of true affection, and, afterward, crushing it within his heart lest its living presence should mar the happiness of his beloved, is to me one of ineffable tenderness. That he was mistaken in his views of her happiness does not destroy the beauty of his self-devotion; and what shall we say of the moral courage which could relinquish all claims to *posthumous* sympathy, by bearing his secret to the grave, lest a shadow from the past should fall upon her present peacefulness?

General Hamilton's Letter.

LONDON, September 9th, 1842.

TO THE HON, JOHN C, CALHOUN:—

MY DEAR SIR—If I have addressed this letter to you, it is not alone from the justification which I find in the recollections of an old and cherished friendship, but from the fact, that I desire to attract the public attention to its object, through the instrumentality of a name far more influential than my own. Be not surprised, if you see it first in the newspapers. I wish not only "to think aloud," but speak aloud.

Let me now give you a brief statement of the present condition of American credit in Europe, and without presuming to suggest a remedy, to enquire of you whether the force of public opinion, (if Congress has not the constitutional competency to do any thing) acting through the Legislatures of the defaulting States cannot be made sufficiently potent to convince them of the truth and force of the old adage that, after all, in the long run, "honesty is the best policy."

The first branch of my subject I can discuss in a very few words. As our old friend Randolph used to say, American credit is killed "stone dead." John Jacob Astor might obtain an uncovered credit for a reasonable amount, (where he was known,) and Mr. Bates, of the house of Barings, by wearing out a pair of shoes in walking from the Mansion House to the Minories, might sell fifteen hundred pounds worth of Massachusetts stock, with large concessions to the buyer. The fact is not the less to be concealed that we begin to be regarded as a nation of sharpers and swindlers, with whom, if the day of judgment should happen to be on Monday, our pay day will not be until the Tuesday following. This revulsion of confidence does not arise so much from a discredit, which attaches to our resources; or, in other words, our ability to pay, as our seeming indisposition to pay. The former is still considered in most cases as undoubted, whilst a sickening distrust has fallen upon the latter. Hence it is, that whilst the rate of interest has fallen this day to two and a half per cent. in the London market, it is not probable that if the Commissioner of the United States six per cent. loan, were to offer a price which would secure an interest of ten per cent, ten pounds of the stock could be sold, without, from considerations of policy, under the advice of Lord Ashburton, on his return to England, the Barings should be induced to take the loan.

When we contrast this discredit of our own country, teeming with such gigantic resources, with the palmy credit of other States who have little else but good faith and high taxation to offer, it is impossible to refer it to any other cause but a deep moral distrust in us,—the most ignominious curse that can fall on a people who aspire to be civilized and free. Of the truth of this fact, I cannot give you a better proof than that whilst no one will look to, and capitalists turn with aversion from the United States loan, the comparatively insignificant town of Hamburg, with its population of 200,000 inhabitants, to enable it to rise out of its ashes, has borrowed at 3½ per cent precisely double the amount of our proposed loan, one farthing of which the U. S. Commissioner will probably not be able to negotiate. Denmark and Belgium, neither of which would be scarcely a breakfast for the hungry stomach of Brother Jonathan on a frosty morning, can borrow at four per cent what they want, and England and Holland, with the principal of a public debt, the payment of which is likely to be contemporaneous with the discovery of perpetual motion, can borrow just what they want, at and under 3 per cent, because they pay their interest, and tax themselves to pay their interest.

As a Statesman and Patriot, I am sure, my dear sir, you will say that this state of things must not be permitted to last. No country can continue in the worst species of insolvency, a bankruptcy in its repute, without losing that self-respect which is the salient spring of all that gives vigor and renown to national character. It may be said that as a nation we are in no degree responsible for this decadence in the credit of the States.—This may be true to a certain extent. Our national and political aggregation, however, if I may so speak, is made of this family of States, and you may depend upon it that other nations and posterity, will hold the government of the Union morally responsible for the character of its members, although the forms of our federative system may discharge it from a legal liability for their engagements.

Admitting the protency and the extent of the evil, you will ask what is the remedy? This, my good sir, is precisely the question I am about to ask you, and I ask you in the form of a specific inquiry, whether public opinion, through the Union, may not receive such an organization by the action of Congress, popular meetings and the press, as to induce the defaulting States to hold conventions this winter, comprehending those who have negotiated foreign loans, who nevertheless have not met punctually their dividends, that by united action they may induce the legislatures of the several indebted States to impose, and the people to bear such taxes as shall provide tha means of paying the interest, and establishing a sinking fund for the gradual entinguishment of the principal of their public debt? I cannot believe that these appeals to State pride and Nat ional honor would be unavailing. You see that I lay out of account the assumption of the State debts by the Federal Government, because I often fear, if this expectation were held out, the defaulting States would do nothing of themselves, and the exigency has not yet arisen when such an onerous responsibility ought to be assumed by the National Government, so unjust to those States who are faithfully paying their debts, and to others who have perhaps been far wiser to forbear contracting any, although I can conceive a state of things in which such assumption, as a measure of finance and national policy, might be eminently expedient.

Occupying the position you do, I sincerely hope, my dear sir, that your influence throughout the Union will be brought to bear on this great national question. We all know that our countrymen are essentially honest, because they are essentially sagacious, as well as, in the main, right principled, and require merely a proper direction to be given to their exertions to make even an heroic effort to recover and sustain the character of the country.

But, auxiliary to these efforts, something more remains to be done by yourself. It is to lend vigorously the power of your own genius, and the impulses of your own patriotism, in your appropriate sphere, the Senate of the United States, to create and establish a sound circulating medium throughout the Union, convertible into specie, but in sufficient abundance to elevate the standard of value from the dreadful depression to which it has fallen, and in fact to be adequate to perform the exchanges of trade and value in our country.—Whether this be a Bank of the United States, or an issue of a redeemable currency by the Federal Treasury, is not of so much comparative importance, as that we should have an abundant and uniform circulation from some source or other, which, making allowance for the variations in the balance of trade, shall be of equal value in New Orleans and Boston.

This circulation, in the recesses of that financial wisdom which is past finding out, was destroyed by our friend General Jackson, when he slew the Bank of the United States, with the arm of Samson, and almost "with the self same weapon, too," when we recollect all the twaddle of the old gentleman on this subject. He, as Burke said, was certainly a "consummate architect of Ruin," in his time and tide, and had the happy faculty of impersonating a corporation "in his mind's eye," for the purpose of hating it as cordially as he once did you and Mr. Poindexter. When, therefore, Mr. Biddle entered into a contest with this hero of [illegible] war, he forgot the wisdom of the Spanish proverb, "That he who sits down to dine with the devil should eat with a long spoon."—What has been the result of this feast, in broken [illegible] and empty plates, you well know. It has left our country palsied, indeed—hungry in flesh and [illegible] in spirit. I doubt, since the creation of the world, whether such an example can be exhibited as we have presented for the last sixteen years of folly and misgovernment. No Southern planter would permit his plantation for one hour to be governed with such a lack of all sense and providence. The Caffres and Hottentots, in reference to their condition, I doubt not, have been governed with a policy far more vigilant and enlightened. A country of immense resources, in a period of profound peace, on the verge of bankruptcy! Any man who will read Hume's Essays on "Public Credit," and on "Money," can be at no loss to trace our present condition to its true cause. We have been suffering ever since General Jackson destroyed the Bank of the United States (with the exception of a short period distempered inflation created by his own measures,) under a steadily diminishing circulation, which the eminent philosopher to whom I have referred has declared to be one of the worst calamities that can befall a civilized country—far more disastrous "than the continued blight of unfavorable harvests and seasons." This result has been first in the constant action of the Federal Government, or their supposed meditated action on the Banks of the States, which created a universal panic, that has compelled the Banks to withdraw their circulation, and next the General Government permitting to remain in criminal abeyance their sovereign function to supply a currency equal to the wants of the country, and "to regulate its value."

The consequence is, that the States have nothing in the shape of credit, or money at home to pay with abroad. Every species of property has fallen from fifty to one hundred per cent. and the standard of value so seriously disturbed that a man in 1839 might have had property to three times the value of his debts, yet he is now *ipso facto* ruined by the silent transit of our country, from a redundant circulation to what some are pleased most felicitously to call a hard money currency—when the fact is that we can procure neither that which is hard, or soft.

By this alteration in the standard of value, a revolution is in portentous progress in our country, as widespread and desolating, as far as property is concerned, as that which distinguished and illustrated the master pieces of human policy of the Robespierres, Dantons and Marats of another ill-fated country, which in its time was governed by its demagogues too, who made paper money so thick that it snowed assignats in the streets of Paris, and then turned round and burnt in their phrenzy their own handy work. Look, my dear sir, at the thousands, and tens of thousands of families that have been ruined—that have had unutterable woe carried into the very bosoms of their houses, by the nostrums of our political quacks, who, in their senseless war on the very banks they created gave no time "by the preparatory revolution of the intervening discords" for the country to pass from a period of expansion to one of severe and arid restriction. To those who have been ruined in these unhappy times; whose estates have passed under the tender gripe of the sheriff, the moral justice of General Jackson's memorable apothegm will be but a dry crust, "that those who borrow money ought to break," a doctrine out of which their creditors are likely to derive as little comfort as themselves, although it must be admitted that the General tried all he could to secure this blessing to the country. But, my good sir, the day of reckoning must come. The account will be adjusted now or by posterity hereafter. One of its first sums will be to settle what the victory of New Orleans has cost us.—These are generally expensive pageants any how. Bonaparte probably never achieved one for La belle France, except to the tune of twenty millions of francs—to say nothing of the lots of "cracked crowns and bloody noses" he left on the field of batttle. But his victories, in cost, were no more to be compared to the victory of New Orleans, than a penny whistle is to Baron Munchausen's celebrated clarion under an April thaw. I calculate that the victory of the 8th of January cost us five hundred millions of dollars, besides the small expense of entailing upon the country a set of drivellers, whose folly has taken away all dignity from distress, and made even calamity ridiculous." You will say hold. You and I are greatly responsible for this hero's getting into power. Yes, it is true; willingly would I expiate this sin, sir, with my blood, if it could recall the fatal past. But this is impossible. Let us look with courage and resolution to the future. I care not what your abstract theories on banking are, whether they agree with or differ from my own. I believe you have, as you had at the close of the late war, the resources of mind and spirit to lift the country out of its present deep decadence.—Yes, my dear sir, I believe your ambition and your genius are on a level with all that is great and glorius in human action and enterprise. The field is before you—take the lead in some great public measure, whether it be a Bank of the United States or an Exchange agent, it is immaterial, so that it shall restore confidence, invigorate industry, give to us an abundant, sound, circulating medium, and drag up from the deep the drowning credit of the States. Do this, and if the first honor of the country does not await you, its last blessing will rest upon your fame.

I remain, my Dear Sir, with sincere esteem,
Very respectfully and faithfully yours,
J. HAMILTON.

P. S.—I shall be out in the next Halifax steamer, and hope to confer with you on the subject of this letter on my arrival in Carolina.

Something Monstrous in the Wind!

BANK OF ENGLAND CIRCULATING HER NOTES IN THE SOUTH!

The fact disclosed in the following paragraph is astounding and alarming, and ought to rouse every Loco Foco patriot "to arms" instantly for the safety of the country! Where *is* Benton? Who knows but this is, as he denominated the Bank bill last summer, a "meal-bag scheme" of England to effect some great design which may possibly annihilate our government, and bring us crouching down in subjection at the feet of Great Britain? Where is the vigilant Benton at this crisis, when perhaps the country is on the very verge of destruction?

The Montreal (Canada) Herald says—"A curious illustration of the wisdom of legislators, who choose to be guided rather by the rules of a fond theory than the sober dictates of experience, may be found in the fact, *that Bank of England Notes are pretty freely circulating in the southern and western cities of this Union.* They doubtless form the very best circulation for the people in that region. You need not be told that the famous prediction of the prince of hard moneymen, Col. Benton of the United States Senate, that one of the consequences of the destruction of the United States Bank would be a "flood of gold up the Mississippi." And this is the way the prophecy is fulfilled. The Bank Monster was to be put down, because it was a "British Bank," or had a number of English names in the list of stockholders, and its notes were to be superceded by gold and silver, the latter to be extracted, by the famous gold bill, from the coffers of the Bank of England. Unfortunately for the success of this scheme, we find this same Bank of England sending, not her bullion or her specie, but her, "bank rags;" and, there can be no doubt, they are a very acceptable vicissitude after the tempests of "shinplasters," red-dog and wild-cat money with which that region was cursed. The old cry of the Benton politicians was, that their successful enemies conquered by the aid of "British gold;" now we expect to hear of victories achieved by "British Bank rags." So we go.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE IN RHODE ISLAND.—The following is the substance of the Article of the Constitution adopted by the Rhode Island Convention, in relation to suffrage:

Article Second—On the Right of Suffrage.—Suffrage is extended beyond its present basis to all male native citizens of the United States who have resided in the State two years and in the town where they offer to vote one year; who are registered and have paid tax, either personal or for registration, of one dollar, within the year previous, or who have been equipped and done military duty within that time, according to law. Every person who contributes to the burthens of the State, is thus allowed a voice in the election of all civil officers. To vote upon any question for raising a tax, or for the expenditure of money in any town, or for members of the City Council of Providence, the voter must have been assessed on property to the value of $150.—The question whether colored people shall be permitted to vote or not, is left for the people to decide. The word *white* is not in the Constitution, but a separate vote will be taken at the same time with that of the adoption of the Constitution, on the question whether it shall be inserted or not. This will decide whether the blacks shall vote or not, *without* any property qualification. The Constitution provides that they shall vote if possessed of a freehold qualification.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The superintendent of Common Schools has issued a circular to all of the districts that have adopted the School System recommending a uniform class of books to be used in our common schools,—a matter wanted by the people.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, October 19, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

☞ V. B PALMER, Esq. at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 104, South Third Street, Phila. is authorized to act as Agent, for procuring subscribers and advertisements for the "Herald and Expositor."

☞ Our paper was so delayed last week by the confusion consequent upon the election, that some of the packets by private conveyance did not reach our subscribers at the usual time. Among these were papers due subscribers on the Walnut Bottom route. We beg them to excuse this first failure, and promise our best exertions to prevent it happening again.

☞ It will be seen by an advertisement that one of the most extensive Iron Works in this county is offered for sale. The inducements are strong for capitalists, especially as the Iron interest is now looking up to better prospects.

The Legislature.

A full list of the members elect to the next Legislature will be found in another column. We are indebted to the Harrisburg Reporter for a slip containing the list.

☞ Colonel M. C. Clarkson, of Gettysburg, has been elected Cashier of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank of Hagerstown.

Shippensburg in the Lead!

We publish the proceedings of our Shippensburg friends with the highest pleasure. They have set an example which we hope will be speedily followed by Mr. Clay's friends every where through the county. In no way can his prospects be more surely advanced than by the organization of Clubs, which by compactly organizing the party make it the more efficient in its exertions to effect the object it may have in view. Our failure to succeed as a party is in most most cases not so much from want of numerical strength but the want of effective organization of our strength, to enable us to meet successfully the well disciplined forces of our opponents. We hope our friends of the Shippensburg Club, who have commenced their organization thus early will not permit time to weary their energies or abate their exertions to secure success to the great cause and the great man to whom they are attached. "God speed them."

☞ Hagerstown and vicinity has been infested with burglars lately. A great number of attempts have been made to break open stores and offices, and one to enter the Washington County Bank in Williamsport.

Gen. Hamilton's Letter.

A letter from General James Hamilton, of South Carolina, now a financial agent of Texas in London, to Hon. John C. Calhoun, will be found in to-day's paper. It is to be feared that the picture the writer draws of American credit and character in Europe, is not too highly colored, and that it is but too true. Nor is he in the cause he ascribes it to, a whit the less correct. It is within the knowledge of every one almost that when General Jackson came into power, a better and sounder currency than that of the United States, did not exist in the world—panics and fluctuations were not felt---suspensions were unheard of---the difference in the exchanges was the smallest possible. But it pleased the "Old Hero" to commence a war upon the United States Bank, and that institution, forced to leave its legitimate business to battle against the power which created and should have fostered it, sunk under the attack, while the Government in turn was left without a currency. Whatever opinions or prejudices may be held against a Bank of the United States, the memory of any one whose recollection extends back twelve years, will attest the fact that before that time the currency of the United States, furnished by a National Bank, was as sound as any in the world.

Every body knows and is familiar with what has succeeded the loss of that institution---the experiments with the "Pet Banks," and other schemes, which but increased the public suffering. But it is an extraordinary fact that what has come to pass, all our suffering and distress, was foretold as the inevitable consequence of such an event by the far-seeing sagacity of **HENRY CLAY**. The following is an extract from a speech of Mr. Clay in 1835---the truth of the prophecy is now before every man's eyes:

> "There being no longer any sentinel at the head of our banking establishments to warn them by its information and operations of approaching danger, the local institutions, already multiplied to an alarming extent and almost daily multiplying in seasons of prosperity, will make free and unrestrained emissions. All the channels of circulation will be gorged. Property will rise extravagantly high, and constantly looking up, the temptation to purchase will be irresistible. Inordinate speculation will ensue, debts will be freely contracted, and when the season of adversity comes, *as come it must*, the banks, acting without concert and without a guide, *obeying the law of self-preservation, will at the same time call in their issues:* the vast number will exaggerate the alarm and spread distress, *wide-spread ruin, and an explosion of the general banking system*, or the establishment of a new Bank of the United States will be the ultimate effects."

In that same year, Thomas H. Benton, at a public dinner in Missouri, announced the triumph of Gen. Jackson's "experiments" upon the currency, and predicted that in one year from that date, "gold would be the common and plentiful currency of the land!" Who was the truest prophet? And how much longer will the people be humbugged by demagogues before they adopt suitable measures and good men to bring back our National Currency?

United States Senate.

The United States Senate is now composed of 30 Whigs and 20 Locofocos. There are two vacancies in Tennessee, caused by the failure of their late Legislature to elect. It is probable two Whigs will be elected from there next winter. In place of Mr Preston, of South Carolina, Mr. Kerr, of Maryland, and Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, Loco Focos will be elected for six years from the 4th of March next. Another Loco may be elected from Indiana and one from Ohio. One more will have to be elected in place of Mr. Wright, of New York, who will probably be a Whig. The Whigs will retain their majority in the Senate should Tennessee elect Whigs.

☞ The New York Croton Water Works, by which water is introduced into the city through an aqueduct from a distance of thirty miles, are completed. A great celebration, by a civic and military procession, was had upon the occasion on Friday last. This great construction is equal to the greatest of ancient times.

☞ The New York Election takes place the 30th of this month.

The election took place in South Carolina last week. No opposition to the Loco Foco ticket.

Pennsylvania still joined to her Idols!

THE BATTLE TO BE FOUGHT AGAIN.

By the returns of members of the Legislature which we publish to-day, our readers will see that notwithstanding Cumberland county performed so patriotic a part last Tuesday, it has availed nothing—the defection of neighboring counties has destroyed her influence, and Pennsylvania is deeper in the slough of Locofocoism than ever!

Loco Focoism now reigns triumphant—both Houses of the Legislature are under its dominion by large majorities, and as we very much doubt whether there will be any Whig districts at all after *such* a Legislature passes an Apportionment bill, the people we fear may bid a long farewell to Reform and welcome TAXES with the best grace they can.

An examination of the result will cause as much surprise as it will pain. Some of the oldest and staunchest Harrison counties have bowed the knee to the base spirit—Adams, Somerset, Union, Butler, Mercer and Dauphin have given way, while Lancaster county which can give a majority of thousands, has permitted a loco foco to be sent to the Senate solely by her inactivity. The weather was very fine last Tuesday, and a goodly number of Whigs sat all day in the genial air under the shadow of their own vines and fig trees, with nothing to make them afraid of Locofocoism, and thinking,—good souls, easy arm-chair patriots,—that every thing was going bravely on to the triumph of the Whig party, enjoyed the bright dream until they were wakened up to an opposite reality by Loco Foco huzzas of Victory.

The Loco Focos having a majority in the Legislature, the great scheme of Retrenchment and Reform projected by the Whig party will of course not be carried out. According to the policy of the present Administration it is to be presumed there will be nothing done towards effecting a sale of the Public Works, but that they will be kept as heretofore to make "good pickings" for the adherents of Gov. Porter, and that for means to pay the interest on our immense debt, Taxation will as usual be adhered to. Cumberland county will be represented by two Reform members, Messrs. KENNEDY and BRINDLE, gentlemen of intelligence and integrity, who will do all in their power we feel confident to effect the objects for which they were elected, but with such an overwhelming majority in favor of a different course, we may not expect that the exertions of our members and their associates will be able to effect any thing of consequence.

In whatever can or may be done toward checking the profligacy of the Administration, these gentlemen we are certain will always be found aiding with their influence and votes, while to the local interests of their constituents, and to all that may conduce to the general prosperity and welfare of the people of Cumberland, they will ever be watchful, active and faithful.

The battle is to be fought again. Foiled and defeated in this attempt, we must nevertheless be active in preparing for the work again. Our friends in Cumberland must not be disheartened or discouraged—let no apathy or inactivity creep into our ranks—but with vigilance and energy let us actively prepare and organize for the next campaign, to open through it an avenue to easy victory in the great the *grand* contest which takes place in 1844. Whig principles must finally prevail—they are the free, enlarged, liberal and enlightened principles which accord with and assist the vigor growth and improvement of our country, its institutions and its people, and they *must and will* ultimately triumph.

> "Freedom's battle once begun,
> Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
> Though *baffled* oft is always *won!*"

Whig Victory in New Jersey!

Let the other States go as they may, the "Jersey Blues" still cling to the Whig cause. Last year the Locos had a majority in the Council—this year both branches of the Legislature have good Whig majorities. This is of great importance as it insures the election of a Whig to the United States Senate in the place of Hon. Samuel Southard, deceased. The Legislature also makes choice of the Governor of the State, who will of course be a Whig. Huzza for the Jersey Blues!

Ohio Election.

The returns from Ohio are not very flattering to the Whig Candidates so far—notwithstanding the hopes created in favor of Gov. Corwin by the great gathering at Dayton lately; which by the way was not to be assumed an index of public feeling in *Ohio*, as it must be recollected that that Convention was made up of people from surrounding States as well as Ohio. Gov. Corwin has had great odds to contend against, and it will not be surprising if he has been broken down under them. Not only has he the powerful Loco Foco party, which Gen. HARRISON "scotched" but did not kill entirely, but he has Mr. Tyler's corporal's guard, larger there than in any other state perhaps, and besides that he is opposed by a regularly settled Abolition candidate, Mr. King, who will most likely receive ten or twelve thousand votes.—With all these antagonist parties, we scarcely see how Gov. Corwin can escape defeat, and no other result can be safely looked for.

Off with their Heads!

Nineteen watchmen and one clerk, named Arthur Bradies, were dismissed from the Custom House at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, to make room for twenty persons less worthy, but more noisy politicians, who used all sorts of exertions on the day of the late election. These removals are caused by John Tyler, and are freely made by Thomas S. Smith, a pseudo-Whig, who will act as Collector until Congress meets, when he will be rejected by the Senate, as certainly as that his name is Smith.

☞Fifteen more were removed on Monday last!

☞Colonel Johnson was robbed of $150 in Philaphia by a pickpocket.

☞We have not sufficient returns from the Geo gia Election to indicate what the result will be.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF VOTES IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

AT THE ELECTION OF OCTOBER 11th, 1842.

	Carlisle,	Churchtown,	Hoguestown,	Kreitzers,	Mechanicsburg,	Newville,	Shepardstown,	Hopewell,	Leesburg,	Shipensburg,	Bridgeport,	New Cumberland,	Dickinson,	Lisburn,	TOTAL.
ASSEMBLY.															
GEORGE BRINDLE,	698	130	61	72	52	263	121	76	70	202	66	51	144	39—	2045
JAMES KENNEDY,	691	129	61	71	50	319	119	75	79	205	67	51	126	38—	2081
Joseph Culver,	468	102	230	54	49	404	56	64	63	165	5	49	35	20—	1776
William Barr,	436	97	230	52	48	425	55	62	53	159	4	43	17	20—	1701
John Dunlap,	277	3	8	4	17	41	4	3	48	36	49	11	180	9—	690
John Hamilton,	249	2	6	3	14	20	6	1	29	27	48	5	137	6—	553
COMMISSIONER.															
ROBERT LAIRD,	708	129	60	70	50	305	121	77	84	204	65	51	132	37—	2093
Joseph Trego,	467	102	238	57	53	406	58	64	52	164	52	45	32	31—	1821
John Hemminger,	247		4	1	12	25	2	1	33	33	5	9	157	3—	513
DIRECTOR.															
M. BRENNEMAN,	712	182	60	70	55	291	116	77	78	205	65	51	131	38—	2071
John Zug,	687	110	241	57	62	442	64	65	92	191	57	54	186	33—	2341
AUDITOR,															
ROBT. C. KILGORE,	675	129	60	71	50	292	121	76	80	203	65	51	133	38—	2044
Wm M. Scouller,	471	102	236	56	52	424	57	64	61	165	51	45	51	31—	1866
Richard Woods,	260		5	1	11	21	3	2	31	30	6	10	133	1—	514
PROTHONOTARY.															
THOS. H. CRISWELL,	658	130	60	71	50	274	121	77	70	219	64	52	137	35—	2018
William M. Beetem,	499	98	228	55	51	417	54	63	49	158	54	42	59	31—	1828
Mitchel McCleland,	246	3	5	2	13	38	6	2	52	21	4	12	122	3—	529
REGISTER.															
JACOB BRETZ,	791	129	60	71	53	292	122	77	68	158	65	51	131	37—	2172
John B. Duncan,	456	101	236	56	53	418	58	63	74	181	51	46	48	31—	1805
P. Brown,	155	1		1	11	27	1	1	26	58	6	5	140	3—	436
RECORDER & CLERK.															
ROBERT WILSON,	701	154	66	63	67	293	123	77	79	204	66	43	131	37—	2104
George F. Cain,	479	74	220	63	48	419	53	64	61	165	49	42	48	33—	1818
F. G. Miller,	226	1	3	1	1	24	1	1	29	28	7	20	140	1—	463

Whigs in SMALL CAPITALS—Anti-Tax Locofocos in *Italics*—Tax Locofocos in Roman.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The following comprises a list of the 33 members of which the Senate is composed. Of the eleven whose terms have expired and whose places were filled at the election of 1842, *six* were Whigs, and *five* Loco Focos, as follows:

Whigs.—Jacob Gratz, Philadelphia city; Nathaniel Brooke, Chester, Montgomery and Delaware; John Strohm, Lancaster and York; Levi Lline, Lebanon and Dauphin; Robert P. Maclay, Union, Perry, Mifflin, Huntingdon and Juniata; John H. Ewing, Washington.

Loco Focos.—Thos. M'Cally, Philadelphia co.; Robert Fleming, Lycoming, Clinton, Centre and Northumberland; J. C. Plumer, Westmoreland; William F. Coplan, Fayette and Green; Samuel Hays, Venango, Warren, Jefferson, Potter and M'Kean.

And the Election of the 11th October, made the list stand

FOR THE SENATE.

DISTRICT I. Philadelphia city. *Henry S. Spackman, William A. Crabb.**

II. County of Philadelphia. Benjamin Crispin, Edward A. Penniman, Thomas McCully.*

III. Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware.—*Abraham Brower, John T. Huddleson,* Joseph Baily.*

IV. Bucks. Samuel A. Smith.

V. Berks. Samuel Fegely.

VI. Lancaster and York. *Thomas E. Cochran, William Heister,* Benjamin Champneys.*

VII. Dauphin and Lebanon. *Levi Kline.**

VIII. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Union. *James Mathers,* Henry C. Eyer.*

IX. Columbia and Schuylkill. Samuel F. Headley.

X. Lehigh and Northampton. John S. Gibons.

XI. Luzerne, Monroe, Wayne and Pike. Luther Kidder.

XII. Lycoming, Centre, Clinton and Northumberland. Jesse C. Horton.*

XIII. Bradford and Susquehanna. Asa Dimock.

XIV. Franklin, Cumberland and Adams.—James X. McLanahan, William Gorgas.

XV. Bedford and Somerset. *George Mullin.*

XVI. Westmoreland. John Hill.*

XVII. Washington. *Walter Craig.**

XVIII. Fayette and Green. Charles A. Black.*

XIX. Allegheny and Butler. *Charles C. Sullivan, George Darsie.*

XX. Beaver and Mercer. *William Stewart.*

XXI. Crawford and Erie. *John Wilson Farrelly.*

XXII. Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Venango and Warren. William P. Wilcox.*

XXIII. Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Cambria and Clearfield. William Bigler.

☞Loco Focos in Roman—Whigs in *Italic*—new members thus [*]

RESULT—Loco Focos 19—Whigs 14. The Senate of 1841, when it adjourned, stood 16 loco focos, 17 whigs, counting Mr. Farrelly of Crawford and Erie with the latter. He would be better classed as a neutral, having voted with great impartiallity during that session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of 1841, when it adjourned, stood 63 Loco Focos, 37 Whigs. The new House is as follows:

Philadelphia city. *Thomas C, Rockhill, Edward Joy Morris, Benjamin Hinchman, Chas. B. Trego, William E. Whitman, George Sharswood, John Rush.*

Philadelphia county. A. L. Roumfort, Joseph L. Hancock, Edward M'Gowen, Joseph Deal, Richard Bacon, Thomas Tustin, Francis Clinton, Jacob R. Kline.

Bucks. John Apple, Joseph Thomas, *Nicholas H. McCarty.*

Chester. Emmor Elton, *Jesse C. Dickey, Robert Parke, John Beidler.*

Lancaster. *Daniel Balmer, Alexnder H. Hood, Charles Carpenter, Andrew Thompson, Jacob Foreman, John Warfel.*

York. Samuel N. Bailey, Stephen M'Kinley, S. Picking.

Cumberland. *James Kennedy, George Brindle.*

Perry. Thomas O'Bryan.

Berks. John Pottieger, Joseph Bauchman, Samuel Moore, John Shenk.

Schuylkill. Abraham Heebner.

Northampton and Monroe. Joseph Kerr, Jefferson K. Heckman, Asa Packer.

Lehigh. *George S. Eisenhard,* George Frederick.

Wayne and Pike. George Bush.

Northumberland. Jacob Gearhart.

Mifflin, Juniata and Union. Thomas J. Postlethwait, David Glenn, Samuel Reber.

Columbia. Daniel Snyder.

Washington. *Samuel Livingston, William McDaniel, John Stover.*

Westmoreland. Henry M'Bride, Joseph Russel.

Armstrong. George W. Marchand.

Indiana. *John McEwen.*

Jefferson, McKean and Warren. *Joseph Y. James.*

Fayette. John H. Deford, John Morgan.

Bedford. *David Loy,* John Sipes.

Franklin. Samuel Gilmore, *Thomas Carson.*

Montgomery. William B. Hahn, William Bean, Charles Kughler.

Dauphin. William Bell, *Henry Balsbaugh,*

Lebanon. *Daniel Stine.*

Luzerne. Hendrick B. Wright, Moses Overfield.

Susquehanna. Franklin N. Avery.

Bradford. William Elwell.

Tioga and Potter. Daniel L. Sherwood.

Huntingdon. *Jonathan McWilliams, Brice Blair.*

Beaver. *Mathew T. Kennedy, John Ferguson.*

Mercer. Samuel Goodwin, Samuel Kerr.

Allegheny. William Karns, *Neville B. Craig, Hiram Hults, James E. Sheridan.*

Butler. Joseph Cummins.

Delaware. *H. Jones Brooke.*

Somerset and Cambria. TOBIAS MUSSER, JOHN WILL.

Lycoming, Clearfield and Clinton. George R Barrett, George F. Boal.

Green. M. McCaslin.

Adams. John Marshall, Henry Myers.

Centre. George McCulloch.

Crawford. Morrow B. Lowry, James Potter Brawley.

Erie. *Stephen Skinner, Lyman Robinson.*

Venango and Clarion. David Long.

☞Loco Focos in Roman—Whigs in *Italic*—Working men in SMALL CAPITALS.

ON JOINT BALLOT.

	Loco Focos.	Whigs.
Senate,	19	14
House,	60	40
	79	54—25 maj.

Nicholson Sale Postponed.

Some weeks ago a tremendous excitement was raised among the people in the Northwestern counties of this State, by a decree of the Nicholson Court ordering the sale of lands said to belong to the estate of John Nicholson. If this sale had gone on, some of the finest farms in that portion of the State would have been sold, and owners unseated who had lived in snug possession of them forty and fifty years. We learn from the Harrisburg papers that the sale, which was to have been on the 24th of October, has been *suspended* so far as relates to the counties of Erie, Crawford, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Butler and Beaver. This suspension was obtained by the exertions of WILLIAM M. WATTS, Esq., of Erie, who was appointed by those interested to attend to the matter.

As many of our readers may be unacquainted with the history of the "Nicholson Estate," which has been the cause of so much commotion, we copy the following brief statement respecting it from the New York Evening Post:

AN OLD TIMES SPECULATOR.—The debts due by the estate of John Nicholson, once the partner of Robert Morris, of Revolutionary memory, are said to amount to *twelve millions of dollars!*

He was Comptroller General of the State of Pennsylvania, from 1782 to 1796, and in some way used the public funds to carry on his speculations. Of the extent of his landed possessions, some conception may be formed from the fact, that his brother, Samuel Nicholson, after a very laborious investigation, reported to the Government, in 1806, that the lands, to which he had an indisputable title, covered *one seventh* of the surface of the State! In a letter to an intimate friend, he mentioned a transfer in a single operation of between one and two millions acres, in Georgia.

About the year 1798 he became seriously embarrassed, and died in the year 1800. He was a debtor to the Commonwealth, and the State had a lien on all his lands. Many of these have been cleared of all incumbrances by compromise, but the lien still remains on more than a million of acres, rendering, as a committee of the Legislature say, "titles doubtful and uncertain, retarding the improvement of the Commonwealth, and keeping all concerned in endless suspense."

To adjust the conflicting claims of land holders, heirs, creditors, and the Commonwealth, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, a few years since, instituted a special court, called the Nicholson Court, with plenary power in the premises. And the people of Erie county, in that State, have been not a little astonished by an order from that Court, which if carried into effect, will cause nearly the whole county to pass under the auctioneer's hammer in about five weeks time! It ppears to have been the first intimation they had, that their lands were embraced in the claim.

Great also was the surprise and alarm in the county of Beaver, when a handbill was received from Pittsburgh, containing lists of land to be sold at Pittsburgh, on the 24th of October, by order of the Nicholson Court. On examining it, there were found embraced in it two or three hundred tracts, of four hundred acres each, altogether exceeding *one hundred thousand* acres, of the best land in the county, and embracing nearly a fourth part of its territorial limits. This advertisement to sell is, it is alleged, the first intimation that John Nicholson ever had a claim to a single tract of land in the county—the many hundreds, nay, almost thousands of persons now in possession not dreaming of insecurity from that or any other quarter.

Such are the effects of speculation. Through John Nicholson's all-grasping cupidity, the peace of whole counties is disturbed forty years after his death.

The Doctrines of Federalism.

Levi Woodbury, Van Buren's Secretary of the Treasury, an old school federalist and modern locofoco, in a debate on the Tariff Bill in the United States Senate, said:

"My own scheme of revenue would be *not to derive more than half the revenue from imports. The public lands,* excises, and perhaps a STAMP TAX, should furnish the rest. The present policy was against our proper policy, and against the Constitution."

This comes from the same person, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, who proposed to raise revenue by taxing tea and coffee, and never since our independence was achieved, have we heard such high tory, federal doctrines avowed before. EXCISE DUTIES are the most burdensome on the consumer: import duties are paid by the *foreign owner* of goods, but excise duties are imposed on sales by retail, before their consumption, and are therefore felt *by the people*—they are in fact DIRECT TAXES on every thing you buy to eat, wear, or consume. A STAMP TAX too is proposed as the policy of federalism—a tax against which our fathers rebelled; which would tend to muzzle the press by making newspapers too dear for circulation among the poor, and which would extort a tax for every legal document or business receipt, which might be used. It would give rise too, to another army of office holders in the shape of excise men and clerks of a stamp office! We want none of these things; we want our Government supported by taxation on foreigners, and let the people of our country pursue the means of happiness cheaply and comfortably.

Shippensburg Clay Club.

Pursuant to adjournment, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Shippensburg assembled at the public house of John Rebuck, on Friday evening 14th instant, for the purpose of organizing a Clay Club: Gen. JOHN McKEE and Mr. F. KINSLOW were appointed President and Vice President respectively, and Dr. *William Sturgis,* Secretary.

Mr. R. Koontz, from the committee appointed at a previous meeting, being called upon, reported a Constitution for the government of the Club, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. W. F. Carey, from the committee also previously appointed for the purpose, submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That not discouraged by the difficulties the Whig party has encountered in consequence of the desertion of John Tyler, and having full confidence in the soundness of Whig principles and the utility of Whig measures, we deem it proper that we should make early preparation to support with our whole force a candidate for the Presidency in 1844.

Resolved, That in our opinion the measures advocated by the Whig party will, when carried into execution, remove many of the evils that are now prevailing, and restore to our country its former prosperity; will give life and energy to our now prostrated commerce, renew trade and stimulate every variety of domestic industry.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the nomination of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1844, which has been generally made by the Whigs of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, &c.

Resolved, That in Henry Clay we recognize the able statesman, the true patriot, the ardent defender of liberty, and the uncompromising advocate of Whig principles.

Resolved, That the outlines of Henry Clay's political creed, as published in one of his late letters, meet our approval, some of which are as follow, viz: A National Currency regulated by the will of the nation. A Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands. An economical administration of the General Government. An adequate Tariff for revenue, with fair protection to American industry.

Resolved, That we have unbounded confidence in the abilities and integrity of Henry Clay, and view the services he has rendered to his country during his long and brilliant career, as entitling him to our admiration and support.

Resolved, That Henry Clay is our "first choice" as a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, but if a National Convention should deem it best to nominate some other good and true Whig for that office in preference to Henry Clay, we will not fail to give such nominee our support.

Resolved, That in our opinion the recent large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs at Dayton, Ohio, is an indication of the spirit and unanimity that are about to prevail in the Whig ranks in the approaching contest, and we hail it as a bright omen of success.

Resolved, That we consider the organization of "Clay Clubs" an important auxiliary to aid in the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency in 1844.

On motion of Mr. J. Mifflin, a committee of six was appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Club at its first regular meeting; the chair appointed the following gentlemen, viz: John McCurdy, Esq., D. Fienefrock, William Hays, R. Snodgrass, R. Peal, and John Cobaugh.

On motion of Dr. A. Stewart, a committee of five was appointed to procure signers to the Constitution, viz: Messrs. R. Peal, R. Koontz, Joseph Mifflin, W. F. Carey, and John Cobaugh.

After the regular business had been disposed of, Mr. Robert McClune entertained the meeting for a considerable time in sketching some of the most prominent incidents in the life of the distinguished Kentuckian around whom already the hearts of the people are clustering, and to whom we look with the fullest confidence for the realization of those bright hopes which were cut off by the untimely death of the lamented Harrison.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the "Carlisle Herald & Expositor."

Meeting adjourned.

JOHN McKEE, *President.*
F. KINSLOW, *Vice President.*
William Sturgis, Secretary.

☞John Quincy Adams addressed a Temperance Society in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, on the 29th ult. Mr. Adams' Address appears to have been both temperate and learned. He entered into a critical examination of the Old and New Testament, in connection with this subject, and came to the conclusion that the moral principles inculcated were: First, that the vine was a blessing from the Creator, intended for the use and enjoyment of mankind;—Second, that a temperate enjoyment of wine and strong drinks, there was danger of excess, which was a heinous sin; of this many shocking examples were contained in the Scriptures, showing its baneful effect upon kings and judges—indeed the interdict was complete in letter and in spirit—Third, that the voluntary assumption of a vow of Total Abstinence was a proof of exalted virtue, worthy of the greatest praise, and as we are shown in the Levitical dispensation relating to the Nazarites, highly acceptable to God;—and Fourth, that intemperance was a vice of unqualified abhorrence and disgust.

Mr. ADAMS, it is said, will make a reply to Mr. Webster's late speech.