CARLISLE, PA. Evoluendan, Sep. 7, 1842. The New TARIFF BILL.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

AN ACT

To provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-

presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, in lieu of the dutics beretopassage of this act, in neu of the articles hereinafter fore imposed by law on the articles hereinafter mentioned, and on such as may now be exempt from duty; there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say

1st. On coarse wool manufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, shull be 7 cents or under per pound, there shall be levied a duty of 4 per centum ad valorem; and on all other unmanufac-tured wool, there shall be levied a duty of 3 cents per pound, and 30 per centum ad valorem: Pro-vided, That when weol of different qualities of vided. That when wool of different qualities of, the same kind or sort, is imported in the same bale, bag or package, and the aggregate value of "blocontents of the bale, bag, or package, shall be appraised by the appraisers, at a rate exceed-ing 7 cents per pound, it shall be charged in con-formity to such uppraisel. Frovided further, That when wool of different qualities, and different kinds of sorts, is imported in the same bale, bag, or makers, the contexts of the bale, bag, or make or-package, the contents of the hale, bag, or pack-age, shall be appraised at the value of the finest or most valuable kind or sort, and a duty charged thereon accordingly: .Provided further, That it thereon accordingly: a royated initial, that is bales of different qualities are embraced in the, same invoice, at the same price, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality: Provided further, That if any wool be imported having in it dirt, or any material or impurities, other than those naturally belonging to the fleace, and thus be reduced in value to 7 cents per pound or under, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price us, in their opinion, it would have cost had it not hech mixed with such dirt or impurities, and a duty shall be charged thereon in conformity to such appraisal: Provided also, That wool imported on the skin shall be estimated as to weight

and value as other wool. 2d. On all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part, except carpetings, flamels, bockings, and baizes, blankets, worsted stuff goods, ready-made clothing, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps, and bindings, a duty of forty per 3d. On Wilton carpets and carpeting, treble

bigrain, Saxony, and Aubusson carpets and car-peting, a doty of 65 cents per square yard; on Brussels and Turkey carpets and carpeting 55 cents per square yard; on all Venetian and ingrain carpets and carpeting, 30 cents per square yard; on all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, hemp, flax or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem. Provided, That besides any other portions of carnets or carpeting, hall pay the rate of duty herein imposed on,carpets or carpeting of similar claracter. th. On all woollen blankets, the actual value of which at the place whence imported shall not

exceed 75 cents each, and of the dimensions not excertaing 72 by 52 inches each, a duty of 15 per centum ad -valorem; and on all other woollen blankets, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem. 5th. On all manufactures, not otherwise specified of combed wool or worsted; and manufactures

of worsted and silk combined, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem; on all herth rugs, an ad vaforem duty of 48 per centum. 6th. On woollen and worsted yarn, a duty of

30 per centum ad valorem. 7th. On woollen and worsted mits, gloves, caps, and bindings, and on woollen or worsted hosiery, that is to say, stockings, socks, drawers, shirts, and all other similar manufactures made on

trames, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem. Eth. On flannels, of whatever material composed, except cotton, a duty of 14 cents per square yard; on bockings and haizes 14 cents per square

cents a pair; on men's silk hats, 81 each; silk or | per centum ad valorem; on silver plated metal in cents a pair; on men s six hats, of each, by of percentant ad v satin hats or bonnets, for women, \$2 each; on silk shirts and drawers, whether made up wholly or in ver, in sheets or part, 40 per centum ad valorem; silk caps for wo-ngen, and turbans, or aments for head dress, aprons, in an silver, bell collars, caps, cuffs, braids, curls, or frizettes, chemi-settes, mentillas, pelorines, and all other articles of silk made up by hand in whole or in part, and ot otherwise provided for,a duty of 30 percentum d valorem. . On manufactured hemp, \$40 per ton; on Maad valorem.

nilla, Sum, and other hemps of India, on jute; Sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances, ot enumerated, used for cordage, \$25 per tou; on not enumerated, used tor cordage, 325 per top; on codilla, or tow of hemp 5 cent per pound; on un-turred cordage, 4Å cents per pound; yarns, twine, and packthread, 6 cents per pound; on seines, 7 cents per pound; on cotton bagging 4 cents-por square yard, or any other manufacture, not other-wise specified, suitable for the uses to which cot-top bagging is applied whether commond in whole ton bagging is applied, whether composed in whole or in part of hemp or flax, or any other material,

a) or in part of hemp or flax, or any other inheterial, or imported under the designation of gunny cloth, or any other appellation, and without regard to the weight or width, a duty of 5 cents per square y vard; on sail duck, 7 cents per square yard; Rus-sia and other sheetings, brown and white, 25 per centum ad valorem; and on all other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component part net specified 20 new cent ad valorem; on unpart, not specified, 20 per cent ad valorem; on un-manufactured flax, \$20 per ton; on linens, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be a conversion to the state of t be a component part, not otherwise specified, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem; on grass cloth,

Il pound; on articles of plain, moulded or pressed a glass, weighing over eight ounces, a duty of ten conts per pound; on articles of plain, moulded or pressed glass, weighing eight ounces or under, except tumblers, a duty of twelve cents per pound; on plain, moulded, or pressed tumblers, ten cents per pound; on all plain, moulded, or pressed glass; when stoppered, or the bottoms ground, or pun-tied, an additional duty of four cents per pound; I Provided, That all articles of moulding or pressed glass, being cut, roughed or polished, in part or parts thereof, and all other wares or articles of flint riass, plass, not otherwise specified, shall duty of 25 per contum ad valorem; on grass cloth, i duty of 25 per contum ad valorem. 4th. Oir stamped, printed or painted floor oil cloth, 35 cents per square yard; on furniture oil cloth made on Canton or cotton flannel 16 cents per square yard; on other furniture oil cloth, 10 per squire yard; on oil cloth of linen, shate cents per squire yard; on oil cloth of linen, shate ther materials, used for hat covers, aprons, coach curtains, or similar purposes, and on medicated oil cloths, a duty of 124 cents per square yard; on Chinese or other floor mattings not otherwise specified, shall pay the duty chargeable on articles of cut glass of the description and class to which they may severally belong. 2d. On all apothecaries' vials and bottles, not d: 25 per centum ad valorem.

notexc

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, from see. 4. And be it intert charted, it is and after the passage of this act, there shall be exceeding the capacity of six ounces each, one levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of dollar and seventy-five cents per gross; apothecaevied, collected, and paid, on the importation of

levied, collected, and puid, on the impertation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: Ist. On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, \$17 per ton; on bar or bolt iron, made wholly or in part by rolling; twenty-five dollars per ton; Provided, that all iron is choice blowing per ton; or blow in the following twenty-five dollars per ton; Provided, that all iron is choice blowing per ton; or blow in the following twenty-five dollars per ton; Provided, that all iron is choice blowing the capacity of four ounces the transformation of the form less further to the form less further the capacity of four ounces in the form less further to the form less further the capacity of four ounces in the form less further to the form l each, two dollars and fifty cents per gross; and those exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding, in slabs, blooms, loops, or other form, less finish those exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding, the strain iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced in capacity, sixteen ounces each, three dollars per than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars or bolt, and pay a duty accordingly:

3d. On black and green glass bottles and jars, exceeding eight ounces, and not exceeding in capacity one quart each, a duty of 33 per gross; when exceeding the capacity of one quart each, \$4 per gross; on demijolna and carboys, of the capacity of half a guilon or less, fifteen cents and the per gross; on the second per the second per second capacity of half a guilon or less, fifteen cents Provided, also, that from imported prior to the third day of March, 1843, in bars or otherwise, for railvays or inclined planes, shall be entitled to the benefits of the provisions of existing laws, exempt-ing it from the payment of duty on proof of its ing it from the phyment of duty on proof of its having been actually and permanently laid down for use on any failway or inclined plane prior to the third day of March, 1843, and all-such iron imported from and after the date aforesaid, shall be subject to not say the date. each; when exceeding in capacity half a gallon, and not exceeding three gallons each, a duty of thirty cents each; exceeding three gallons, fifty

be subject to and pay the duty on rolled iron. 2d. On iron in pigs, \$9 per tou; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one cent and a 4th. On cylinder or broad window glass, not exceeding eight by ten inclus, two cents per square foot, above that, and not exceeding ten by twelve inches, two and a half cents per square hulf per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, one ceut per pound; on glaz-ed or tin hollow-ware and castings, sad irons or foot; above that, and not exceeding fourteen by ten inches, three and a half cents per square foot; smoothing irons, hatters' and tailors' pressing above that, and not exceeding sixteen by eleven inches, five cents per square foot; above eighteen irons, and cast iron butts or hinges, two and halt cents per pound; of iron or steel wire, not exceed ing No. 14, five cents per pound; and over No. 14, and not exceeding. No. 25 eight cents per by twelve inches, six cents per square\_foot. On cents per pound; on from or steel wire, not exceed. By twelve mennes, six cents per square loot. On ing No. 14, five cents per pound; and over No. 14, and not exceeding. No. 25 eight cents per pound; over No. 25, eleven cent per pound; silver-fort; above that, and not exceeding ten by twelve ed or plated ware, thirty per centim ad valorem inches, five cents per square foot; above that, and rass or copper wire, twenty-five per centum-ad not exceeding fourteen by ten inches, six cents aloren; cap or bonnet wire, covered with silk, per square foot; above that, and not exceeding. twelve cents per pound; which covered with cot ton thread or other material, eight cents per pound; on round or square iron, on braizers' rods, of three in sheets, except toggers' iron, and on hoop iron, and on iron, shit, rolled, or hammered, for band iron, scoll iron, or casement rold, iron with the price with the different descriptions of window when the different descriptions and window iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, iron cables or On all polished plate glass, whether imported as chains, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or window glass, or however otherwise specified, not in part, of whatever diameters the links being of silvered, and not exceeding twelve by eight in the form peculiar in ghains for cables, two and a ches, f.e. cents per square foot; above that, and ches, five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding fourteen by ten inches, seven cents half cents per pound; on all other chains of iron, not otherwise specified, the links being either per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by cleven inches, eight cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding eighteen by twisted or straight, and when straight, of greater length than those used in chains or cables, thirty centum ad valorem; on anchors or parts of twelve inches, ten cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-two by fourteen anchors, manufactured in whole or in part, anvils, blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two and a half

blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, two and a half cents per pound; on cut or wrought iron spikes, three cents per pound; and on cut iron nails, three three cents per pound; and on cut iron nails, three Eth. On hannels, of whateyer independent composed, except cutton, a duty of 14 cents per square yard; on coach laces 35 per centum ad valorem; on Thibet, Angora, and all other goats' hair or mohair unmanufactured, 1 cent per pound; on the than chain cables, and on malleable irons or the three cents per pound; and on entiron hails, three earts per pound; and on entiron hails, three self of some of the temper and feelings in relation to my-self of some of the members selected for the per pound; and on entiron hails, three earts per pound; and on entiron hails, three aduty of thirty per centum ad valorem: canks of wrought iron, or wrought iron for stlips, loconnotives, and steam engines, or iron chains other than chain cables, and on malleable irons or

The President's Protest. ets, and on argentline, alabata, or German sil-in sheets or otherwise, unmanufactured, SO To the 30th ult. the President sent to the House of Representatives the fol-lowing Protest against the Report made to per centum ad valorem; on manufacturos of Ger-nan silver, bell metal, zinc, and brouze, 30 per centum ad valorem: Provided that all bells, or Congress by Mr. ADAMS, published in this paper a week or two since. This document is a new act of the Pre-sident to excite surprise, and we may add parts thereof, fit only to be remanufactured, shall not be considered manufactures of bell metal, but shall be admitted free of duty; on bronze powder, bronze liquor, red liquor, and seppia, 20 per centum ad valorem.

10th. On coal, \$1,75 per ton; on coke, or culm five cents per bushel. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, from Sec. 5. And be in further structed, which then and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following dutios; that is to say: let. On all vessels or wares, and manufactures

fet. On all vessels of using on the article dues of cut glass, when the cutting on the article dues but exceed one-third the height or length thereof a duty of twenty five cents per pound; when the cutting exceeds one-third the height or length, a duty of the second source of the same, a duty of opting exceeds one-third the height or length, but does not exceed one-half the same, a duty of thirty-five cents per pound; when the cutting extends to or exceeds one-half the height or length thereof, a duty of forty-five cents per pound; on cut-glass, chandeliers, candlesticks, lustres, lon-ses, lamps, prisms, and parts of the same, and on all drops, icicles, epangles and ornaments, used for mountings, a duty of forty-five cents per pound; on articles of plain, moulded or pressed class, weighting, over eight owness, a duty of ten as essential to the existence of free institutions. We refer our readers to the action

of the House on the Protest, and the resolutions adopted thereon-being the same passed by the Senate in 1834 in reference to Gen. Jackson's Protest, and for which Tyler himself voted!-Thus verifying the old saying: "breaking a fellows head with his own poker!" But here is the Protest:

PROTEST OF THE PRESIDENT AGAINST THE REPORT OF THE MAJORITY COM-MITTEE.

To the House of Representatives : By the Constitution of the United States it in provided, that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it with his objections, to that House in which it shall have

originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to re-consider it.' In strict compliance with the positive obligation thus imposed upon mb by the Constitution, not having been able to bring myself to approve a bill which originated in the House of Repre-sentatives, entitled "An Act to provide revenue for the sentative of the sentence and myself to avieting from imposts, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," I returned the same to the House, purposes," I returned the same to the house, with my objections to it becoming a law. These objections, which had entirely satisfied my own, mind of the great impolicy, if not the unconsti-tutionality, of the measure, were presented in the most respectful, and even deferential terms. I would not have been so far forgetful of what was due from one densativent of the Government to due from one department of the Government t another, as to have intentionally employed in my official intercourse with the House, any language that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive to those to whom it was addressed. If, in assigning iny objections to the bill, I had so far forgotten what was due to the House of Representatives as to impugn its motives in passing the bill, I would owe, not-only-to-that-House, but-to-the-country-my most prefound angless. Such as the second second that could be, in the slightest degree, offensive to

my most profound apology. Such departure fre my most protoind apology. John participation of the appropriate of the any proceeding which the House has adopted. It has, on the contrary, been expressly made a subject of remark, and almost of complaint, that the large product and almost of complaint. guage in which my dissent was couched was studiously guarded and cautious. Such being the character of the official com-

munication in question, I confess I was wholly unprepared for the course which has been pur-sued in regard to it. In the exercise of the power to regulate its own proceedings, the House or the first time, it is believed, in the history of the Government; thought proper to refer the mes-

ing the objections urged against the bill by the Executive, with a view to its own judgment upon he question of the final adoption or rejection of the measure. Of the temper and feelings in relation to my

for unwarantable ends. And these charges are made ut any particle of evidence to sus

regret. We have no doubt that the Presi-

have looked on this new trial of the wision and regret. We have no doubt that the Presi-dent feels aggrieved by the course of the House in regard to the Veto Message.— What was said in the Committee's Report upon it, and by members in debate, could hardly be supposed to be otherwise than galling to the Executive. But were the offence vasily greater, we cannot in any sense approve of this Protest. It is an in-terference with the privileges of the great popular legislative body of the republic, and is fraught with the most dangerous in-fuences to the liberty of its speech and ac-tion as guarantied by the Constitution, and as essential to the existence of free institued, to disobey, that I protest against every a break down the undoubted constitutional this department, without a solemn amendment of the

I am determined to upholil the Constitution in thi I am determined to upholi the Constitution in this as in other respects, to the ntmost of my ability, and in definance of all personal consequences. What may happen to an individual is of little importance; but the Constitution of the country, or any of itsgreat and clean principles and provisions, is too sacred to be surrendered, under any circumstances whatever, by those who are charged with its protection and de-fence. Least of all should he be held guiltless, who placed at the head of one of the great departments of the Government, should shrink from the exercise of its unquestionable authority on the most important occasions, and should consent, without a struggle to effice all the, barriers so carefully created by the People to control and eircumscribe the powers coning of NEW GARRIAGES

lowing

People to control and circumscribe the powers con-fided to their various agents. It may be desirable, as the majority of the House of Representatives has declared it is, that no such checks upon the will of the Legislature should be suffered to continue. This the Legislature should be suffered to continue. This is a matter for the people and States to decide; but, until they have decided it, I shall feel mystif bound

until they have decided it, I shall feel raysel bound to execute, without fear or favor, the law, as it has been written by our predecessors. I protest against this whole proceeding of the Honse of Representatives, as ex parte and extra ju-dicial. I protest against it, as subversive of the com-mon right of all citizens to be condemned, only upon a fair an infpartnal ti al according to law and evidence before the country. I protest against it, as destruc-tive of all the comity of intercourse between the de-constructions of this Government, and destined, sooner

tive of all the comity of intercourse between the de-partments of this Government, and destined, somer or later, to lead to conflict flatal to the peace of the country and the integrity of the Constitution. I protest against it in the name of that constitution which is not only my shield of protection and defence, but that of every American citizen. I protest against it, in the name of the People, by whose will I stand where I do, and by whose will I stand where I do, and by whose will I stand to whom I am despead with having usurped, and, to whom I am tesponsible for a firm and faithful dis-charge, according to my own convictions of duty. of

to whom 1 am tesponsible for a firm and faithful dis-charge, according to my own convictions of duty, of the high stewardship confided to me, by them. I protest against it in the name of all regulated liberty, and all limited Government, as a proceeding tending to the utter destruction of the checks and balances of the Constitution, and the accumulating in the lands of the House of Representatives, or a bare majority of Congress, for the time being, and monotrolled and despote power. And I respectifi-ly ask ithat this, my Protest, may be entered upon b ask that do not be house of Representatives, as a signa and formal declaration, for all time to come, of t e injustice and unconstitutionality of such an occerting. JOIIN TYLER. Washington, Aug. 30, 1842.

After the "Protest" was read, a very in teresting debate sprung up-a sketch of THE subscriber respectfully infigms the pub-

which shall be given in our next-and the following resolutions adopted by the House, word for word the same as those adopted by the Senate in 1834:

1. "Resolved, That while this House is and ever the government thought proper to refer the mes-sage to a select committee of its own body, for the purpose (as my respect for the House would the purpose (as my respect for the House would such messages and communications as the Con-have compelled me to infer,) of deliberately weigh-stitution and laws and the usual course of public town, Camberland county, will receive prompt business authorize him to transmit to it, yet it can-not recognize any right in him to make a formal not recognize any right in this contacts a final and interval in the second sec e illegal and unconstitutional, and requesting the louse to enter such protest on its journal." This was adopted by a vote of 57 to 46.

Papertown, July 20, 1842. N. B. The highest price paid for rags. On the second resolution, which was as Thor Mond

ADVERTISEMENTS. REAL ESTATE & COAL OFFICE, UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS. NIEWSIPAIPIER ACIENCY No. 104, South Third Street, below Walut, near the Meelnnie's Exchange, Philadelphia. August 31, 1842. ir. PENTUBR & CO. No. 1, South Second street Philadelphia. Cheaper than ever offered in

AVE always on hand a very superior and extensive assortation of SILK UNA-BELLAS: SCOTCH GINGHAN UNBRELLAS: and COTTON UNI-BRELLAS: of every description. Also a large variety of most elegant and superb PARASOLS,

which they are now offering at prices adapted to the times. Country Merchants and the public are invited to an inspection previous to making their burchases.

Grandes. Grandes and the states of the state

FRIDSEI FLOUR. J UST received, some Fresh Ground FLOUR, at the store of A. RICHARDS. Carlisle, Aug. 24, 1842. tf-43

ontinuance of their custom, and offers the fol-

RARE CHANCE

Establishment.

1) Old Chriages taken in exchange for new mes, and Repairing done with neatness and de-

Union Paper Mill.

Having lately received a supply of the very best

lie at large, that he has leased the above es

of purchasing a Carriage for

August 24, 1842.

LL persons indebted to the subscriber either by note or book account, are hereby notified that their accounts will be left at the Store of Charles Barnitz, where all indebted are request-ed to call and make payment on or before the 20th of SEPTEMBER, as after that time all accounts unpaid, will be left in other hands for collection. TO THE PUBLIC. Carlisle, Aug. 31, 1842, WIE subscriber, in returning his sincere

thanks to his triends and the customers for NOTICE. heir favors thus far bestowed upon him, takes A LL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified, that their accounts must be settled on or before the 20th SEPTEMBER next. pleasure in informing them that he is still pre-pared to execute any and every order they may stand in need of in his line, as respects the finish-CHAS OGILBY. Carlisle, Aug. 31, 1842.

Indian Vegetable Pills. or the repairing of old ones, at his Coach & Hay ness Manufactory in Carlisle, RESH supply just received by the subscriber, who is Agent for the same. Chrliste, Aug. 31, 1842. and hopes from an carnest desire to please all who may be disposed to give him a call; to merit a

Carlisle, Aug. 31, 1842. PICKLING VINEGAR.

V. B. PALMER'S

AND

Carlisle! -

AND SECOND HANDLS

CARRIAGES

FOR SALE, TRADE OR HIRE.

Also, a number of single and double GUNS and PISTOLS. HATS, of every descrip-

And TREATS of every description, at the lowest prices. Persons wishing to purchase will give him a call, as he is determined to sell lower than any other es-tablishment in the county. ANDREW G. LECHER, At his Hat store, North Hanover street, two doors , South of E. Bullock's Chair Factory. Carlisle, Aug. 31, 1842.

NOTICE.

JNO. A. PEFFER.

tf-44

DURE CIDER VINEGAR for Pickling, for sale by the subscriber. to farmers and dealing men generally. On account of the scarcity of money, the undersigned is induced to hold out to every man an opportunity GEO. W. HITNER. Carlisle, Aug. 31, 1842.

HOULARD SILKS: SEVERAL DRESS PATTERNS of Foulard Silks for sale very low by the subscriber. GEO. W. HITNER. Carlisle, Aug. 31, 1842.

TTOTIGE ... To the Heirs and legal representatives of GEO. SHAEFFER, late of Earl township, Lancas-

T an Orphans' Court, held for said County, on the 16th day of August, 1842, the Court granted a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of the said George Shaeffer, dec'd, and all persons interested in his feal estate, to appear in said Court at 10 o'clock, A. M., on MONDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1842, to accept or refuse said real estate, at the valuation, and in Pitt street, South of High, in the rear of the Me: thodist Episcopal Church, and immediately op-posite the residence of Mr. John Noble.

not be sold according to Law. A. 11. HOOD, Clerk. Lancaster, Aug. 31, 1842. 4t-44

The filter of the component of the General Assembly of the Component of the General Assembly of the Component of the General Comminue of the An actrelating for the elections of this Comminue they passed the 2d dy of July Anno Domini one they and eight hundred and thirty-nine, it is made the duty, of the Sher fir of every county-within, this Compony wealth, to give public notice of the General EL clions and in such astice to enumerate.

tablishment, six miles south of Carlisle, for a term of years, and the MILL having been recently ree held. J. Paul Martin, High Sheriff of the County of Cumrland, do hereby make known and give thi

EP TIES D. R.C. NO. TACAS

being the 11th day of the month.) a General Electon will be held at the several election districts es-ablished by law in soid cognity, at which time they will vote by ballog for the several officers hereinafter amed, viz:

Trapresent the county of Comberland in the House f Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE DIRECTOR

2 settle the public accounts of the county Commis-

The said elect on will be held throughout the coun-

oners, &c.

ч.

ONE PROTHONOTARY for the

ONE REGISTER

and any and every kind of Store Goods, or almost any kind of trade going. Now is your chance Farmers, cull in and look for yourselves; you who ter County, Pennsylvania, deceased. had an excuse for not attending Church or visityour friends, there is no excuse for young, old, lame, blind, or those without CARRIAGES. Brass and Silver Plating of all kinds, done at the shortest notice, in the atest manner, and on the most reasonable torms.

case of refusal to shew cause why the same should

4t.44

spatch, and on very reasonable terms. Please then give me a call along with the rest ELECTION PROCLAMATION. of the Coach Makers. I will be pleased to see all, and acknowledge-my-thanks for their patronage. EBENEZER D. NUTZ. tf-43

The officers to be elected.
Designate the place at which the election is to

paired, and new machinery introduced, he is therefore prepared to manufacture to order, (and also has a supply edustantly on hand) Paper of Svery Kind and Quality, o the electors of the County of Cumberland, that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT which he will furnish to printers, merchants and

TTO PERSONS

ONE COMMISSIONER

camlets, blankets, coatings, and all other manufactures of goats' hair or mohair, 20 per centum

9th. On ready-made clothing, of whatever materials composed, worn by men, women, or chil-dren, except gloves, mits, stockings, socks, wove shirts and drawers, and all other, similar manufactures made on frames, hats, bonnets, shoes, horts and bootees, imported in a state ready to he used as clothing by men, women, or children, made up either by the tailor, manufacturer, of ess, an ad valorem duty of 50 per centum; on all articles worn by men, women, or children, other than as above specified or excepted, of whatever materials composed, made up wholly or in part by hand, a duty of 40 per centum ad valo-rem; on all thread lacings and insertings, froper contum ad valorem; on-cotton lacings, quiltings, and insertings, usually known as trimming laces, and insertings, issuary known as training necs, and on bobbinet lices of cotton, 20 per centum ad valorem; on laces, galloons, tresses, tassels, knots, and stars of gold and silver, fine or half line, 15 per centum ad valorem; on all articles ed in gold or silver, fine or half fine. when finished, other than clothing, twenty per centum ad valorem; and on clothing finished in whole or in part, embroidered in gold or silver, tifty per centum ad valorem.

Section 2. And be it further enacted. That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation, of the articles hereinalter mentioned, the following duties; that is to say: 1st. On cotton manufactured, a duty of 3 cents

per pound. 2J. On all manufactures of cotton, or of which ection shall be a compotent part, not otherwise specified, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem, excepting such cotton twist, yarn and thread, and ther articles as and herein provided for: Provided, That all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not dyed, colored, printed or stained, not exceeding in value 20 cents per square yard, shall be valued at 20. cents per square yard; and if dyed, coloured, printed or stained in whole or in part, not exceeding in value 30 cents the square yard, shall

velvets, cords, moleskins, fustians, buffalo cloths, or goods manufactured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing, not exceeding in value 35 cents the square yard, which shall be valued at 35 cents per square yard, and duty shall

be paid thereon accordingly. 3d. All cotton twist, yarn and thread, un-bleached and uucolozed, the true value of which at the place whence imported shall be less that the place whence imported shall be less that bars 62,50 per 112 pounds; on solid-headed pins bars 62,50 per 112 per 112 per 112 pounds; on solid-headed pins bars 62,50 per 112 per lored cotton twist, yarn, and thread, the true value of which at the place whence imported shall be less than 75 conts per pound, and pay a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem; all other cotton twist, yarn or thread, on spools or otherwise, shall pay a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of.

levied, concetted, and part of the sollowing on cuttory of an kinds, and an entry of the sollowing tures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron duties; that is to say: 1st. On all manufactures of silk.not otherwise

specified, except bolting cloths, five dollars and 50 cent per pound of 16 ounces; on silk bolting cloths, 20 per centum ad valorem. Provided. That if any silk manufacture shall be mixed with gold or silver, or other metal, it shall pay a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem."

2d. On sewing silk, silk twist, or twist composed of silk and mohair, a daty of twist compos-ed of silk and mohair, a daty of two dollars per pound of sixteon ounces; on pongees and plain white silks for printing or coloring, one dollar and fifty cents per pound of sixteen ounces; on floss and other similar silks, purified from the gum, dyed and propared for manufacture, a duty of 25 are control of wherein the row silk commerciand

other than chain cables, and on initiation for sole castings, four cents per pound; on steam, gas, or water tubs or pipes, made of band or colled iron, five cents per pound; on mill saws, cross-cut saws, and pit saws, SI each; on tacks, breds, and sprig., not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousaid; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound; on taggers incred will other materials; readering it impractica-the thousand, five cents per pound; on taggers incred will other materials; readering it impractica-tions for the sense rate in sense rate is weight, twentyan articles or manufactures in gauss int she checked increde with other materials/emilering it impractica-ble to separate it and determine its weight, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Sub, On China ware, porcelain ware, carthen ware, stone ware, and all other ware composed of carth or mineral substances, not other wise specified, whether intervalued she ware rearries of dury of thirty per ceniron, five-per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all articles par lally manufactured, not otherwise rovided for, shall pay the same rate of duty at

5th. On China ware, porcelain ware, fermen ware, frincen ware, in a number of a stress of a stress of a stressed, str length to be made into spikes and bolts, shall be rated as bar, bolt, rod, or hoop iron, as the case may be, and pay duty accordingly: Provided, al-so, That all vessels of cast iron, and all castings of iron not rough as from the mould, but partially another the casting, or with handles, rings, hoops, or other additions of wrought iron, shall pay the same rates of duty herein imposed on all other manufactures, of wrought iron, shall pay the same rates of duty herein imposed on all other manufactures, of wrought iron, shall pay the same rates of duty herein imposed on all other manufactures, of wrought iron, shall pay the same rates of duty herein imposed on all other manufactures, for wrought iron, shall pay the same rates of study herein imposed on all other manufactures, if that shall amount to more than the duty on castings. • 4th. On muskets, \$1,50 per stand; rifles, \$2,50 each; on axes, adzea, hatchets, plane irons, socket chisels and vices, drawing knivés, cutting knives, sickles or resping hooks, scythes, spades, shovela, squares of siron or steel, plated or polished steel addlery and brass saddlery, coach and harness furniture of all descriptions, steel yards and seala rated as bar, bolt, rod, or hoop iron, as the case to with fawn, kid and lamb, usually known as chamois

furniture of all descriptions, steel yards and sealo beams, and all fire arms other than muskets and rifles, and all side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem; on square wire, used for the manufac-ture of stretchers for umbrellas; when cut in pieces furniture of all descriptions, steel yards and scale beams, and all fire arms other than muskets and dozen, children's extra and demi fengli leather gloves, seventy-five cents per dozen; on leather caps or hats, leather braces or suspenders, and on all other braces or suspenders of whatever material or mate-rials composed, except India rubber, and on leather bottles, patent leather, and all other manufactures of leather, or of which leather is a component material of chief value, not otherwise specified, a duty of there for an encourt of a dury of not acceeding the length suitable therefor, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem. 5th. On screws made of iron called wood screws,

twelve cents per pound; and on all other screws of iron, not specified, 30 per centum ad valorem; on brass screws 30 cents per pound; on sheet and rolled brass a duty af 30 per centum ad valorem, on brass battery or hammerod kettles 12 cents per hirty-five per centum ad valorem. [CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.] amamman

The recent Mormon Disturbances .----Governor Carlin, of Illinois, since the election has resolved to comply with the requisition of the Governor of Missouri and deliver up Joe Smith and Rockwell. to cents per pound, shall be valued at 60 cents and all other package pins, not exceeding 5000 to per pound, and shall be charged with a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem; all bleached or co-bred couton twist, varn, and thread the tene we proportion for a greater or less quantity; the same proportion for a greater or less quantity; on pound pins 20 cents per pound; on sewing, tambouring, darning, netting and knitting; and all other kinds of needles a duty of twenty per centum advalorem; on common, tinned and jap-The Sheriff of Hancock, being a Mormon, the writ was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Adams county. The Sheriff re-

In other kinds of heckeds and given beacks and your compared to have and plated and given beack of all kinds, or papier mache, and plated and given were so fall kinds, or papier mache, and plated and given were so fall kinds, or papier mache, and plated and given were so fall kinds, or papier mache, and plated and given were so fall kinds, and all other manufactures of ion and stoel, or other material, inter so there were so diverses to the solution of the presence of the solution of the solution of the solution in the presence solution. The solution of the solution is the presence of the solution of the solution is solution. The solution of the solution is solution of the solution of

prind of sixten ounces; on popers and pain whito silks for printing or coloring, one dollar the edge, and still bottoms and copper bottoms raised at the edge, and still bottoms raised at the edge, and print the or other wise, a duty of 50 centr per pound of six-ten ounces; on silk umbrelas, parasols and silppers, for women and nen 30 cents per pair; silk of satin laced bools or bottes, for elildren; 15 cents per pain; silk or satin shoes and slippers, for children; the grave is a pair; silk or satin shoes and slippers, for children; the substand, in fail, two and a half

that which I should have supposed led to its creation, instead of confining itself to the ob-jections urged against the bill, availed itself of ws: be not entered on the journal." the occasion formally to arraign the motives of the President for others of his acts since his in-The yeas and nays-were, yeas \$6,

duction into office. In the absence of all proof, and, as I am bound to declare, against-all law-ornays 48. precedent in parliamentary proceedings, and at the same time, in a manner which it would be difficult to reconcile with the comity, hitherto On the third resolution, which is in the following words:

sacredly observed in the intercourse between in-States has no right to send a protest to the House against any of its proceedings." dependent and co-ordinate departments of the Government, it has assailed my wole official couduct, without, a shadow of pretext for such assault, and, stopping short of impeachment, has charged me, nevertheless, with offences declared

nays 53. A fourth resolution was offered by Mr. deserve impeachment.

Had the extraordinary report which the Com-mittee thus made to the House been permitted to Botts in the following words: "Resolved. That the Clerk of this House be d remain without the sanction of the latter, I should not have uttered a regret or complaint upon the rected to return the message and protest to its subject. But unaccompanied as it is by any par-ticle of testimony to support the charges it conuthor." And when it came up for consideration; tains, without a deliberate examination, almost without any discussion, the House of Representa-Mr. Botts said some of his friends had extives has been pleased to adopt as its own, and thereby, to become my accuser before the coun-try, and before the world. The high character pressed a desire that he, should withdraw such an accuser, the gravity of the charges which has been made, and the judgment pronounced against me by the adoption of a Report upon a distinct and separate vote of the House, caves me no alternative but to enter my solemn his own part, he preferred this resolution protest against the proceeding, so unjust to myself as a man, as an invasion of my constitutional powers as Chief Magistrate of the American Pcodo I."] Mr. Adams asked to be excused le, and as a violation, in my person, of rights se-

cured to every citizen by the laws and the Con-stitution. That Constitution has entrusted to from voting on considerations of personal delicacy, both as respected the President of the House of Representatives the sole power of impeachment. Such impeachment is required to e tried before the most august tribunal known to

ur institutions. The Senate of the United States, composed of asked to be excused from voting; not that most reasonable terms. the Representatives of the States, composed of States, is converted into a hall of justice; and in order to secure the strictest observance of the rules of evidence and of legal procedure, the Chief Justice of the United States, the highest judicial he had any personal objection to voting, but he had great regard for the Clerk of the House, and who might possibly fall into House, and who might possibly fall into the hands of Jim Wilkins, the President's BLYTHE, President Judge of the 12th functionary of the land, is required to preside over its deliberation. In the presence of each judiciary the voice of faction is presumed to be "Never mind; we'll take care of him."] silent, and the sentence of guilt or innocence is

pronounced under the most solemn sanctions of religion, of honour, and of law. To such a tri Mr. Wise withdrew his motion. The unal does the Constitution authorize the House

กับบาบบาบบาบ \* An apt Illustration. demand the privilege, which the justice of the solemn law secures to the humblest citizen, of a OT The Washigton correspondent of the Rich. full, patient, and impartial inquiry into the testi mond Whig, gives the following opt illustration

COMFORTABLY new brick D WELL-COMFORTABLY new brick D WELL-of the Ophage Court-clerk of ing-Sessions, Over-and formmer and Recorder of D eds, &c. 2. "Resolved, That the aforesaid protest is a breach of the privileges of this House, and that it session given immediately. CHAS. OGILBY.

attention.

establishment in the coun

Carlisls, Aug. 10, 1849. of the Poor and of the House of Employment of said tf-41 county. ONE AUDITOR

e country. WILLIAM B. MULLIN.

NONCE. A LL persons who know themselves in arrents-to the vite firm of BARNITZ & PEFFER,

3. "Resolved, That the President of the United either by note or book account, are earnestly re-quosted to pay their respective dues, on or before the 15th September next, to CHARLES BARSUZ. The yeas and nays were, yeas 86, CharLes BarnitZ, JOHN 'A. PEFFER. . Carlisle, Aug. 10, 1842. 41.41

NOTECIEL

LL persons indebied to the subscriber, are re-quested to make payment without debay, JNO. A. PEFFER, Carlisle, Aug. 10, 1842.

CHER.AP POR CANES. UST received, another supply of Seasonthis resolution. He did not know whether **a the Goosts**, bought at greatly reduced prices for cash: Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and get bargains, as I will sell at the power to do correct in the power to do correct in the power to an and get oargains, as I will see at the power sold in this place. goods lower FOR CASH, than ever sold in this place. CHAS. OGILBY. The claim and get oargains, as I will see at the power sold in this place. CHAS. OGILBY. The claim and a pair of the power sold in this place. CHAS. OGILBY. the provide the power sold in this place. CHAS. OGILBY. The claim and a pair of the power sold in this place. CHAS. OGILBY. The claim and a pair of the power sold in this place. CHAS. OGILBY. The claim and a pair of the power sold in this place. CHAS. OGILBY. The claim and a pair of the power sold in this place. Carlisle, Aug. 10, 1842.

to all the others. [Several voices, "So MRS. WM.E. CAMP

ORMERLY of the Washington Hotel, hus removed to THE MANSIDE HOUSE,

the United States and himself. But the Where she will be pleased to accommodate her old House would not excuse him. Mr. Wise customers and others, in the best style and on the · ff-20

Harrisburg, March 16, 1842. SPECIAL COURT.

butler. (Hearty laughter.) [A voice, Judicial District of remayivania, bearing out tion district herein atter mentioned, with an energy at the Brick School House, in the horough of New-Judicial District of Pennsylvania, bearing date and to me directed-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

Mr. Wise withdrew his motion. The question on the said fourth resolution was then taken, and the vote resulted in the negative,—ayes 62, nays 69.

tion, and that, in short, it is against his FTHE subscriber offers for sale, on accommo dating terms, inch. On comes the thundering locomo- A TRACT OF PATENTED

ABLATH LAND. Containing 170 ACRES, more or less—with a MOUSE & BARN thereon erected. The lands in a good state of cultivation, well watered and under good fences.

The said effect on will be held throughout the coun-ty as tollows: The election in the election district composed of the broads of Carlisle, and townships of North Viddleton, South' Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankford, and Lower Westpennsbord, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle. The election in the district composed of Silver Spring twaship, will be held at the public House of Joseph Grier in Hogestown, in sud township. The election in the district composed of that part of Eastpen shorough twaship, Sing Westaf Oyster's Point, running from John Holtz's to Lichelberger's Weern, at the public house of Andrew Kreitzer, in said township. of East Pennsborough tp., Iving East of Oyster's Point, running from John Holtz's to Eichelberger's

tavern, at the public house owned by Robert R. Church, in Bridgeport, in said township. The election in the district composed of New Cum-berlaud and a part of stlen township, will be held at the public house of John Sou beck in New Cum-

berlaud. The election in the district composed of Lishara-and a part of Altentownship will be held at the pub-lic house of Peter McCann, in Lisburn. The election in the district composed of that part of Alten township, not included in the New Cum-berland and Lisburn election districts, will be held at the public house of David Sheaffer, in Sheperds-town inviaid tawakin.

town, in said township. The election in the district composed of the borough

The election in the district composed of the borough of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the public house of John Hoover, in said borough. The election in the district encoptored of Monroe-township, will be held at the public house of Widaw Paul, in Churchteven, in said township. The election in the district composed of Upter Dickmson township, will be held at Workley's School House, in said township. The election in the district composed of the hor-ongh of Newville, and townships of MifBin, Upper Frankford Upper Westpensboro', and that part of Newton township not included in the Leesburgeleo-tion district herein after mentioned, will be held at the Brick School House, in the horough of New-

The election in the district composed of the township of Hopewell, will be held at the school house in Newburg, in said township. The election in the dist ist composed of the bor-

That a Special Court will be held by the said Hon. Calvin Blythe, and the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, at the Court House in the Borough of Carlisle, commencing on MONDAY the 17th of OCTO. BER, A. D. 1842, to continue one week, for the trial of certain causes depending in said Court, Judge of the 9th Judicial District—said causes being embraced within the provisions of the 39th section of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 14th of April, 1834, relative to the organization Conrts of Justice. Of said Special Court, Jurors and all other per-sons cohcerned will take notice. PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, { August 24, 1843; LAND FOR SALE.

thrown off the track and smashed, with the loss of many better lives than that of the jackass. WS A lady, who was very modest and submissive before marriage, was observed by a friend to use her tongue freely after. "There was a time when I almost imagined she had none." "Yes," said the husband, with a sigh, "but it's very long, since." Estate of James M'Farlane, deceased.

## The second secon