northampon. ROBERT M. BARD, Franklin.t.

ROBERT IREDELL, Montgomery

Democratic Scott Convention. The proposition of the friends of the putriot Scorr to hold a State Convention at Harrisburg on the 26th of July next, meets the general apcall for a Convention of the friends of Gen. Scott noiens volens. for the Presidency, meets with an enthusiastic response from the different sections of our State. We have been informed by members of the Legislature, from the north and west, that his cause is strengthened by daily accessions, and the People (A laugh.) And I asked him to go and dine with seem anxious to give an expression of their respect ine, and we went certainly to the finest cating house the strength of the seem anxious to give an expression of their respect ine, and we went certainly to the finest cating house the strength of the seem anxious to give an expression of their respect ine, and we went certainly to the finest cating house the seem anxious to give an expression of their respect in the seem anxious to give an expression of their respect in the seem anxious to give an expression of their respect in the seem anxious to give an expression of their respect in the seem anxious to give an expression of their respect in the seem anxious to give an expression of their respect in the seem anxious to give an expression of their respect in the seem anxious to give an expression of their respect in the seem anxious to give an expression of their respect in the seem anxious to give an expression of their respect in the seem anxious to give an expression of the seem anxious to give a s for his character and talents. Every county, we trust, will be represented in the proposed Convertion, and we feel every confidence that its erertions to place Gen. Scott before the nation, will be at tended with signal success. The now wavering will be confirmed in their attachment, and there will be perfect unity throughout the democratic did not smile, however, but continued to sip the Harrison party. His political creed cannot but be acceptable-his views on all the ongrossing subjects of public policy are such as a majority of the nation approved in 1840-and his claims on the love and gratitude of the American people are unequalied. These points we shall be prepared to show to the satisfaction of the most fastidious-and we shall esteem it our duty, with all deference to those who differ from us, and impressed with every respect for the distinguished rivals of Gen. Scott, to press his claims to the consideration of a National

Convention, with firmness and energy."

The Gettysburg "Star & Republican Banner" says:- 'The holding of this convention, we doubt not, will form an era in our political times of some moment. The friends of our departed Harrison, duped by a conscientiously treacherous successorwhose garments of Democracy hung loosely about him for the convenience of an office, have long enough and when too late, repented of their rash act, in conferring the right of succession (by virtue of his office) to their true hearted chieftain, upon one, who was unworthy so much as to unloose the shoe latchet of him "who reigned a little month—then slept the sleep of death." They to our country, because we do not mingle in party have long enough stood quiet in the midst of the strife which has been waged between secret and open political foes on the one hand, and the injured Democracy, the strong armed people of 1840 on the other. And now that they are rousing from their despondency, they begin to cast about for some safe-pfincipled, tried, consistent champion of the places, that I fear I shall repeat the same things I have said before. Indeed I begin to fear I shall and everything else, and just turn circuit rider and preach throughout the country—(cheers.)—Oh, I do love the Washingtonians,—I love all consistent the some have nothing more to say, unless somebody and preach throughout the country—(cheers.)—Oh, I do love the Washingtonians,—I love all consistent the society to which I their principles, who can lead our hosts to a victory which when achieved will be honorably and faithfully pursued, and of which we can ever be proud, and to which we can ever point with undiminished confidence. Such a champion we have minished confidence. Such a champion we have in the "companion in arms, in danger and in glory" of the lamented Harrison—WINFIELD SCOTT.

Portions of our friends are marshalling themselves together in other States to settle the question—who shall he be? The public mind is fixed upon the importance of early preparation. Up then with the Scott Banner and hang it upon the outer walls, that we may proclaim who he is, and invite every men, woman and child in the Republic to learn who he is—to canvass his character—the worth of ting, which is now claimed as the exclusive pres his services to the country—the strength of his tive of the lordlier sex, what a harvest of retribupolitical principles—to follow his name through the nation's history, in war or in peace, in the camp the nation's history, in war or in peace, in the camp I recollect an instance of this kind. It was that We wish the Editor success. the nation's history, in wat or in peace, in the camp of in private life. And while others have been portion of his time at the tavern, and when he have a little the worse for liquor, he would nobly defending our common country by elequence; came home a little the worse for liquor, he would and argument, and the sword of reason—winning scold at and curse his wife, and was often rough and the liquor of the wife and the well she put in for themselves laurels that may never fade, and bearish in his treatment of her. Well, she put up the stream of th

whose edge the country's fees have fallen, and by of time she came home where her husband was sitwhose skillful use the standard of freedom has been planted on the field of the country's honor. If upon him should fall the choice of the National Conventor, we will yield it our most hearty support, convinced that he will live as he has lived, a patriot—die a patriot—and never fill a traitor's grave."

The time she came home where her nueband was sitting by the fireside, and she came in staggering, the fireside, and she came in staggering, the fireside, and she came home where her nueband was sitting by the fireside, and she came in staggering.

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The whole in the fire is a boy in Maine seven foet high! The English claim him as a part of the man could not stend that at all. He never saw

Tavern Licenses.

The Harrisburgh Reporter says; Memoris similar to the following, are, as we are informed by a gentleman of the legislature, in circulation in the western section of this state, and liave been extensively signed. The design, as will be perceived, is to relieve the courts from the duty of grauting tavern licenses, and bring the mais man. It makes man a demon, a stranger and the memorial itself before our readers, so that all may form their own opinions on the subject.

To the Honorable the Schate and House of Rep. resentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylva.

Your memorialists, resident in the beginve respectfully to represent to your honorable Your memorialists, resident in thebodies, that, in their judgment, the traffic in in-toxicating liquors, as it exists under our present laws, is the chief remaining obstacle to the com-plete triumph of the reformation which has al-must rely upon the manly arm of her son to supready conquered every kind of resistance except port, and cheer, and strengthen her as she passes that which the law interposes.

It is not so with that which the law interposes.

Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly pray that

the license laws, of the Commonwealth he so altered and amended as to give to the qualified tered and amended as to give to the qualitied voters of every ward, borough, township, or other election district, the authority to elect annually 3, 5, or 7 citizens of each district respectively who shall serve, without emblument, for the next ensuing year, as a Board of Licensers, to whom all the power and authority, now vosted in the courts of Quarter Session of the several counties, in the courts of the several counties, in respect to the granting tavern licenses, shall be exclusively entrusted and confided; and your petitioners would especially pray, that the day fixed for holding such annual elections may be as distant as possible from the time of holding the usual spring and fall elections—that the Board of Licensers shall have no other duties of any kind o perform and that no office-holder shall be ca-

puble of serving in the board.

Desiring no other legislative interposition than that which is necessary to remove obstacles which legislation itself has created, and looking only to the people for the ultimate achievement of all our liopes, we ask the legislature to remit to the intelligence, virtue, and patriotism of the people the control of rights and privileges which have heretofore been subjected to the discretion of two or three judges in each county in the State. We ask no other change in the policy license system than such a regulation as will exactly conform to the fairly expressed will of the people in every community in the State, and at the same time effectually seperate the great question of temperance from all connexion with the spolitical interests which usually agitate the public

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Mr. Marshall's Address to the Ladics.

The following is the N. Y. Express' sketch of Mr. Marshall's aldress to the Martha Washingon Society, in the Green street Church.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Birch, when Mr. Marshall was introduced to the audience and said:

Ludies. - I believe the formality of introducing ne as the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall was hardly necessary in the city of New York. I have met with so many audiences, and have addressed them so often, that I feel quite acquainted, as though I was at home. I feel too this evening in addressing the audience before me, that I must appeal for grea llowance, growing out of the circumstances in which I am placed, for I find myselt in the midst off such a galaxy, that I am really, and without any metaphor, overpowered. I never before witnessed uch audiences, and I am overwhelmed in perfect and complete surprise.

I will tell you what I did a few days ago. I had ccasion a short time since to deliver an address on probation of the friends and supporters of the lamented Harnison. The Harrisburg "Telegraph" says:—"We are rejoiced to learn that the discould church the down your throats. fashionable wine drinking, and I laid it down as the drink cold water, should chuck it down your throats,

> I met a friend the other day, he looked at me ther askant, as though he was curious to know if I was the same curious genius as before, and I said. give me your hand, my fine fellow, there is nothing the matter out me, except that I am sober .-I ever saw. I said, there is the bill of fare take your choice; and I helped myself to a delicious glass of ice water. I told him to call for what he liked; "you know," I said, "that I cannot call for

> wine, but call for what you please." He called for a bottle of wine, and I continued to drink water.— He took one or two glasses, but he wanted some one to drink with him, and he became uneasy. I water. At length he put the bottle away, he couldn't drink by himself, and said "do you know, Marshall. I don't care much for wine, any how." you," I said, "then why do you drink it?" He went home with me, and last night he walked into the Tabernacle, and signed the pledge, [applause] and is now a cold water man.

There was another instance the other day. of the noblest fellows in the world, an officer in the United States Army—a man, aye, "every inch a man," with the mould of Hercules, and an arm strong enough to fell a hundred of his country's foes, and an'eye. bright, except when under the damning influence of alcohol—bright and clear as the unhooded falcon. He taunted me with being a numbug, and spoke of my exhibiting myself, a Temperance meetings. I saw his condition, and I kept my eye upon him, and I saw he felt, in the bitterness of his soul, the advantage I had over him. When he saw, me afterwards, he apologized, and asked my pardon for what he had said, and not five ninutes since he put that manly signature to the pledge. (Great applause.) Allow me then to say, that we should associate no other subject with that of temperance. We are no heretics, plut you cannot split our church, no way you can fix it. It is one and indivisible. We have no dark and obscur doctrines. We pledge ourselves not to drink al-coholic liquors. This is a simple doctrine, and cannot be subject to prejudice or dispute. We are no more enemies to religion, than we are enemies politics. Ours is the simple standard of tec-totalism, which once meant moderation, now it is total-ab-

stinence, and that is the true philosophy.

Now; we Washingtonians, ask the ladies to com see his sister, or his wife, or his eventhear, a temperate wine-drinker—if he should see them on the brink of hurrying into that vice which he knows to be fraught with so much herror? Oh, if the women of our land—the wives and mothers in whom our very souls are bound up—if they were to reverse this custom of wine-drinking and drunk-get-

man could not stand that at all. He never saw rum-drinking in that light before, and he quit it [Laughter and cheers.] I have introduced this anecdote to show with what perfect horror a man

its utter degradation. Woman, of all others, is the most interested in this subject—she is most interested in putting down this infernal habit. She was formed not to be alone on the earth. She was formed to be dependent, re-

fate, her happiness, her fortune; are intertwined and indissolubly connected with man, and she must ling to him through suffering and sorrow, though ne degrade himself below the brutes. As I said before, woman then is most deeply interested in the triumph of this glorious cause of temperance.

triumph of this glorious cause of temperance.

But how shall we account for the fact that men wreck their own happiness and that of others, and give themselves up to the use of a deadly poison, whose effects they look upon with so much horror in others? It is a poison—a most deadly poison. There's nothing in the universe like it; though the elements are charged with destruction there is no poison like this. Other things may stimulate, but nothing else makes men drunk. Ido wish somebody would defend alcoholic poison, that I might have something new in the shape of argument. It is a shame, an absolute shame, that I have something new in the shape of argument. It is a shame, an absolute shame, should go down to death and not leave a single to build the Mifflin county folks a new Court-house of the pathetic:—"Gentlemen, it following little bit of the pathetic:—"Gentlemen, it follows there you do and didn'th by the bloots—when they were false to themselves, and false to their country." — The steamboat fare from St. Louis to Pathetic:—"Gentlemen, it follows the pathetic:—"Gentlemen should go down to death and not leave a single champion to defend him. [Laughter.] How, as I said, shall we account for the existence of this habit in men?... It must be because it is fashionble for men to drink, and we must keep in the fashion, by all means. It is a fashion against which we must contend.

But Ldo believe in my soul that the time has one when the destruction of the moral and physicul body is to be done away with. And here let me say to them who want to be in the fashion, bushel 25 cents; Wheat, per no 75 cents; Oats, do that they had better watch the signs of the times. What sort of condition must that man be in who finds himself the last drunkard? (laughter.) The last drunkard! what a predicament he will find himself in! (laughter.) I assure you, ladies and be such as the support of the support of the such as the support of the suppor gentlemen, that temperance is getting to be all the fashion. Why, a few days since a man sent me a very handsome vest—I wish I had it on Loudon. The Harrisburg Reporter says he was, now—and on examining the lining and materials some years ago, a Journeyman Mason in Nashnow—and on examining the lining and materials some years ago, a Journeyman mason in mason over it.—[laughter and cheers.] But I want to talk to you about the virtues of celd water. If there is a man in this room who is in the daily the dinking wine or brandy, he has forgotten habit of drinking wine or brandy, he has forgotten habit of drinking wine or brandy, he has forgotten habit of drinking wine or brandy, he has forgotten habit of drinking wine or brandy, he has forgotten habit of drinking wine or brandy, he has forgotten habit of drinking wine or brandy had a man give how water tastes. What would not a man give to feel like he did when he was a boy? If he would return to all the bright and beautiful func-tions of his boyhood, let him go back to the cool, gushing fountains where he slaked his thirst, in the bounding and joyous days of boyhood. Wa-ter, why it is the most blessed thing which nature has supplied to man; it quenches his thirst, cleanses him when soiled, and keeps alive all vegetation. There is no animal on the face of the earth but is There is no animal on the late of the transfer of the Times," into little paragraphs, and the hen, which after dippping the cooling drop from the bucket, lifts up its head as if in thanks.

Major, wipa your spees, if your, "world" is that nargiving to that being who has provided it with so luxurious a beverage, and so on through all the grades of animate nature, from the buffalo which ns on the prairie, to the veriest blade of grass could not from our position, and his low tone, gular coincidence in the death of the "great and eatch his language, we shall not attempt to clothe his ideas in words of our own. In drawing a com-parison, too, between the method in which the Al-mighty distilled water for the use of man and the istillation of alcohol, he remarked-I wonder if Saturday night, 12 o'clock, December, 1799. he devil, on the day he tempted Eye in the garen, among the many secrets he revealed, did no

also inform her that alcohol might be distilled from the apple—I suppose he did. (laughter and Mr. Marshall then proceeded to speak of the appiness he had felt since he signed the pledge, nd more than all in the good he might have bee astrumental in doing to others. And here, genllemen and ladies, he continued, allow me to read a letter I find in the newspapers. It is not from

any feelings of vanity I assure you. "Will Mr. Marshall pardon a lady for thanking him, through the medium of the public press, for his abloand surpassingly eloquent speech on Temperance? It has had the blessed effect to cheer riend and make a widowed heart rejoice, as her only son, a well known Lawyer, has pledged him-self to "Total Abstinence," with some gentlemen n this city, in consequence of having read that admirable address. Two of the sons in law of the President of the United States, have likewise

ledged themselves.
May God bless Mr. Marshall in time, and throughout eternity." (Mr. M. was evidently deeply affected by the perusal of this letters. If, said he, I had spoken in this cause until I had racked and shattered every nerve in my frame, I would not murmur if I eccived for any reward one such triumph as this. An aged mother, to me an entire stranger, pouring out the deep emotions of her soul, over a beoved son reclaimed from ignominy and death through my instrumentality! I tramble when I hink that there may be some who will meet me it the bar of God, and plead that they fell, through my example, in the reckless days of my youth. I mble when I reflect on these things, for there What must not that mother have unlection. ergone before she would write such a letter as that. I too have a mother, and if she knew man thro' whom I have been plucked as a brand from the burning, how would her prayers go up for him to the throne of God, night and day! And she does offer up her blessings to the most High. She writes in her letter to me that she considers my nected with them,—I love the society, to which i belong in Congress,—as well I have a right to do —and whatever of honor or fame I may receive in the service of my country-whatever of earthly

oledge which I wear here next my heart. [Great cheering.] Mr. Marshall sat down evidently under the most intense bodily suffering, from the great fatigue brought on by his labors.

good or happiness I may receive in all coming

time-all, all, shall I give as the meed of this

We have received the first number of a Temperance paper from Harrisburg called "The that's not it." "What is nothing!" "Why, noth-WASHINGTONIAN," edited by John S. Ingram, Esq. ing is a footless stocking without a leg." . "Mur-It is filled with excellent matter, and promises to be just such a paper as is needed at Harrisburg.

Nor Ban -A lady, unless she be toosted, never drunk; and when she is tonsted, those who

A Currosiry,-A man in Baltimore has ap-

The World in a Nutshell

disputed territory, and it is thought will lead to a tall dispute to settle him. Our neighbour wants some of the Whigs to hire him at "\$2 a day" and to throw in some "roast-beef!" The labore would'nt be worthy of his hire. Let him alone!---

A Director of the Bank of England has "com over" to see what he can get for his Mississippi stock! This chase will be something like hunting duty of granting tavern licenses, and bring the necessity for the establishment of public houses under the immediate notice of the citizons of the several wards, horoughs and powerships in which it is desired to locate them, and effectually "seperate the great question of temperance from all connexion with the political interests which usually agitate the public mind." It appears to us that the experiment might work well, but we lay the memorial itself before our readers, so, that all among the Federal Loco Focos for their principles: turned to England.——They have witty folks in Philadelphia. Just see: "What a Cooling Idea!-Yesterday several cargoes of ice, amounting to sixty or seventy tons, arrived at this port from the east, and as much more is shortly expected. A wag on the wharf attributed the cold weather for the last few days to the fact of this ice being on the coast." That's really an original freezer, -is'nt it, Maj. Freas? --- The "Tyler Democrats" -- (Heaven save the mark!)—of Philadelphia are going to celebrate us. A man may drink, and we can but let him the 4th of July! On the "Committee of Arrangealone. My brother, my friend, may drink, he may degrade and unfit himself for my companionship, and I can let him alone. But with woman, her fitte her harming a her forms the property of the prop now take passengers and "eat them," from Buffalo to Schenectady for \$7: Time, 70 hours. If any one wants to travel any cheaper, he may get a "check on the tow-path" for nothing, and "eat himself!"

following little bit of the pathetic:-"Gentlemen, if

to build the Missin county folks a new Court-house -price \$12,200. Some of Mechanics can build just as good a one as the above will be for \$10,000. -See how cheap folks live at Terre Haute, Indiana: Beef, per lb. 3 cents; Pork, do 2 cts.; Lard, do 4 cents; Butter, do 10 cents; Cheese, do 10 cts.; Eggs, per dez. 4 cts.; Ham, per lb. 5 cents; Shoulders, do 4 cents, Flour, per bbl. \$5; Corn-Meal, per Joseph Blair, Rye, do 37 cents; Salt, per bushel 62 cents; Wood, J. A. Moore, troversy going on about the present Lord Mayor of Loudon. The Harrisburg Reporter says he was, Gazette!--- "Why is a Printer like a righteous man? D'ye give it up? Because the "Davil" fears him!". But what is a Printerlike when his "patrons" keep him too poor to support a "Devil?" Answe us that, reader! The Germantown Telegraph puts "one of the subscribers" of the "Maine Cultivator"—the listle "Reading Gazette," and the small "Spirit of the Times," into little paragraphs, and a-head!" We can heat them in tall office-holder We have a Prothonotary so tall that he can't walk in the open air without "hanging his head!" So, huzza for "Old Mother Cumberland!" A singood Washington" is, that he died in the last hour. in the last day of the week, in the last month in the year, and in the last year of the century, viz: "Why does the hair of a Soaplock and a little Pig's tailings, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, carry and Tea Store of the subscriber, one door west tail curl up!" is a question which has been often put to the learned, without eliciting a solution.

Swiss; Book, Jaconett and Cambric Muslins; Swiss; Book, Jaconett and Cambric Muslins; Figured and Plain Bobbinetts; Barred, Jaconett, Carlisle, June 8, 1842.

Carlisle, June 8, 1842. cal state of National affairs, it is here repeated, with the hope that it be taken into serious consideration! --- The extensive Book establishment of the Harpers, in New York, was fired by an incendary on the morning of the 1st inst. by which property in value exceeding \$100,000 was destroyed, on which were insurance to the amount of about \$50,000.—"Will you have me, Sarah?" said a young man to a modest girl. "No, John," said she, "but six a soortment of morning of the 1st inst. by which property in value exceeding \$100,000 was destroyed, on which were insurance to the amount of about \$50,000.—"Will you have me, Sarah?" said a young man to a modest girl. "No, John," said she, "but brellas, &c. &c. Together with a large and extensive assortment of Gloves and Hoisery, Suspenders, Cotton Carpeting, Cotton Stripes, White and Brown Linen Drillings, Bleached & Unbleached Table Diapers, TRISH LINENS, Long Lawns, Brown, Miss Rebecca Stocks of 'overy description; a large and extensive assortment of Gloves and Hoisery, Suspenders, Cotton Carpeting, Cotton Stripes, White and Black Crapes; Merinos; Shawls and Haudkerchiefs of every description; a large and extensive assortment of Gloves and Hoisery, Suspenders, Cotton Carpeting, Cotton Stripes, White and Brown Linen Drillings, Bleached & Unbleached Table Diapers, TRISH LINENS, Long Lawns, Brown, Miss Rebecca Breaizer, Miss Caroline Gorman. With Son of He sweetheart stole a kiss from her. "Now, Henry, do give that back, for mother always told me to not give any one a kiss!" Of course, if Henry was a printer, he gave back that buss! --- A TRUE PArator. -A man in Waldo count, Maine, who forwenty years, by the advice of his physician, had used ardent spirits for some "bodily infirmity," was at a temperance meeting, and concluded to sign the pledge. When he was about to do so, the docto started up and said, "Uncle Ward, if you sign that pledge you will die." He calmly replied that he had been a soldier of the Revolution and thought he was willing to die for his country. He signed the pledge, and in one fortnight after, his bodily infirmity left him. A variationd called at a house nothing like cold, water to bring a man to re- one Sunday, and begged for some cider. The lady one Sunday, and begged for some cider. The lady refused to give him any, and he reminded her of the oft quoted remark, that she might "entertain an angel unawares." "Yes," said she, "but angels don't go about drinking cider on Sundays!"—

The Indian secret for taining horses, is to blow the The Indian secret for taining horses, is to blow the breath of man into their nostrils. - The Phila delphia Saturday Courier says there is a Spanish indian in that city, who, a day or two since, raised an anchor, weighing about eleven hundred pounds, several inches clear of the ground. Afterwards he

raised twelve fifty-six pound weights with onand.—Here are a couple of beautiful verses: She spoke of hearts, of darts and doves, Of music and moonlight, Of Moore, his "angels," and their "loves"-Of first affection's blight.

The soul's refinement in her eye

Beamed out, when I said, stopping, "Lavinia, dear, I just descry, A large hole in your stocking! We shall close our nut-shell with the definition of Norune .- "Jim what's nothing?" "Nothing Why, nothing is-why nothing's nothing." "No.

der!" exclaims our neighbour after cracking this Tin the report of the expenditure of the con tingent fund of the Post Office Department is the precious item of SEVEN DOLLARS for a pent It is supposed this was the pen used by Amos Kendall in vilifying Gen. Harrison in 1840,

through the columns of the Globe!

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If the election for Brigadier General, Brigade Inspector, and other Field Officers of the 1st Brigade, 11th Division, P. M., June 6, 1842. స్ట

23d] 1961 Cum. Brigadier General. Edward Armor, 203 103 225 200 176 169 116 107 44 27 16 12 85 A. W. Sterrett. Brigade Inspector, Jacob Rehrar, 47 147 1 33 71 51 91 13 19 56 Willis Foulk, 51 100 8 2 2 43 9 /2-Jacob Dorsheimer. L. H. Williams, 67 19 1 19 25 S. Tritt. 4 125 30 James William 7 . 1 1 3 m.71 · ..1 23D REGIMENT. IST BATTALION. 2D BATTALION. Colonel. Lieut. Colonel. Major, Total. John Wynkoop, Montgomery Donalds John Casey, Jacob Kissinger Martin George, Adam Erb. Jonathan Hudson Simon Alter 86TH REGIMENT. Samuel Brenizer George Rupley, Samuel Clark,

Joseph Longenecke A Boston auctioneer lately indulged in the J. Q. Rembarger, 72 196TH REGIMENT. 197TH REGIMENT. Armstrong Noble William P. Miller, John Hamilton. 128 Jacob Bretz. George D. Boyer,

Isaac Angnoy, Edward Stiles Ege hvin K. Yance, William Morrow William H. Woodburn, Ist BATTALION, C. V. John Wallace. William Gracy, Lieutenant Colonel Lieutenant Colonel William Moudy. William Gracy, 103 Samuel Alexander John K. Kelso, 95 4 Ist Major. Robert McCartney, John Gracy, ... 1st Major. Edward M. Biddle Andrew J. North, 103 -2d Major John A. Young. George O'Donnel, William Gracy, William M. Henderson. William Morrow -12 2d BATTALION, C. V. William Young, William Davidson 2 John Morrow, John Clendenin, Jr. 2d Major. John T. Ayres, Jacob Dorsheim John H. Read. 104

SELLING OFF AT

J. H. A. Dunlap,

-----COST,-on his entire stock of GOODS

TEOD TERILL

onnet and Dress Silks; American Nankeens Straw and Braid Bonnets, CAP & BONNET RIBBANDS, White and Black Crapes; Merinos; Shawls and

creature! This reminds us of the girl whose GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE Comman, Robert Maclay, Robert S Persons wishing GOOD BARGAINS would do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to close his business. His store may be found next to close his business. His store may be found next (Carothers, John H. Esq.

door to McClellan's Hotel.

Country Merchants will find it to their addoor to Country Merchants will find it to their addoor to call, as BARGAINS may be expected.

JOHN A. PEFFER:
Freize, Michael
Franklin, Benjau

LADIES.

WWE have just received a splendid lot of BRAID Galbraith, James BONNETS and GIMP; at the store of A. RICHARDS.

Glein, Samuel 2

sherippys sald. PY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Expo-Green, Luweasa finas to me directed, issued out of the Court Gingrich, Miss Cath

A Lot of Ground

situate in Newburg, Hopewell township, Cumberland county, adjoining High street on the East, an Kean, Charles
Alley on the West, and John Shullenberger on the North, containing sixty five feet in breadth and one hundred and sixty-five feet in depth, more or less, Kunkle, Balzer House and frame stuble. Scized and taken in execution as the property of Henry G. Miller, Also-A Half Lot of Ground, Miller, John Miller, David

Situate in the Borough of Carlisle, containing 30 Moore, Rev. Thomas V. 2Beeker, John E. Situate in the Borough of Carlisle, containing 30 Moore, Rev. Thomas V. 2Beeker, John E. May, Cap. C. A. W. M. PORTER, P. M. W. M. PORTER, P. M. less, adjoining lots of George Foland on the north, Rufus E Sheploy, on the east, Ephraim Bossorman on the south, and Hanover street on the west, having thereon erected a two story BRUCK MOUSE

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, (Carlisle Light Artitlery,

'ATTENTION! YOU are ordered to parade at the Armory, on SATURDAY the 18th JUNE met. at 2

Carlisle, June 1, 1842

BLANKS, BLANKS. O DEEDS; WORTGAGES and Blanks, other BLANKS,

GROCERIES. FRESH SHAD, &C.

THE subscriber will sell off, at DFIRST UST received a lot of Fresh No. 1. Trammed SHAD, ALSO, CONSISTING, IN PART, OF and White SUGARS, TEAS, CHOCO-LATE, TABLE OIL, &c., a general variety of other articles in the Grocery Line. All of which is for sale at the lowest prices at the Gro-

LIST OF LETTERS

maining in the Post Office, at Carlisle, June 1, 1812. TEnquirers will please to sav advertised. Martin, David R. Myers, Michael Meloy, Samuel Miller, Mathew, Mackey, Martin Marshall Charles or Nast McKechan, Samuel McClellan, Harris Maclay, Robert S. Cormen, Johnthe Neilson, David Natcher, Gabriel Franklin, Benjam Fisher, Daniel B. Ritner, Jacob Reighter, Miss Mary 2 Foulk, Miss Mary

Rankin Miss Margery Stewart, Miss Sarah 2 tf-32 Gorgas, John D. Glancey, Miss M Glancey, Miss Margar Ginn, Edmon Gibbins, Michael Snyder, Mrs. Jane Eller Shields, Jeramia Skeap Augustus Sawger, Henderson Sanderson: David sanderson; David Sints, Jacob Strongt Stroeche, George Smith, Miss Ann E. Thomson, Mrs. Marg's Tafey, Christopher Thompson, Miss Saral Wallace, W.

Ward, Mrs. Rebeccs Mard, Mrs. Rebecca
Ward, Joseph T. M. D.
Wright, T.
der M. Esq. Walls, Soliana
ucl M. 2 Welsh, Wilson
er Wilhower, John
4 Wilson, James
D. Jacob Zug, Jacob Carlisle Barracks.

Carlisle June 8, 1842. Estate of Jacob Melly, deceased. ETTERS Testamentary on the estate of JACOB MEILY, late of Silver Spring, Cumsubscriber, residing in the same wanted to sons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to ne forward and make payment imme ts-32 those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersig

WM M. MEILY, Exe'r. June 9, 1842. JOB PRINTING

o'clock, P. M. in summer uniform, properly equipt for drill.

By order of Capt. PORTER,

J. R. KERNAN, O. S. Notes, Handbills, tp-31 Cards. Circulars, Posting Bills, Horsebills, Pamphlets, Labels, Tickets,

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

The Revenue Bill-Tariff. National Treasury-State Debts, And the Distribution Bill.

The eyes of the people are turned towards Washington. In the hour of distress, it is natural that men should look for help from those who seem to have in their hands the power of melioration, if not of entire deliverance. Will Congress pass a tar-iff? ask some. We answer in the affirmative, because we believe that a tariff is necessary for the good of the country, and cannot doubt that Congress will legislate for that good...

Congress has now before it a bill from a proper committee, providing for increased duties to meet the exingencies of the times, and in those exingencies are included protection to domestic manufactures, as well as the wants of the national treasury. We have not seen the bill, and can, therefore, only judge of its merits by a hasty abstract of its provisions. But no doubt the Bill. with slight modifications, will impose duties sufficient to give much protection, and supply the wants of the Government.

We notice in the bill a provision to repeal that section of a former law, which declares that when duties upon foreign importation shallexceed twenty per cent., then the "Distribution Bill" shall cease to operate. That is, when Congress grants to the nation the right to levy duties sufficient to support the government, then Congress, representing the people and the States, shalf also give up to the government the public lands, which always were, and which have recently been declared to be the property of the individual States!!! This is, indeed, a ew version, or application of the old saw,

'that one good turn deserves another." Let us look at this matter carefully .--Congress is now informed, and, as far as we can learn, is about to act upon the information, that no Tariff Bill can become a law, which imposes duties for other purposes than those of necessary revenue. This is the principle upon which the committee, which reported the present bill, was instructed to act, and it is the principle upon which that committee has acted. It was the committee of "Ways and Means" reporting a "Revenue Bal" to meet the exingencies of the administration of the Government, by laying increased duties upon articles of foreign produce imported into this country.-The whole legislation, then, is to be for the nation; and discrimination is used to protect the produce of different portions of the Union, not of one section, but of every considerable section of the country.

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But into the Distribution Bill of last year, as we have already said, there was slipped a proviso, allowing the proceeds of the public lands to revert to the national exchequer, should duties greater than twenty per cent. be imposed by subsequent legislation, -not found in the present ! Revenue Bill." The proviso supposed that an increase of duties must necessarily be to benefit manufactures, and then it would be, in some measure, a grant from the nation to the older States, n which manufactures are chiefly situated. We do not think that even that consideration should warrant the nation in asking any return from the States) - But now it is understood that no protective tariff is to be made, and the nation comes forward, and asks at the hands of the people; some milions of dollars to supply its wants, to make up for the great deficiencies in the revenue. and the shocking waste of former administrations. Congress expresses itself ready supply, by a tariff, these wants, but that branch of government is told that it must not make protection of manufactures the object of that tariff, their bill must be a Revenue Bill, the government and not the people, is to be helped. Such a bill is now proposed LOAF SUGARS, single, double and treble -it requires, indeed, more than twenty per per lb. by the Load—together with a general assortment of best Rio & Java COFFEES, Brown section, but the South shares as largely as the North and East in the discrimination. And hence the provision in the Distribution Bill, to which we have referred, becomes to all just intents and purposes wholly inoperative. The case contemplated in the enactment of that clause, has not arisen in fact. and therefore Congress should, on no account, allow any legislation for the national treasury, to include the repeal of the "Dis-

> "But," say the people at Washington, "the government has need of the public lands; they are better in her posession than in that of the States; the revenue from the sale of these lands coming through the officers of the national government, and the disposal of these lands occasionally for objects of national consideration, rather than by direc: sale for money, render this entire possession a matter of much public conve-Oatman, Andrew certained to whom these lands do of right Oatman, Miss Elizabeth appertain—it being acknowedged by a law Peck, Sunuel Plank, John the individual States-it follows, as a matter of course, that those who own them may dispose of their property to those who need its use and results. And no purchaser is now presented with claims equal to those possessed by the nation itself. If then, the national government has need of the public lands, it can most readily possess themselves of them by an equilable arrangement. The States who own these lands are like many individuals, deeply in debt; they would like to preserve their faith with foreign and domestic creditors, by raising money upon the prospective sales of these lands. If the government need these lands, let that government make advances of credit to the owners of these lands, paying itself, (in advance of paying the real debt) from the proceeds of the sale of them.

For example: if the share of Pennsylva nia in these public lands should, at a 'very low estimate, be twenty millions of dollars the government of the United States could issue scrip, payable with a low interest, fif. ty years hence, for that amount, charging he State of Pennsylvania therewith, and crediting the State for its proportion of the nett proceeds of any subsequent sale of these lands. This national scrip would readily be received abroad, or at home, in nted to the payment of the debts of the Commonwealth. and frame stuble. Seized and taken in execution berland County, deceased, have been granted to the payment of the debts of the Commonwealth, as the property of Joseph Egolf. And to be sold subscriber, residing in the same township; all per and thus a burthen would be removed from ested to our people, and a grevious stain taken from our financial reputation in Europe. Wedo not mean to recommend the plan to which we have alluded above, as preferable to every 61-32 other; we only referred to it, to illustrate, generally, an idea of what Congress land the nation could do, to relieve the people. and to satisfy the wishes of the national government.

The Tariff Bill is one of revenue, granted to the national government. Of course, that government has no right to ask a second lavor as a condition of the first. The public lands belong to the States Neatly executed at this Office. The government needs those lands. She