HERALD & EXPOSITOR.



CARLISLE, PA. Wednesday, July 27, 1842.

Wittor's Correspondince.

Correspondence of the Herald & Expositor. HARRISBURG, July 21, 1842.

. In the Senate on Tuesday morning, Mr. Penni man obtained permission to make a few remarks in regard to the Minority Report of the Investigating Committee. He denied in the strongest and most emphatic manner that there was any truth in the statement made by Mr. Lowery in his Report in relation to what George Reed had said respecting Mr. Penniman's having been offered \$500 for his vote-when he asked \$10,000. Mr. P. said that nothing but the most wanton, malicious and malignant motive could have - actuated Lowerv in making such an insinuation, or putting such a construction on the evidence of Reed, whom he seemed to think was "no better than he should be."

Mr. Mathers made an *adverse* report on the subject of erecting a Free Bridge over the Schuylkill at Philadelphia.

NON-IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT .--- The bill (supplementary) to repeal the proviso in the first section of the bill to abolish imprisonment for Debt, which prevented its being applied to persons not residents of the State for twenty days, was read a third time and passed .- Yeas 15; Nays 13. The General Apportionment Bill occupied the remainder of the day.

In the House to-day, the joint resolution from the Senate to authorize the State Treasurer to pay over appropriations to the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Assylums, was taken up, and passed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Attorney General complaining that his name had been brought up the other day in a discussion concerning the General Court of Sessions-when it was proposed to remove the Judges of said Court. He asked for an investigation into his conduct, and to have his letter put on the journal.

Mr. Scott had moved an amendment to the bill that the name of the Attorney General be added, so cd, which was agreed to, after some discussion as to that that officer might be removed as well as Judges Barton and Conrad. . The amendment however, was withdrawn. Yet, it scens, Mr. Johnson, was so sensitive as to be induced to interfere with the on the part of this House. action of a member of the Legislature, who, by its rules, is not accountable boyond the walls of the

discharge of his duty. Mr. Scott took the floor, and lashed this distinguished officer in the sevorest manuer, saying among other things, that he had better read and study the facts set forth in the evidence taken by the Investigating Committee, and learn a lesson therefrom and be warned against the evils and corrruption into which the persons mintioned have fallen. Mr. S. declared that Mr. Johnson was equally as unpopular as the Judges them selves.

Mr. Wright offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That inasmuch as this House has full confidence in the integrity and capacity of the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and no specific allegations having been preferred against him, the House deems no further action upon his letter challenging a Committee of Investigation neces sary." Mr. Stevens moved as a substitute for the above-"That the communication of the Attorney General be entered on the journals of this House, and that no further proceedings thereon are deemed necessary." Mr. Wright accepted the modification-when the further consideration of the resolu-

leave to withdraw his letter, and that the Sergeant | at Arms be directed to forward a copy of the evi- On the 24th of June, on the Resolution relative to ence taken before the Investigating Committee, This was voted down, when Mr. Scott protested against putting the letter of the Attorney General on the Journal, and said he would resign instanter f the House should adopt that course and thus inirectly consure his Legislative conduct. Mr. Ste-

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vens then offered the following, which gave satisaction to Mr. Scott, who was highly compliment-

stand he had taken, in the face of Power: "Reolved, That as no imputaion has been made against the Attorney General, on the journal of the House, in any shape, therefore, any action with regard to him is decmed unncessary." Agreed to.

> HARRISBURG, July 23, 1842. In the Senate, on Thursday, a committee of Conerence was appointed on the Bill to extend the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Reading, the House having refused to concur in the amendments of the Senate.

Mr. Gratz made an adderse report on certain pe itions from Philadelphia, asking a change in the anner of inspecting Tobacco.

The Bill making appropriations for the support f Government, and to meet the interest on the State Debt due in August, was a long time under consideration, and divers amendments were proposed, some of which were agreed to. The question was, at length, taken on its passage, and the Bill

was lost by a tie vote-Yeas 16; Nays 16.

In the House of Representatives, a committee of Conference was appointed on the subject of disagreement between the two Houses in relation to the Farmers' Bank of Reading. Mr. Straub preented his reasons for having voted in the negative on the Tariff Resolutions; which were ordered to be ontered on the journal. Mr. Scott submitted a joint resolution to repeal all laws for the appoint- on which by the highest authority-the h ment of Attorney General, and providing that that officer shall be elected by the joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature. Laid on the table --

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL .- This bill was re turned from the Senate, having been amended there by Mr. Penniman, and passed that body. The plan having been read, and which, of course gave sutisways faction to some and dissatisfaction to others-for it is impossible to please all in so intricate a subject as this is -a motion was made by Mr. Griffiths to non-

concur in the amendment. Mr. Wright instantly moved that a committee of Conference be appoint. the propriety of adopting that course at present.-

Yeas 48: Nays 39. The Speaker then appointed Messre. Wright, Stevens, and Felton a commutitee On Friday, the Speaker of the Senate appointe Messrs, Sullivan; Cochran, and Penniman, a com-House for any thing he may do within them in the junitee of Conference on the subject of the Apportionment Bill .

The bill to enable creditors to attach legacies and roperty inherited, in the hands of Executors and Administrators, and for other purposes was, afte lebate,-read-a third-time and passed.---The Committee of Conference on the hill to ex-

tend the Farmers' Bank of Berks County, reported it back with amondments which the Senate refused concur in-so the bill was last.

TIDE WATER CANAL .--- The bill to oblige the Fide Water Canal Company to redeem their own otes and to take them in payment of toll; and providing that if they refused, the Canal Commissioners were authorized to close the Outlet Lock at Columbia-was under consideration on second reading, till the hour for taking recess arrived.

In the afternoon, the Bill to suspend all appropriations, to Colleges, Academics, Schools, &c., and to substitute taxation in the several Districts for that purpose, occupied the remainder of the day.

orth Branch Canal Company. Mr. Culver call A groution man page and the remainder of the day. Various ware Division; but the House refused to proceed to clamors—is it politic to reject one hundred and fifty of 1840propositions were made, when finally, a Bill was passed by a vote of 45 to 43, districting the State False

Remarks of Mr. Stevens

not rise to make a speech. The Gentleman from the county, (Mr. ROUMFORT,) who is well the county, (Mr. ROUMFORT,) who is well grounded in the principles of his party, tells us this is a question in which is involved the principles of his party, and he calls on all those who profess to be of the same party as himself, to rally round and sustain the fundamental principles upon which that there is not a polished abstractionist, who, living amount of the county of the same that a substractionist, who, living party is organized. That principle, he says, is em-bodied in the resolution of his colleague, (Mr. ed by Mr. Stevens, for the independent and man-BONSALL,) and it is to reject-to refuse to take the proceeds of the sale of the Public Lands, which have been authorized by the Congress of the

nd great principle of the party to which the Gen-leman who offered the amendment, and the Gen-leman on my right, (Mr. ROUMFORT.) who narshals the forces of the party, belong. Mr. DEFORD explained, &c. &c. (not heard.) leman who Mr. STEVENS: I am not speaking of what he said, but the principles of the dominant party, as exone who well understood the Gentleman from the county. which did not

Mr. DEFORD made a remark reach the Reporter. Mr. STEVENS. No, he spoke of the party to Mr. STEVENS. No, he spoke of the party to which Jackson, Van Buren and himself belonged, and of which the Gentleman from Fayette is a great part. T say, Sir, that to arguments of this kind, addressed to this House, it would be futile to at

tempt to reply. I know of no answer to a mere insked appeal to the prejudice and discipline of par-ty. The voice of argument is hushed. Every man must march in the line which is pointed out for hum, or else he would be court-martialled. There is the voice of the Gentleman from the county, (M. DONALL be beneficial to the source of the county, (M. DONALL beneficial to the source of the county, (M. DONALL beneficial to the source of the county, (M. DONALL beneficial to the source of the county, (M. DONALL beneficial to the source of the county, (M. DONALL beneficial to the source of the county, (M. DONALL beneficial to the source of the county, (M. DONALL beneficial to the source of the county, (M. DONALL beneficial to the source of the county, (M. DONALL beneficial to the source of the county, is one other principle, we were informed by the Gentleman from Luzerne. Mr. ectable WRIGHT;) and by the Gentleman from

(Mr. MACMANUS.) which enters into and forms part of the basis of this party-that is, the denial on principle, of the doctrine of protecting dom tic industry by a Protective Tariff. Sir, I have rison simply to explain the reason why I do not make an argument and state distinctly the ground

ponents-the doctors of the party; on which the principles of the party are set forth. The people are now candidly informed-they know henceforth the great point in issue between

the two parties-between the Democratic and the locofoco party. Let, then, the vote be taken, and let us see the strictest line drawn between the two great parties-the Democratic to which I have albelonged, and the locofoco and Agrarian Mr. ROUMFORT explained-That he was a

general and the Gentleman from Adams, (Mr, STEVENS,) only a lieutenant. Mr. STEVENS: He is a general, and we unto him that disobeys his orders. This is the principle

of the locofoco party. I go, Sir, for taking the proceeds of this public domain and dividing it. But what, then, is the foundation-the principle of his party-for I admit with all candor, that the Gentleman from the county of Luzerne, (Mr. WRIGHT,) and the Gentle man from Centre, (Mr. MACMANUS.) have not man from Centre, (Mr. MACMANUS,) have not misrepresented the true foundation of the party to which they belong. I admit that throughout this mation, a flew array of men and principles is or-ganized for future operations, and that one of their principles is, that the proceeds of the sales of the Daths I add a matched the sales of the Public Lands do not belong to the States, and shall not be accepted by them, and this nation has no power to afford, and it is impolitic to have protec-tion to home industry. I admit that they have made this the bond of alliance with southern politicians.

I admit that northern men, living in the midst of northern manufactures; have gone to league with their southern opponents, and agreed to make it the common ground of their party. Then, Sir, the simple question is-who belongs to that party, and who dares to show that Pennsylvania attaches hersolf to a party and votes upon the principles of it, which refuses to accept the proceeds of the public domain, when her whole share shall have been counted and realized, will amount to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, to this State? It is well known that the land fit for sale, excluding that along the Rocky Mountains, and that unfit for agriand the new systematic and the s

acre, will amount to the sum I have mentioned. If. therefore, it be thought right, when Pennsylvania In the House information was received that the is some forty millions in debt—when her business Governor had signed the Bill to incorporate the is prostrated for want of money—when her im-

proposed to be struck out, is a southern propoion in all its esse atials-for it, in effect denies the right of protection. It denies the right of laying a

a Protection Tariy: Mr. STEVENS rose and said-Sir, like the Sentleman before me, (Mr. SNOWDEN,) I do Sentleman before me, (Mr. SNOWDEN,) I do The Gentleman from The Gentleman from the data for protection. And the propo-Tariff to protect the industry of the country-so that, in the conflict between the different branchdiute the doctrine of protection. And the prop sition of the Gentleman from Fayotte, confined

among the bogs and the minima of the south but holds the same dectrine, and would vote for his resolution. It is a dectrine they fight for, and a doctrine that they preach. But sir, is it not a doctrine of Pennsylvania, or one that they preach. ed in by gone days; and it is only a new political order of right about face-march-and march, the leaders will-we shall see what the people will do.

In 1832, when there was real democracy in Pennsylvania this House and the other were unanremayivania this figures and the other were unan-imous in assorting not only the constitutionality, but the propriety and necessity of a discriminat-ing Tariff for Protection, and instructed their Senators and requested their Representatives in Congress to vote against the reduction of the Tar-iff of 1828; and their votes did not go to reduce. but that Tariff was reduced and destroyed, and as the Gentleman from Fayette (Mr. DEFORD,)

I am whing that the vote shall be taken of the proposition of the Gentleman from the county, (Mr. BONSALL,) begging the indulgence when that shall be disposed of, and that offered by the Gentleman from Fayette, to have an opportunity of adding a few words in reply on the subject of a Tariff for Protection.

Scott-and a Protective Tariff

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the friends of Gen. Scott and a Protective Tariff was held in Carlisle, Cumberland County, on the 23d July, 1842. The following gentlemen were select l as officers-viz;

PRESIDENT, A Maj. JACOB BRETZ. VICE PRESIDENTS. Mai. SIMON ALTER. JOHN McKEEHAN, Esq. SECRETARIES, JACOB RITNER,

JAMES R. SMITH.

The object of the meeting being explained, R W. MIDDLETON, Maj. SIMON ALTER nd THOMAS B. THOMPSON were appointed committee to prepare proceedings-who report d the following, which were adopted unanimous , viz:

WHEREAS, In the present lamontable and deplo rable condition of the country-the frustration of its nost cherished hopes, the sacrifice and temporary rostration of its most essential interests and, with hem, of its prosperity and welfare, brought about by the base treachery, vile ingratitude, and selfish and vacillating policy of the vain, weak, imbecile puppet who, by a most inscrutable dispensation of rovidence now fills-the-Presidential chair most nworthily and most unfitly,-is calculated to fill the heart of the patriot and true lover of his country with feelings of the most anxious solicitude and leepest concern;-

And whereas, under the influence of this state f things, and prompted by feelings of this nature, the public attention has been and is, earlier than sual, turned to the contemplation of the question of whom they shall select, as the worthy depository the time has fully arrived when it behooves us to of their confidence and pledge of their hopes, to prepare for a change in rulers, and to make selection succeed John Tyler-the "accidental President,"and to whom they may look for the realization and fulfilment of the hopes which were so sadly blasted by the death of the revered and lamented Harri- 1844: And whereas, it is incumbent upon us

stitution, sanctioned by the uniform practice of the ferences for Winfield Scott, we would be recreant Government, snstained by our highest Judicial to our duty as true Democra Tribunals, and ought never to liave been abandon. d or surrendered.

Eighth. That we approve of the stand taken by choice-did we take "the unalterable determina-the Whig members of Congregs generally, in tion to stand by the man of our choice as we have hope that they will continue steadfustly to maintain it, leaving the Executive to take and bear the esponsibility of its overthrow, should the arbitrary eto be again interposed.

Ninth. That the arrogant dictation attempted to be exercised by the Executive to the Representatives of the People, is a dangerous innovation on

the principles of the Constitution, an arbitrary assumption of Kingly perogative and an arrogant. surpation of power, which ought to be resisted at all hazards and at any price; its manifest object being the overthrow of the Constitution and the csablishment of an arbitrary despotism in its stead,

by a union of Executive and Legislative powers in e same individual.

Tenth. That we approve of the State Convenion of the friends of Gen. Scott, and do hereby appoint the following delegates to the said Conven

[As the Convention met before our paper went opress, the names of the delegates are omitted.]

On-motion, Resolved, That these proceedings e published in the Carlisle Herald & Expositor Harrisburg Telegraph, Gettysburg Star, and all other Democratic Harrison papers of the State. [Signed by the Officers.

TROM THE GETTISBURG STAR.

SCOTT MEETING.

The citizens of Adams county friendly to the nination of General, WINFIELD SCOTT as a candinate for the Presidency in 1844, assembled pursuant to notice, at the Court House in the prough of Gettysburg on Saturday the 16th of uly 1842, and organized by appointing as a

> PRESIDENT. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Esq. VICE PRESIDENTS. JOHN BROUGH, Esq. WM. ALBRIGHT, Esq. SECRETARIES, PETER SHOLL.

CHRISTIAN ZECHER. The object of the meeting having been briefly

stated by A. R. STRVENSON, Esq. on his motion a committee of five, to wit:—A. R. Stevenson, Esq. Col. M. C. Clarkson, Daniel Dichl, F. W. Kohler, Esg. and James Major, were appointed to

The citizens of Adams county who shared in the honors of that auspicious day which elevated the lamented Harrison to the Presidency of these. who were participants in that heartfelt sor-States row which pervaded the nation upon his irrepaira-ble loss—and who have, in common with their fielow-citizens, experienced all the evils which have ollowed that melancholy event, through the perfidy of one man-have assembled in county meeting to express their opinion of public men and measures d to resolve upon such action as they deem best adapted to meet the crisis and enhance the public welfare: And whereas, we are deeply sensible that the country is temporarily paralyzed; that her energies are temporarily, and to an nlarming ex-tent weakened; that mutual confidence is gonc; and that respect for the governing powers is wholly wanting in the governed, because both their wil

and interests have been contomptuously despised and arrogantly thwarted-we are constrained to assent to the humiliating truth that the times are erilous and our rulers treacherous—and desirous to provide some means of relief, we would be alive our duty and ready to act as efficiently as we may be able in discharging that duty : And whereas some distinguished individual, whose opinions and public career render him a suitable candidate upon whom the suffrages of the Democratic party may be successfully bestowed for the Presidency in

now to assume the ground which we intend to ocare often met with a denial on the part of

PROM THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY CUROVICLE. recreant to the cry Ing wants of an injured and betrayed people-re-creant to every consideration of policy and respect for the opinions of those who differ with us in their

The state of the second sec

the support of this truly American policy; and an unquestioned right to do, be the course of others that it may;" that we are in favor of a National mit to it our choice, willing that their decision shall

support and confidence of their femow currents for those who hope to obtain places from him, there that undomitable spirit-that femiless and constant is not a man who does not despise him. This is energy with which they have endeavored to carry strong language, we know, to use in reference to out the expressed wishes of the people, though the the Chief Magistrate of the Union, but it is, nover-Executive veto has been ever at hand threatening hem with defeat. 10th. That John Tyler, the acting President of

10th. That John Tyter, the acting President of the United States—the political Juidas of the age— the betrayer of his friends, and supple tool of his enemies—the proved himself a political impostor; has rendered his name truly, infamous, by the in-numerable acts of mal administration of which he has been guilty during his brief reign:—We say to has a consequences. his been guilty during his brief reign:— we say to him as does every citizen of the Union whose judge mont is not warped by the spoils of office, and ment. You cannot feel for such a man the emohim has does every citizen of the Union wnose juest him has does every citizen of the Union wnose juest mont is not warped by the spoils of office, and whose tongue is not tied by the gilded cords of in-tions of hatred. It is entirely too dignified for his deserts. Such is the case with John Tyler. He deserts are in the case with John Tyler.

necessary check in the machinery of government, when exercised by an honest and faithful Execucommanding quality—has resorted to such dirty tricks—has quibbled and falsified in a manner so tive; but that the gross abuses which have lately been made of it, by the present National and State repugnant to decency—that nobody thicks of hat-ing him, though all despise him. The expressive phrase "poor devil," is that by which he is usually designated, and his name is a synonyme with all Executives have rendered it an unsafe and dangerous prerogative, which demands such constitutional mendment as that a bare majority of each House

that is mean and unworthy. It is painful to think that the conduct of the first nay overcome it. 12th. That with Gen. Scott, "we are in favo officer in the government should be such as to in-duce this state of feeling in the public mind, but in of a Tariff not only for Revenue, but also for Pro-tection"-because, through it alone, can a healthis also consoling to reflect that, as he is what he is, ful change be wrought upon the commercial, agrihe should be so justly appreciated. If any doubt existed as to his character, the influence of his bad cultural, mechanical and financial affairs of the Country-hecause, we believe it to be the first and example might work some evil, but known and esall essential step in the remedy for our increasing timated as he is he cannot. No man dreams of embarrassments—because, we are a manufacturing taking John Tyler for a model in anything; no man thinks of justifying his own conduct by such an example. To allege his authority as excuse people, and require encouragement at home, for self, rotection, to shut out the too successful competiion of the foreign manufacturer, and to make us for any outrageous act, such as he has himself what we ought to be, independent of other markets committed, would, in the general mind, but add to what we ought to be, independent of other markets -because, with a tariff, the industry of our enter-prising citizens would be rewarded—certainty of its enormity.

From the first moment John Tyler ascended the prising citizens would be rewarded—certainly of employment, and competent wages would be set curred to our laboring people, and the rewards of their labor, increasing greatly the confidence of the more distant marts of trade in each other, would tend to establish a circulation, which with proper licked the dust beneat their feet. Full of hypoegislation, would speedily secure to us currency a critical professions of consistency, he has over and over again violated the most solemn pledges, and abandoned opinions, which he had all his life pronight handle with safety." 13th. That the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, among the States, is one of the few articles of the Democratic creed fessed to maintain. Affecting the most scrup

regard for the sacred obligations of honor, he has quibbled in a way utterly unbecoming an upright gentleman. Claiming to be independent and fear-less, he has allowed himself to be coaxed or driven, robation, and believing it to be founded in justice, ve conjure the Democratic members of our Na to gratify personal spleen of others, into measures which he once abhoricd. Constantly avowing his ional Councils to yield to no "Compromise," by which that act shall be disturbed, or Pennsylvania superiority to extraneous influences, he has given his conscience into the keeping of a few corrupt demagogues, who flatter his vanity, and thus se-cure the means of abusing his power. With the declaration constantly on his lips, that his aim is the good of the country, his narrow heart admits but a single object-himself. To, his excessive self-love he has sacrificed friends whom he was bound to revere, principles which he was sworn to uphold, and faith which, ought not to have been

to uphold, and latth which, ought has to have a sullied, and he would have sacrificed, if he could, sullied, and with he awad every thing, and with a party to which he owed every thing, and that party, what he had always proclaimed to be

the highest interest of the nation. • The man, triple-dyed in treachery, falschood and shame---this man, who respects no obligations, however solemn---this man, who prefers his own paltry affairs to the concerns of a great peopletion-this man is foolish' enough to suppose that he is a favorite with the American people, and that he will be chosen to fill the high place into essions on the part of the Locofoco's, in which an afflictive dispensation of. Providence elefavor of flome labor. When we charge vated him. Well may it be said of him, as the traveller said to the knife-grinder,

"God help thee, silly one!"

Outrage at Cambridge.

On the night between Tuesday and Wednesday, however, the mask is torn off, the enemi s poraries at \$1000; but, from an inspection of the rooms yesterday morning, since the rubbish was room, on the second floor, of the building. This, home market of the furmer. Every Loco- and the suite of rooms on the second and third floors, with which it is connected, are separated from the chapel by the entry and stair-cases. All that part of the partition which extended from the corner of the room to the door by which the room is entered, (probably about eight feet) was entirely blown out, and many pieces of the shell and of the THE NAMES. Let them be printed in broken partition were driven into the wall on the other side of the entry. A breach, nearly or quite as large, was made in the partition between Mr. Pierce's room and that adjoining it. The floor of Professor Felton's recitation roun, immediately over that of Mr. Pierce, was raised from six to eight inches, the joists and boards much split and broken. The plaster of the ceiling was shaken off as completely as it could have been removed by the fools of a laborer. The windows of the room where the shell was placed were, of course, destroyed, and bits of the sashes were thrown to a considerable distance. The caps on two of the windows, solid This tariff bill put a duty of \$1 75 a ton blocks of granite, twelve or fifteen inches square, on British coal, and yet PETER NEWHARD, are started from their places so far, that the fact is represented the Schuylkill coal region, BEN- easily detected by the eye at some distance. But what appears to us the most singular and even the most terrific effect of the explosion, reoming, and JOHN-SNUER, representing mains to ba told. A hole was made in the floor the Shamokin and the West Branch, ALL on which the shell was Isid, and fragments of the NOTED TO OPEN THE PORTS TO Shell and of the timber and boards thrown into the BRITISH COAL, and ruin their own immediate constituents. Where, too, was the representation of the furnaces, forges mendous, downwards as well as in other direc-The residence of the editor is about fifty rods strong, Westmoreland, and Fuyette? Not-ing as British agents would desire them at the time of the explosion. The noise was as ing as British agents would desire them to vote—"TO PROSTRATE THE IRON stantly by a crash, which led us to conjecture the nature of the explosion, though we supposed it to the People sustain such men, to mock at the have been in some out-building of a construction much less solid and ponderous, than the granite edifice in which it notually took place. force of the explusion was sufficient to shake the house and produce a jarring of the window blinds, --- Boston Courier.

recenter, Eng. and submit resolutions, whe appointed to propare and submit resolutions, who through their chirman reported the following preamble and reso-lutions, which were unanimously adopted :-which has escaped the destructive touch of Tyler's apostacy-that it meets with our most hearty ap-

be deprived of her share therein. 14th. That we approve of the holding of a State Convention al Harrishurg, on the 26th inst., to take measures for the selection of a Candidate to he supported by the Democratic party at the next Presidential Election, and that the following framed persons he and they hereby are appointed delegates to represent. Adams county in said Convention, ith power to fill vacancies-to wit: [The names of the Delegates were given in the

st Herald & Expositor.] The mosting was addressed during the absence of the committee by *Daniel M. Singser, Esg.*, and upon the adoption of the resolutions by A. R. Steenson, Esq.

FROM THE HARRISBURG INTELLIGENCER.

Let their Names Stand-in Black

We sometimes hear of hypocritical pro-BUCHANAN of having a desire to reduce the wages of the laborer to ten cents a day when we refer to the celebrated speech o that gentleman in favor of low wages; we

is some forty millions in dobt—when her business is prostrated for want of money—when lier im-provements are exposed to sale, and must be sold to pay the public creditors; when her domestic

JOHN TYLER.

We do not believe the history of any civilized nation can furnish an instance of a public man, who by his own imbecility has so completely disgraced a high station, as John Tyler. undoubtedly may be found where there have been confidence in a body, so to be called, and will sub-mit to it our choice, willing that their desider desider the selection of a candidate for our support; that we have we honestly believe, in which there has been so much miserable weak new. onfidence in a body, so to be called, and will sub-nit to it our choice, willing that *their* decision shall be ours, but that until such decision be made, we wretched man for their own ends, we doubt wheth-

be ours, but that until such decision of made, we wretched man for their own ends, we dould wheth-are firm in our support of WINFIELD SCOTT, though "divided we fall." 9th. That the Democratic members of the pre-sent Congress of the United States, deserve the support and confidence of their fellow citizens for

theless, the truth; and however it may be kept from the cars of John Tyler for a time, by his parfrom the cars of John Tyler for a time, by his par-asites, he will ultimately realize it in all its evil

tion was postnaned until to marrow as follows:

1. Southwark, Moyamensing, Kingsessing, Pas syunk, Blockley, West Philadelphia, Spring Gar-den, North and South Penn Township, of the county of Philadelphin. 2. The City of Philadelphia.

3. The balance of the county of Philadelphia. 4. Montgomery and Delaware. 5. Bucks and Lehigh.

6. Chester.

7. Lancaster, excepting the townships mention ed in the eighth district. 8. Dauphin and Lebanon, and the townships of

West Cocalico, Warwick, Halifax and Elizabeth, in the county of Lancaster. 9. Berks.

10. Northampton, Monroe. Wayne, and Pike. 11. Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia 12. Luzerne, Wyoming, and Susquehanna.

13. Lycming, Potter, Bradford and Tioga.

14. Union, Centre and Huntingdon 15, Cumberland, Ferry, Juniata and Mifflin

16. York and Adams. 17. Bedford Franklin and Cambrin.

18. Fayette, Green, and the following townships of Somerset, viz. Addison, Allegheny, Greenville Berlin, Milford, Brothers' Valley, Ekklick, Turkey. Foot, and Southampton.

19. The balance of Somerset, Westmoreland Indiana, and the townships of Elizabeth, Wilking

Versuiles and Plumb, of Allegheny county. 20. Washington and Beaver.

21. Allegheny, (except the townships of Eliza-

beth, Wilkins, Versailes and Flumb.) 22. Butler, Venango and Mercer.

23. Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson, Clearfield Clinton and M'Kean.

24. Erie, Crawford and Warren. .

The following is the vote on the final passage of the bill, viz:

YEAS--Messrs. Andrews, Apple, Bean, Beaver, Beers, Brodhead, Brunner, Bugher, Clark, Correy, Cortright, Crabb, Deford, Ebaugh, Elton, Elwell, Felton, Futhey, Garretson, Griffiths, Hann, Heckman, Hill, Johnston, Karns, Kiefer, Kugler, Lav-erty, Moore, (Huntg'd.) Morris, Musser, Packer, Pennell, Picking, Pollock, Sharswood, Sherwood, Straub, Thomas, Trego, Von' Neida, Wilson

-45. NATS-Messrs. Banks, Barr, Barrett, Bauchman, Bonsall, Brawley, Culver, Cummins, Dunlap, Eyre, Faues, Ferguson, Fogel, Foreman, Hancock Hanna, Kennedy, Laue, Lowry, McCahen, McCola, Clure, McCrum, Macmanus, McWilliams, Martin, Moore, (Berks.) Murray, Painter, Pottieger, Ross, Roumfourt, Royer, Rush, Ryan, Scott, Shenk, Snively, Snyder, Stevens, Vanvalzah, Weston, Wright, Snowdeu speaker 43

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Bill to pro vide for the expenses of Government and for the payment of interest on the State Debt, due on the

1st of August, was under consideration the greater part of the day, but nothing definite was done with the same. And then the Bill, returned from the Senate, with amendments for the incorporation of Senate, with amendments for the incorporation of the North Branch Canal Company, was taken up and the Senate receded from its amendments to ton, Wilson, Wright, and Snowdan. Speaker-39. which the House had non-concur ed.

In the House, Mr. CULVER submitted a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to receive proposals for the sale of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal, payable in three instalments in par funds-State scrip, or State bonds, at par Proposals to be published in the newspapers, and the Governor to communicate to the next Legisla

ture on the subject. Laid on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Wright's resolution, in relation to the Att'y Gen'i, man of Dr. Johnson. Mr. Scott moved to strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert "that O.F. Johnson has my tail,"

. . . .

Eddy. the question be fairly made, and the issu THE GEBARD FUND .-- The bill for the Trial of ted to our constituents bereafter. If they think the City of Philadelphia, (as a corporation) for violating the Twink committee to the sake of please ing southern abstractionists, has agreed to pros violating the Trust committed to their care by the ing southern abstractionists, the free states-to will of the late Stephen Girard was taken up on denounce the manufacturer as the corruptor of the third reading, and after a long discussion, was passstroyer of industry and the deranger of the cur-rency; which says to the shocmaker, to the cabinet

ed .--- Ycas 52; Nuys 25. The bill to annex the county of Schuvlkill to the Eastern District of the Supreme Court, was taken

up, and passed. MANUS;) told us, it is better to buy of the foreigner To-day, (Saturday) the resolution received from the House some days since, fixing the day for-the final adjournment of the Legislature, was taken final adjournment of the Legislature, was taken up and amended, so as to read on "Tuesday next." Those who hold such doctrines will give their sup-The bill repealing the act to authorize the Bank port to the party who have distinctly declared, an ndicated the principles on which they stand. of Pennsylvania to make an assignment, passed Mr. MACMANUS explained—I appeal to the members of this House whether I said any thing third reading. The bill to compol the Tide Water Canal Company to redoem their notes, was lost on like it. I made no allusion of the kind. What I said was an illustration of the Tariff-that was its third reading. The bill for the payment of Dofriends were contending for, would make it prohibimestic Creditors-to impose a tax, and for the sale tory; therefore no revenue could be derived from it, while a Tariff for revenue would replenish the f the public works, was passed.

The Governor has signed the bill to incorporate he North Branch Canal Company.

hy a vote of 22 to 11. So that the bill has passed would be better to purchase an article of a foreigne this body.

In the House, the bill to repeal the act to authorize the Bank of Pennsylvania to make an assignment, was read a third time and passed.

The House took up the resolution from the Senate, fixing next Tuesday as the day for the final adjournment of the Legislature, and agreed to it. Mr. Felton, from the Committee of Conference on the Apportionment Bill, reported a plan for dividing the State into Congressional Districts, which gave rise to some debate, and an expression of dislike to the bill on the part of several gentlemen,

whilst others as strongly expressed their approba tion of it. The report of the Committee was finally adopted by a vote of 48 to 39. Here are the yeas and nays, viz :

Yeas-Messrs, Andrews, Banks, Barrett, Beers Bonsall, Brunner, Bugher, Clark, Correy, Crabb, Cummins, Deford, Dunlap, Elwell, Eyre, Felton, Ferguson, Foreman, Futhey, Garretson, Hancock, Hanna, Kennedy, Lane, Lee, McCahen, McClure, McCrum, Macmannus, Montgomery, Moore, (of Huntingdon;)-Morris,-Musser,-Painter, Pen Sharswood, Straub, Trego, Vanvalzah, and Von

Neida.-48. Nays-Messrs Apple, BARR, Bauchman, Bean, Beeler, Brawley, Cortright, CULVER, Ebaugh, Elton, Fauss, Griffiths, Habn, Heckman, Hill, Johnson, Karns, Kugler, Laverty, Lowry, McWilliams, Marchand, Martin, Moore, (Berks,) Murray,

YEAS .- Messre. Brooke, Cochran, Coplan

Treasury, and give sufficient protection to the manufacturer. Mr. STEVENS: I did not refer to the Gentledopted the réport of the Committee of Conference did say. I referred to the Gentleman as saying it we cherish no house believing that the lust of the proper called him: Of this, however,

if he could got it a little cheaper than of our own artizans. I thought I did not misunderstand him. I think so still. The Gentleman spoke of the iron masters selling it dearer than in' Europe. Now, I

am about to get a horse shoe. Mr. MACMANUS explained---I said the ironmaster kept trace chains in his store, which were made in foreign parts, and sold them for one dollar ron-master. And this is called protecting your operative mechanics, who have to bestow their labo• upon it.

In the Senate, the vote stood thus:

Crispin, Darsie, Dimock, Ewing, Furrelly, Gorges, Gratz, Huddlevon, Kline, Maclay, Mathers. Mc-Cully, McLanshan, Mullin, Penniman, Spackman, Stewart, Sullivan Strohm -22. NAYS .-Bigler, Brower, Fegely, Fleming, Gibons, Hays, Headley, Hiester, Kidder, Plumer,

prove that if there was no Protective Tariff, we ould purchase cheaper from the foreigner. And that was his argument against a protective Tariff. The Gentleman from Luzerne, (Mr. WRIGHT.) told us he was opposed to it in principle. He, I re

peat, who never mistakes the principles of his par-iy and who never wanders willingly, said he was sed to it in principle. He went further and oppo cock, said he was opposed in principle to a *discriminat*-lure, ing Tariff. The Gentleman would be in favor of discriminating in favor of coal and iron, if he could melt, discriminate in favor of them slone, because there of this State, and that fewer prejudices and associa-Pollock, Ross, Roumfort, Rover, Rosh, Ryan, Scott, were both of these sticles in his district ... But he said he could not discriminate, because if would help other parts of the Union. And if you would tions of an hostile & unpleasant character will have

to be overcome in his case than in that of his dishave such discrimination, you would help the shoe-makers of Philadelphia, of Lynn, and the conton and woolen of Massachussetts, and, therefore, he tinguished compatriot who at present divides with him the affections and regards of the people. would sacrifice his coal and iron to take away, from these men, that protection which we would give them. True, he is in favor of charity beginning at home. He does not admire the diffusion of chari-Fifth. That whilst we entertain these preferences and sentiments, we at the same time distinctly avow our wish and entire willingness to submit the claims of both to the decision of a Nationty, so highly recommended in our ancient book al Convention, prepared to accept their nominee as hich I am sure my friend from Susquahanna, (Dr.

LEET, who always quotes the Bible,) has now open ours, and to yield, now as formerly, all personal before him. These are the distinct proposition before the House. Then, if I were permitted to feelings on the altar of our country's good. Sixth. That we are in favor of such a Convendiscuss the Protective policy-(the question, howev tion being called at an early day, and will cheerfulr, being now simply on the rejection of our portion

of the proceeds of the Public Lands. I will reserve that for another time,) I admit that if I were now mony and Union to be indispensable to success; to discriminate between the two propositions, that of the Gentleman from the county, (Mr. BOUM. FORT), and that of the Gentleman from Fayetie, which it represents the title and we cordially and earnestly invite our political brethren whose preferences are in favor of Henry

SEVERE. What do you suppose they which it proposes to estike out, I should go for world to think of us?" inquired a pedantic young man of Dr. Johnson. For, I admit that proposition, which it is proposed SEVERE .--- What do you suppose the us in this course of action.

world to think of us?" inquired a pedantic young striking out instead of for the other proposition. which it is proposition. Why' I suppose," snysthe doctor, "they think to strike out, is an insidious attack on the Pro-met to be a bull-dog, and you a tin kettle tied to institute policy of the country, not however designed my tail," - chee · · · ·

principles of 1840—the same which *the* neer approved by the omnipotent voice of the people, and would now be engrated upon the laws of the land, had they not been smothered by a betrayer—the ensure a second triumph equally glorious with that And whereas, we have assembled in this spirit

Therefore, Resolved, these we make known our steadfast adherance, un-First. That undismayed by disasters, and undisdismayed by political disasters, and to renew the

our sentiments in favor of the cartened by treachery, the Harrison Democratic the men to whose keeping we desire especially party of the Union, although for a moment paralizo confide them — We resolve: 1st. That the events of each day cause us to lahuman race, and a Tariff for protection as the dement the more unteignedly over that most inscru-table Providence, which deprived us of the sage tounding betraval by the acting President, John Tyler, is still unbroken in its strength, and contains counsels, matured wisdom, and safe experience, of he late President Harrison ; and that we are more

maker, and the iron manufacturer and others, you shall be undersold by the pauper labor of Europe; and, as the Gentleman from Centre, (Mr. MACthan ever impressed with the conviction that by his black untill after the next election: death we have been visited with a rod whose 1840; and now, when their betrayal by the man scourge is little short of "the sword, pestilence or an article at a little less price now than to purchase it from your own artizans, and thus enable them to alliance with the remains of the Van Buren party 2d. That by the untoward events which mark

alliance with the remains of the Van Buren party of 1840 have completely identified him with Loco administration, and the notes of preparation which are sounded at home and abroad, by the more Focoism, and rid the party of an incubus that was pressing it down to ruin, they will again rally and zealous friends of particular men, we are warned unite as formerly intone solid and irresistible mass to be up and ready for that day, glorious in expectancy, which will rid us of the incubus which is and march forward triumphantly to the overthrow now preying upon the vitals of the republic, under of the combined powers of Tylerism and Loco-

the fostering care of treason and stratagem, and will place in the presidential chair one honest and Second. That if John Tyler were at all pervious capable, who knowing the will of the prople will to shame or obedient to the voice of an indignant nerform it. -3d. That the condition of the country at. the

people whom he has betrayed, he would at once resign the station he disgraces and to which the voice of the people never called him: Of this, however, Bill, groaning as she is under the misrule of a VOTED TO OPEN THE PORTS TO we cherish no hopes, believing that the lust of office misguided and ambitious Executive; cursed with BRITISH COAL, and ruin their own and love of gold will outweigh the claims of duty and self-respect in his sorbid and egotistical mind. ing our interests for the acomplishment of his own selfiish ends, sacrificing the strength of our people Third. That in the selection of a candidate to receive the united support of the great Harrison party to transatlantic nations, and staying all legislation in 1844, whilst we are disposed to render to the which tends to the support of the nation, the pro great Statesman of the West all the homage which gree the financial evils of the times, by his arbitra-

and twenty-five cents a pair—also, shoes and hats -when the blacksmith would be compelled to psy nearly the same amount for the raw material to the improvement of the same amount for the raw material to the samount for the raw materi claims, to give the preference to the gallant and ac-4th. That in chosing a Democratic candidate

Mr. STEVENS: The Gentleman undertook to as Achilles in the field of battle, and whose con- in counsel, eloquence in the forum, and skill in summate skill in diplomacy united with the love for him; and would honor and remember him for

and confidence of the people, has also won for him ; and would nonor and remember him for the title of the "Gasir Pacification." In this valued services to the American people—yet Fourth. That rendering homage to the virtues, combined powers of *treasonable* Tylerism and vigilant Locofocoism to combat, we must rully talents and services of both, our preference for Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT OVER HENRY CLAY rests on upon one who will be more likely to conciliate the grounds higher than the personal claims of either-

majority of the popular suffrages, and who can honor has been defended—around whose name a halo of renown shines brightly—and under whose uidance, when all others would be routed, we

firmly believe he would lead to victory. 5th. That General WINFIELD SCOTT has proved his attachment to the American people, and enring fidelity to their cause, by his gallant conduct in their battle fields-by his tried skill in conquering their foce; and by the scars which he

ears as honorable testimonials of the dangers through which he passed to achieve their freedom and establish their Independence. 6th. That his expressed opinions in favor of American Industry, and upon all subjects of Na-tional politics, *further* characterise him as a frue-hearted American, and that whether considered as a Patriot, a Civilian, or a Statesman, he possesses all

tion being called at an early day, and will cheerful- the requisites to constitute him an upright and ly acquiesce in-its determination-believing. Har- safe President, worthy of the highest confidence. 7th. That upon the unconquered and uncon-querable Hero of Chippeva, we would throw the

mantle of Harrison. Democracy, knowing himito entertain the same opinions which were sustained Clay to reciprocate these sentiments and unite with by acclamation, in the election of the Horo of the Thames-he was the friend and companion of the

of the laboring man are exposed, and the would now be engrafted upon the laws of the land, had they not been smothered by a betrayer—the same which Harrison held and upon which his, but too short, administration had commenced: To these we make known our stadiest addiest works, and coal mines, and to destroy the foco member of Congress in the Union but ONE, and every Locofoco member from Penneylvania, voted against the tariff on foreign goods, which has just passed the House of Representatives. HERE ARE

Benry W. Beeson, Benjamin-A. 2d. That by the untoward events which mark the progressive history of John 'Tylor's accidental administration, and the notes of preparation which GUSTANE, Charles J. Ingersoll, William Jack, George M. Keim, Albert G. Marchaud, Peter New-hard, Arnold Plumer, Almon H. Reed, John Snyder.

JAMIN A. BIDLACK, representing the Wy.

present prisis-embarrassed beyond all precedent. vithout even the partial Tariff of the Compromis with a President who "for gold would sell his name, and for power, his country," who is barterand rolling mills, of Berks, of Perry, Juni- tions. nta, Cumberland, York, Venango, Arm-

> TRADE OF PENNSYLVANIA! Will misfortunes of the country, and to deny

them relief, in this hour of distress and complished Scorr-the Hero of Chippewa and for the next Presidency-while we concede to the need? We very much mistake the temper Lundy's Lane, the scarred veteran, fearless and brave "great statesmen of Kentucky" all that wisdom of the times, if such men can deceive Pennof the times, if such men can deceive Pennsylvaningany longer. They have showed their contempt of the distresses of the people. They have voted to reduce the free republican labor of these States to the condition of the serfs and starvelings of Europe. They would rejoice to see the poor mun work for ten cents a day, while they receive eight dollars a day; and while they hypobelieving as we do that he will be more likely to win the FIELD-that such an one is SCOTT, the critically pretend to be democrats, they unite and carry with him the entire Harrison party gallant and brave-by whose right arm the nation's wish to build up an odious aristocracy to fatten upon the earnings of the laborer.

We rejoice that these unfaithful publ servants have taken their stand-that their designs are known-for they have committed the overt act! They have voted against the People, and they cannot escape from Labor. The question must be settled at the Polls! This must be the issue, and we rejoice that this will now be the simple ques-

tion to be decided by the people. G A COSTLY BREAKFAST .--- A Brus-

sels paper says that at Ostend the king of Prussia was charged £200 (about \$1,000) for his breakfast. It adds that the king would not of course stoop to bargain, and quiotly submitted to the exter-, N) P . . .

ATTEMPTED MURDER An inter

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REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA July 23, 1842. PHILADELPHIA July 23, 1642. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The supplies this week of Flour have been very light, and the stock on hand also small; the prices have been firm, with sales at \$5, 374 for Western, \$5 50 for sound old Flour, and 5 624 for fresh ground Penna. The market is nearly bare of Rys flour; sales to-day were made at 3.00 and \$4 per hbl, being a further advance. Corn Meal 2-50 a 2 56 for Penna. Schrahm.—The receipts of Wheat have been very light for some weeks, but the haves been very light for some weeks, but the haves been very light for some weeks.

over, better supplies, will probably soon be received. Sales this week of prime Penna. sold to day at 1280 a preel of new Penna sold to day at .123c. Sales Ryo at 73c. Corn is dull and drooping in price; the just indignation of every friend of Home last sales of southern flat yellow at 54c, white 52 a 53c. Oats dull at 31 a 32c.

WHISKEY .--- The market is bare, and 23c per gallon could be realized

BALTIMORE, July 23 1842. FLOUR.—The price of Howard Street, City Mills and Susquehanna, is regular at S6 with very little of any description coming forward, acception or two lots of 1 or 200 lbs, of Howad street and Susquehanna for export, all the other transactions nave been for city supplies.

GRAIN .- Very little Wheat is yet coming to. narket, and the article is much wanted; prime

perate follow named Joel Hotchkiss, of Gilford, perate follow named Joel Hotchkiss, of Gilford, Ct., shot his wife with a gun, a few flays eince, with inient to kill her, but the charge lodged in hor, log. A few years since he was tried for the murder of his first wife, but escaped through in-formality. formality, inne in early