We subjoin a few extencts, which will show the character, of the work. The first on the Newspaper press; spouking generally as it does, is a foul libel. Mr. Dickens was not long enough in the country to obtain a knowledge of the genoral character of the press, and it was ungenerous in him to write such a libel upon the whole press, solely from the feeling which the annoyances of the New York Heraid gave him, which is well "In this district, as in all others where slavery known to have been the cause of his severe and sits brooking. (I have frequently heard this ad the New York Herald gave him, which, is well madversion :

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PRESS. need scarcely be told, of character and credit.and the influence of the good is powerless to counteract the moral poison of the bad. Among the gentry of America, amongst the well informed and moderate, in the learned professions, at the bar and on the bench, there is, as there can

be, but one opinion in reference to the victous character of these infamous journals. It is some uppose.
I must be pardoned for saying there is no war-

rant for this plea, and that every fact and circomstance tends directly to the opposite conclusion. When any man of any grade of desert in intellect or character, can climb to any public shone like a burning coal, was nature's aristocrat distinction, no matter what, in America, without compared with this white gentleman." first grovelling down upon the earth, and bending the knee before this monster of deprayity: when any private excellence is safe from its attacks—when any social confidence is left unbroken by it, or any tie of social decency and honor is held in the least regard-when any man in that free country has freedom of opinion, and presumes to think for himself, without humble reference to a censorship which, for its rampant ignorance and base dishonesty, he utterly loathes and despises in his heart-when those who most acutely feel its infamy and the reproach it casts upon the nation, and who most denounce it to each other. dare to set their heels upon it, and crush it openly in the sight of all men, then will I believe its invisible in the republic. To those who are accustomed to the leading English journals, or to the respectable journals of the continent of Europe—to those who are accustomed to any thing else in print and paper, it would be impossible, without an amount of extract for which I have neither space nor inclination, to convey an adequate idea of this frightful engine in America.

The following incident, which is related to show the republican independence of our people, is just such a one as English travellers generally gross breach of trust, many a defalcation, public seize upon to illustrate our manuers. It will and private; enables many a knave to hold up Crispin, who had probably lead Hamilton, Fidler tive operation, for this smartness has done more and Trollope, was only trying a bit of waggery with Boz-that is, if the story is true:

REPUBLICAN INDEPENDENCE. The republican institutions of America un thoubtedly lead the people to assert their self-respect and their equality; but a traveller is bound to bear those institutions in his mind, and not havily to resent the near approach of a class of strangers who, at home, would keep aloof. This eteristic, when it was tinctured with to toolish pride, and stopped short of no honest service, never offended me; and I very seldom, if over, experienced its rude or unbecoming display Once or twice it was comically developed, as in the following case; but this was an amusing in

cident, and not the rule, or near it.

I wanted a pair of boots at a certain town, for I had none to travel in, but those with the meme orable cork soles, which were much too hot for the flery decks of a steamboat. I therefore sent a message to an artist in boots, importing, with my compliments, that I should be happy to see m, if he would do me the polite favor to call. He very politely returned for answer that he would "look round" at 6 o'clock that evening.

I was lying on the sofa, with a book and a wine glass, at about that time, when the door opened, and a gentleman in a stiff cravat, within a year or two on either side of thirty, entered, in his hat and gloves, walked up to the looking glass, arranged his hair, took off his gloves, slowly produced a measure from the uttermost depths of his coat-pocket, and requested me, in a anguid tone, to "unfix" my straps. I complied, but looked with some curiosity at his hat, which was still upon his head. It might have been that, or it might have been the heat-but he took it n. he sat himself down on a chair opposite to me; rested an arm on each knee, and leaning forward very much, took from the ground by a great effort, the specimen of metropolitan workmaiship which I had just pulled off—whistling, pleasantly, as he did so.

contempt no language can express, and inquired if I wished him to fix ine a boot like that? I to their bearing some resemblance to the model then before him; but that I would be entirely guided by, and would beg to leave the whole sub-ject to his-judgment and discretion. "You an't partickiler about this scoop in the heel, I suppose amusement in the United States, besides news-

partickiler about this scoop in the heel, I supporthen?" says he: "We don't foller that here." repeated my last observation. He looked at himself in the glass again; went closer to it to dash a grain or two of dust out of the corner of his eye, and settled his cravat. All this time my leg and foot were in the chair. "Nearly ready, sir," I inquired, "Well, pretty nigh," he said; "keep steady." I kept as steady as I could, both in foot and face, and having by this time got the gain, after the monner of Hamlet with Yorick's skull; nodded his head, as who would say, "I pity ead, as who would say,"I pity skuij, nouded his head, as who would say," I pity the invitations that led to the production of this hop?"—rose, put up his pencil, notes and paper—glancing at himself in the glass all the time—put on his had, drow on his gloves very slowly, and finally walked out, "When, he had gone about a minute, the door recopened, and his hat and his had re-appeared." He looked round the room, and at the boot again, which was still lying on the flow, appeared thoughtful for a minute—and then said, "Well, good afternoon." "Good afternoon," "Good afternoon," "Good afternoon," "Good afternoon," "Good afternoon," "Good afternoon," "Tight and thus was suded the interview.

Nothing annoyed Mr. Dickens more in our republican country than Tobacco chewing and spitting. Every where, in the President's House, in the Hotels, in private houses, in steambouts and rallroad cars, he was perpetually disgusted with

The journey from New York to Philadelphia is made by railroad, and two ferries; and usually occupies between five and six hours. It was a occupies between twe and six nours. It was a fine evening when we were passengers in the traini and watching the bright stimet from a little window pest the door by which we sat, my attention was attracted to a remarkable appearance in the bright stimet from two attracted to a remarkable appearance in the bright from the windows of the gentlements are impredicted by a font of us, which I supposed the bright of the British Free Trade doe trines. The following resolution was adopted in the lattracters. fustrious persons inside tipping open feather hela and giving, the feathers to the wind. At TRADE, subject only to such impositions as length it occurred to me that they were only may be sufficient to doffey the safetise of an east any ability which was indeed the case; though how conomical government, and we are imposed to a life the carto contain, could have maintained such few solfish maintacturers.

a playful and incessant shower of expectoration, I am still at a loss to understand, notwithstandng the experience in all salivatory phenome which I afterwards acquired:

In his short visit to the South Mr. Dickens had an opportunity of sceing something of slavery, of which he speaks always with the ulmost ab horence. He, thus speaks of some of its result upon the country and people in which it exists "This singular kind of coaching terminates a Fredericksburg, whence there is a railway to Richmond. The tract of country through which t takes its course was once productive; but th soil has been exhausted by the system of omploying a great amount of slave labor in forcing erops, without strengthening the land, and it is now a little better than a sandy desort overgrown with trees. Dreary and uninteresting as its as pect is, I was glad to the heart to find any thing on which one of the curses of this horrible in stitution has fallen; and had greater pleasure in contemplating the withered ground than the richest and most thriving cultivation in the same place could possibly have afforded me.

mitted, even by those who are its warmest advo-cates.) there is an air of ruin and decay abroad, which is inseparable from the system. The barns Among the herd of journals which are published in the States, there are some, the reader and credit.—
shed in the States, there are some, the reader and credit.—
the shade are mouldering away—the sheds are patched and half roofless—the log cabins the caternal chimneys made rrom personal intercourse with accomplished gentlemen connected with publications of this class, I have derived both pleasure and profit; but the name of these is few, and of the other Legion; great wild wood-yards, whence the engine is sup-plied with fuel—the negro children rolling on the ground before the cabin doors, with dogs and pigs—the hiped beasts of burden slinking past—

gloom and dejection are upon them all.

"In the negro car belonging to the train in which we made this journey, were a mother and her children who had just been purchased; the character of these intamous journais. It is some the children twho had just been purchased; the times contended, I will not say strangely, for it is unsband and father being left behind with their natural to seek excuses for such disgrace, that did owner. The children cried the whole way, their influence is not so great as a visitor would suppose. who had bought them, rode in the same train and, every time we stopped, got down to see that they were safe. The black in Sinbad's Travels with one eye in the middle of his forehead, whiel

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AME. One great blemish in the popular mind of Ame

rica, and the prolific parent of an innumerable prood of evils, is universal distrust. Yet, the American citizen plumes himself upon this spirit even when he is sufficiently dispassionate to per ceive the ruin it works, and will often adduce i r'spite of his own reason, as an instance of the great sagacity and acuteness of the people, and their superior shrewdness and independence. "You carry," says the stranger, "this jealous, and distrust into every transaction of public life By repelling worthy men from your legislative assemblies, it has bred up a class of candidates there is lessening, and men are returning to the suffrage, who, in their very act, disgrace evil-eyo in every house, and its black hand in every appointment in the State, from a President line rendered you so fickle, and so given to change, to a postman—while, with ribald slander for its that your inconstancy has passed into a proverb only stock in trade, it is the standard literature of for y u no sconer set up an idel firmly, than you an enormous class, who must find their reading are sure to pull it down and dash it into frag in a newspaper, or they will not read at all; so ments; and this, because directly if you reware long must its odium be upon the country's head, a benefactor, or a public servant, you distrust him so long must the evil it works be plainly merely because he is rewarded; and immediately apply yourselves to find out, either that you have been too bountiful in your acknowledgments, or he remiss in his descrts. Any man who attail a high place among you, from the President downwards, may dute his downfall from that moment; for any printed lie that any notorious vil lian pensialthough it militate directly against the character and conduct of a life, appeals, at once to your distrust, and is believed.

strike every one here, that the worthy son of ter-though it has not been without its retribu his head with the best, who well deserves a ha in a few years to impair the public credit, and to cripple the public sources, than dull honesty, however rash, could have effected in a century. The merits of a broken speculation, or a bank-ruptey, or of a successful scoundrel, are not gauged by-its observance of the golden rule, "Do s you would be done by," but are considered with reference to their smartness. I recollect, on both occasions of our passing that ill-fated Cuirc on the Mississippi, remarking on the bad effects Judges, John Stuart and Thomas C. Millers such gross deceits must have when they exploded, in generating a want of confidence abroad, scheme, by which a deal of money had been made, and that its smartest feature was, that they forget these things abroad in a very short time and speculate again as freely as ever. The following dialogue I have held a hundred times."Is it not a disgraceful circumstance that such a man as So und So should be acquiring a large fortune by the most infamous and odious means, and notwithstanding all the crimes of which he has been guilty should be tolerated by your citizens? He is a public nuisance, is he not? sir." "A convicted liar?" "Yes, sir." "He has been kicked, and cuffed, and caned?" "Yes, sir." "And he is utterly dishonorable, debased and pro fligate?" "Yes, sir." "In the name of wonder

then, what is his merit?" "Well, sir, he is a smart In like manner, all kinds of deficient and impolitic usages are referred to the national love o trade; though oddly enough it would be a weighty Americans as a trading people. The love of trade is assigned as a reason for that comfortless custom, so very prevalent in country towns, of mar-ried persons living in hotels, having no fire-side of their own, and seldom meeting from early norning until late at night, but at the hasty pul

It would be well, there can be no doubt, for the orkmaiship which I had just pulled off—whisting pleusantly, as he did so.

He turned it over and over; surveyed it with a
ontempt no language can express, and inquired
I wished him to fix inc a boot like that? I

will be well if there were greater encouragements to lightness of heart and galety, and
wider cultivation of what is beautiful, without courteously replied that provided the hoots were being eminently and directly useful. But here, large enough, I would leave the rest to him; that I think the general remonstrance, we are a new nt and practicable, I should not object country," which is so often advanced as an exaring some resemblance to the model cuse for defects which are quite unjustifiable, as being, of right, only the slow growth of an old

I paper politics. They certainly are not a humorous people, and their temperament always impressed me as being of a dull and gloomy character. In shrewdness of remark, and a certain cast iron quaintness, the Yankees, or people of New England, unquestion ably take the lead; as they do in many other evi dences of intelligence. But in travelling about of the large cities ... I have remarked i dust out, and found his pencil case, he measured former parts of these volumes... I was quite opme and made the necessary notes. When he had faished, he fell into his old attitude; and taking choly air of business which was so general and pressed by the prevailing soriousness and melan-choly air of business which was so general and up the boot again, mused for some time. "And unvarying, that at every new town I came to, I this," he said, at last, "is an English boot, is it? This is a London boot, "the mused over it a perceptible in the national manners, seem to be seemed to meet the very same people whom I left behind me at the last. Such defects as are referrable, in a great degree, to this cause, which has generated a sullen persistence in coarse usages, and rejected the graces of life as unde-serving of attention. There is no doubt that Washington, who was almost scrupulous and exact on points of ceremony, perceived the tendency towards this mistake, even in his time, and did

his utmost to correct it. Militia Trainings.

On the 433 page of the Pamphlet laws of the ression of the legislature of Pennsylvania of 1842, we find the following very important section, i the and for other purposes, of one of the acts.
Will the people bear it in mind.

Sec. 14 That so much of the act entitled 'Ar act for the regulation of the militin of this Comrallicant cars, he was perpetually disgusted with motivealth, passed the second day of April, one incident stout tobacch chewers.

The journey from New York to Philadelphia is made by railroad, and two firms and the militage of May of each year, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Repeal of the Tariff. the lath Ward in the latest at the

Rosalved: That we drag in favor of FREE

DERALD & AIPOSIPOR



E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, November 16, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY, ject to the decision of a National Convention

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES.

SPECIALLY " FOR THE PUBLIC EYE." OUR CREED.

. A sound National Currency, regulated by will and authority of the Nation. 2. An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection American Industry. Just restraints on the Executive power, er

bracing a further restriction on the exercise of . A faithful administration of the public domain with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sules of it among all the States.

. An honest and economical administration of improper interference in elections. 6. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a

SINGLE TERM. These objects attained, I think that we should case to be afflicted with bad administration the Government.—HENRY CLAY.

V. B PALMER, Esq. at his Real Estate an Coal Office, No. 104, South Third Street, Phila sauthorized to act as Agent, for procuring sub scribers and advertisements for the "Herald an

BOT The Agent of the former proprietors of this aper requests us to say, that he will be in town dur ng the session of Court, affording a last civil opporunity to those who are yet in arrears, to discharge heir dues. He may be found on enquiry at this office

W Furmers will find an able article upon the irst page, addressed particularly to them on a subject of the highest importance. It-is-a-mat ter of factarticle, and a correct view of the effects of the Tariff upon their interests, the truth of which will strike them at once.

The town is much enlivened this week by the resence of a large number of our country friends iere in attendance at Court, and giving great addi-onal bustle to our streets and public places.

The Philadelphia National Forum, the edito of which is obliging enough to give us an exchange, is a most excellent Whig penny paperits leading articles are, generally, able expositions of Whig doctrines; while in the other characterits contemporaries. It should be encouraged by town, and Banks of Chester and Delaware coun-

Court of Quarter Sessions. The November term of the Court of Quarter essions and Oyer and Terminer for Cumberland county, commenced on Monday last-President Judge, SAMUEL HERBURN, Esq., and Associate

Esquires, on the bench. The Court continues two weeks, and has a given to understand that this was a very smart large amount of business to dispose of, which will probably occupy all of that time.

ITOn Monday last, on motion of J. Ellis Box-IAM, Esq. Mr. BERNARD CORNYN, and Mr. C. E. BABB, were admitted to practice Law in the several Courts of Cumberland county.

These gentlemen completed their studies in the excellent Law School attached to Dickinson College, under the charge of the Hon. John Reed. They intend locating in the far West for the pursuit of their profession, and carry with them our best wishes for their prosperity, besides a sky full of Fame.

SINGULAR CORN.-The Messers. Noble have left with us for examination an ear of Corn, grown from seed brought from the Rocky Mountains. In addition to the usual husk over the whole ear, each grain has a distinct coating or husk. The yield of this Corn is said to be large, and it is also thought to be better than our Corn for feeding Cattle. It can be seen at our office. LARGE APPLE - A Tulpehocken pippin Apple was shown us yesterday, by mine host of the Ruil-road House, which weighted eighteen and a half ounces! It was beautifully mellow, and came from the farm of Rev. James Graham, of Allegheny County.

Congress.

Congress commences its next session two weeks from next Monday. The term of the present Congress expires, by constitutional limitation, on the 4th of March next.

THE ARTIST a monthly Lady's Book, published y F. Quarre, New York, is an elegant periodical. he number for November is embellished with hree elegant colored engravings, one of which s a plate of the Fashions, and a piece of Music. The reading matter is of the first character. It may be had of Mr. Gray, South Hanover

W-We have given a goodly portion of Dickens Notes in another column-more perhaps than will pass freely, or we receive thanks for.

Specimens of Type.

We have received from Messrs. Johnson &

Second Lecture

The second lecture of the course given by the Alert Fire Company, was spoken on I desilay evening last, by the Reviet V. Thoung, before a crowled and udience. The subject was well treated, and the lecare abounded in fine thoughts and appropriate il-Upon its conclusion, the Lecturer took occasion to

eview in pretty severe terms, the preceding lecture of the course; a sten which we hope will not be aopted as a precedent for the future. We cannot clp thinking there has been an undue sensitivenes lelt with regard to the leclure on " Pennsylvania"that lecture we have spoken of with approbation for the forvid patriotism which it evinced, but at the same time we thought its estimate's mere nir-costle its calculation of the resources of the State was mmed up in the account of wealth without any conderation of the annual consumption of the State or any estimate of the effects of currency; upon their alue. But this was an error of judgment - a thought which was the offspring of the wish that Pennsylvanin should be as represented. But in our opinion, either this error, nor the other in which he was led into by this, of making unjust reflections upon one of the popular movements in this county, was sufficient to merit the severe personal visitation it received, on such an occasion and in such a place.

tion of Auti-Tax doctrines was most lucid, plain and umphant, and fully redeemed them and the party holding them from the unjust imputations which have been cast on them-aspersing them as Repudiators,

By the way, cannot the young men who have the the General Government, leaving public officers control of this matter, prevail upon the kindness of a perfect freedom of thought and of the right of few more gentlemen, to entertain the public with suffrage; but with suitable restraints against weekly instead of semi-monthly lectures? A very entrol of this matter, prevail upon the kindness of a weekly instead of semi-monthly lectures ?- A very eneral wish has been expressed to this effect, and we think there is no doubt it would be amply patronized. We hope they will endeavor to edect it. The next Lecture will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, by Rev. WILLIAM T. SPROLE. The subject is not yet announced.

The Money Market.

The last Philadelphia Exchange and Trade Register, says, we are happy in announcing a much better feeling in relation to interior bank notes, and less fluctuation in consequence; although the improvement of rates is yet trifling and must be slow. The demand for relief has been sufficient to lessen the discounts, under the first shock of the payments from the Treasury, materially while the proportions in which they were paid out, has changed somewhat our-former clasifications. The following were the rates of yesterday. which have maintained something of stability from day to day. We give buying and selling prices.

Broken Bank Relief, including Eric and Penn Township, 121 a 15 Banks of Pennsylvania and Lewistown, 11 a 121

Solvent interior banks generally, 8 a 11 Farmers' Bank of Reading and Pitts-

burg and Lancaster Banks, The Farmer's Bank of Bucks county, relief is sues, are redeemed in specie at the counter and rate in Third street, with New Jersey and Delaware small bills, at 1 a 2 per cent. discount .-The relief issues of the Bank of the Northern istics of penny papers, it is not inferior to any of Liberties, Mechanics' Bank, Bank of German-

Counsels to the Young.

ties are at par, and these only.

We have copied on the first page of to-day's pape an admirable article with this title, from the pen of HORACE Guezzy, the sble Editor of the N. Y. Tri-bune. It is a paper replete with sterling suggestions and one that should receive the attentive perusal and serious consideration of young men; especially of that class, who, like the author of this paper, born thout any of the advantages of weal tence, but to fit themselves by self-culture, to become and prosperity of the nation can never be restored without the restoration of the credit and prosperity o altain the highest posts of honor and guide the desthe young, affords in his own person one of the finest exemplifications of what every young man may gain by persevering self-culture. Not many years ago Hornee Greely was but a poor printer's boy, adritt upon life, with nothing but his new weight a more gare upon the property of the People, as an incubus would enervate their physical energies; and so interwoven is the genius of our complex forms of Government, and so blended is the builties with nothing but his new weight a more property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, and direct taxation in perpetuity will paralyze the enterprise and property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People, as a more gage upon the property of the People and property of the prop inies of the nation. The author of these counsels to upon life, with nothing but his own unaided energies ness and pursuits of the people of our State with to rely upon. He has advanced through the progressive stages of mental and professional improvement, sive stages of mental and professional improvement, another—that to restore prosperity to one, relief making himself "wiser and better as time rolled at way," until he now stands at the head of one of the Connecticut, in the heart of the tariff interest, and tablishments in the city of New York. His reputation is unimpeachable as a citizen, and his station in the community is influential. His fame is wide and envisible as an Editor, and he is known as one of the Georgia as in the neighboring State of Alabama, most enlightened popular Lecturers of the day. And which has a large public debt." to his credit let it be added, he has not sought nor used his present elevation for any mere selfish purto its fullest extent in inciting others to emulation, and by pursuing a similar course to achieve the same

We did not start out, however, with the intention of writing a panegyric on him. Our only purpose was to draw the attention of young men'to an object which they too frequently neglect, (at least for improvement)—themselves. There are thousands of young men in whom the germ of greatness is imbedled, but because without watering, without cultivation, it does not shoot forth into luxuriance, it is suffered to remain undeveloped and uscless. In this they commit a wrong upon themselves and society. We would invoke them to the duty of self-culture,-Let them set to the work with all energy and perse verance—let them not be daunted by difficulti no embarassments reprets their ardour—

" In the bright lexicon of youth. There's no such word as fai and though " hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise" in their path, a determined spirit will carr them triumpliantly over all. Fame may not crown their exertions, but happiness will shed its purest in forts with her richest guerdon. ...

Snow Storms. Mixed in with the queer hash of all kinds

furious falls of snow. They did not last long, from this great measure are thus specified: We have received from Mesers. Johnson common the containing appealment of the latest style of fancy containing appealment of the latest style of fancy replaced by them. The varieties are very numerous both of letters and horders, and many a bounding heart in dulged in bright visions of sleighing and morry most tasteful delicate and heartiful in their design. These enterprising gentlemen are now able to supply every thing in the printing line of the very best kind.

Ascension, which was announced to take place on the 19th inst, will not: take place this fall.—The lateness of the season, and the probable in clemency of the weather, are the grazons given by Mr. Wise, for falling to fulfill his engagement; and the place in the containing of the most entirely deserved by first and the replaced by the states and the nations of the start winds are clemency of the weather, are the grazons given by Mr. Wise, for falling to fulfill his engagement; and the place in the containing heart in the printing line of the very best kind.

The containing appealment are now able to say that the Balloon Ascension. Which was announced to take place the content of the moon shaining clear and bright—the start twink ling with replaced by the start twink l

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE! National Guarantee of the State Bebts.

RELIEF FROM TAXATION!

It is a maker of the utinest astomshment to observe the deep sugnitated of public feeling crest and received the warmest approbation of the which exists with regard to the immense domain known as the Public Lands, The Public Lands —which belong to the people of the country if they have independence; and spirit enough to aseart their right to them -amount to ELEVEN HUN-DEED MILLIONS OF ACRES!-they are in the langunge of John Quincy Adams, "the richest in heritance ever bestowed by a bountiful Creator upon any national community. All the mines of gold, silver and precious stones on the face, or in sibility of the mal-admenistration of public afthe bowels of the globe, are in value compared to them but the dust of the balance! Ages upon ages of continual progressive improvement, phyxaggerated in the extreme, and those resources were sical, moral, political, in the condition of the whole people of this Union, are stored up in the progression and disposal of these lands!" And yet, but for the persevering efforts of Henry

Clay, these lands—this boundless domain—would have been pawned by Martin Van Buren to a few Western States, for the insignificant, puny, consideration of electing him President of the United States a second term! And now, just when the Whigs by their accession to power, had as they thought firmly secured this rich inheritance to But although we thought it ill-timed, it must be the people, an Accidental President, turning trai-conceded that the Lecturer's exposition and vindica-tor to the party and principles which gave him power, is again endeavoring to wrest from the cople this great means of relief-this inexhausti. ble source, from which, it the People but will it the means may be derived for liquidating their State Dobts, and completely relieving them from oppressive State Taxation. Will they do it? Will they awake to the vast importance of this subject. and in their majesty demand of Congress and the Accidental President, their just proportion of the benefits of this great domain? Or are they will. ing it shall go thto the coffers of the National Government, to be lavished upon political favorites, and become the fruitful source of waste, profligacy and corruption?

With these few preliminary remarks we would nvite the attention of our readers to the following proposition, having in view a plan for the reief of the States through the instrumentality of the Public Lands. If ever a proposition descreed he grave and earnest consideration of the public. if is this one. We fear if some measure of this kind is not resorted to, the time is not far distant when it may be impossible to avert the curse of Repudiation. If this proposition should be upproved of the people ought to demand the im-

the last session of Congress introduced a series of of the indebted States upon the basis of the Pub. lic Land fund. It received very little encourage. ent at the time by the members; but public atthe matter, since the adjournment, and the principle appears to be favorably regarded. We think (says the Adams Sentinel) that during the coming ssion a proposition will probably be brought to the consideration of Congress, in regard to the policy. Mr. Johnson's views, as embodied in his esolutions, were, that the National Governmen should issue 200 millions of stock, to be divided among all the States in proportion to their reprethe sales of the Public Lands should go into the Stock by the Government.

Mr. Johnson has lately addressed a letter to his constituents upon the subject, in which he ably argues the propriety of the policy. We incline the opinion, that some measure of this nature ill ere long find favor with the people, and through eir influence some legislative action be induced.

Mr. Johnson, in the course of his letter, saysupon the world, not merely to acquire animal subsis- co-extensive with the distress; and that the credit believe that no re of the States. The embarrassments of the States act as a mortgage upon the property of the Peothose of another, that pressures upon the people of one State act injuriously upon the energies of ablest 1 ewspapers, and most extensive printing es-tablishments in the city of New York. His reputaed as much in Connecticut as in Penhsylvania which has a debt of forty millions; and the prices

In reference to the claim of the States on the Public Lands as a special property held in trust pose, but with a noble spirit has made it subservient for their benefit, Mr. Jounson speaks with much to its fullest extent in inciting others to emulation, force. But even if that claim did not exist, he holds that the policy of a National guarantee of the State debts would still be good-and in this we agree with him fully.

The following would be the ratio of distribution

of the \$200,000,000 of National Stock—to be sued according to Mr. Johnson's proposal:	
because of the contract of the locality	
Dist. of Col'a \$700,000.	Maryland \$6,800,00
Florida, 700,000	Virginia, 14,600,00
Wisconsin, 700,000	N. Carolina, 9,800,00
Iowa, 700,000	
Michigan, 2,600,000	Georgia, 7,400,00
Arkansas, 2,600,000	Kentucky; 9,800,00
Maine, 6,000,000	Tennessee, 9,800,00
N. Hampsh. 5,000,000	Ohio, 13,000,0
	Louisiana, 3,000,00
Massach'ts; 9,000,000	
Rhode Island, 3,200,000	Indiana, 6.200.00
Connecticut, 5,600,000	Illinois, 3,800,00
New York, 26,000,000	Mississippi, 3,200,00
New Jersey, 5,600,000	Missouri, 3,200,00
Pennsylv'a, 18,800,000	
Delaware, 2,600,000	\$200,000,00

It is proposed that the Stock should bear an interest of four per cent. The indebted States could diance over their lives, and Virtue reward their ef- exchange their share of this for their own bonds now held by foreign creditors; the non-indebted States could use their portion in establishing schools for free education, or in extending internal improvements, as their interests might require. weather, during the last week, were two or three Some of the many advantages, that would result

November 4th

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to no fait. Where is Parson Milley 1.

B.T.We have had a melantholy nonor here to not the Englishment of th

which the North most requires for its pursuits, capital, and its prosperity.

The Couling Legislature WORD TO THE WHIGS. The Washington (Pa.) Reporter, has the following sensible advice to the Whigs, every word of which we fully endorse. The whole Administration of the Government, the Executive and Legislative functions, are now all in the hands of the Locofocos, and with them therefore should and must remain the whole responsibility. It has been a fine plea for them within the last two or three years, and they have made the most of it. to make the "factious Senate" bear all the respon fairs. Now the Senate is Locofoco too, and can't

not of course prevent the consummation of any schemes they may project. The Whigs in each branch should make it a point to interpose no obstacles in the way of Legislation-let the Locus carry out their designs without interruption-if their measures tend to the public benefit they will have the credit, and if they but serve to increase State and public difficulties and embarrass ment, let them answer for it to the people-let them bear the sole responsibility.

Now they are going to work again this winter with the Banks, and as they say; mean also to repeal the Relief Bill, and draw its notes out o irculation. If they can do so legally, they will. deserve the public applause. But what is necessary to be done, we believe will not even be attempted. There will be no attempt at Retrenchment of public expenditures-there will be no attempt at a sale of the public works, and consequently no relief from excessive taxation But in whatever is done we trust the Wirigs will stand aloof The following is the article from the Reporter; the reasoning of which we fully agree with:

We have a word for the Whigs in the Legisla ture of this State, which will be as well said now, as at any other time. It is this, that they stand perfectly aloof and give full sway to the destructive propensities of the Locofocos. It has been the practice of the Whigs heretofore, especially in the Senate, in which we have had a majority until now, to hold in check the mud-cap, levellin politicians of the Locofoco party. At almost every session, some ruinous measure or other, which they would succeed in persuading the peaple to be the most salutary, has been originated in the House, pushed through that body, and sent to the Senate to be strangled to death: wherem the charges would be rung upon it from one end of the State to the other, that the Whigs arrested but for them, would have scattered broad cast,

All the odium of the iniquitous legislation of All the odium of the inquitous registation of the last five or six years, has, been east upon the whigs. It is but due to our friends to say, that in their course they had the good of the State session of Congress introduced a series of minent danger to the public credit and prosperity. But their motives were always misconceived, or including the state of the public credit and prosperity. misinterpreted. They seldom got any credit for their enlarged patriotic views of State policy, o their ceaseless resistance to the blighting and deadly schemes of the corrupt and deprayed pe tention has been drawn in some quarters toward litical gamblers who sought to sacrifice the Com

Quite a Romance.

Col. Carter, of the Lycoming Gazette, is, like our self, a bachelor, and takes frequent occasion to feli citate himself on his good fortune, and to expatiate glowingly on the happy freedom of single blessedness. But as we learn from his last paper, an incident occurred with him last week, which has wrough 'a change in the spirit of his dream," if we do not entation in Congress, and that the proceeds of mistake. The Colonel, although a backelor, received a curtain lecture lately, filled with strong re National Treasury until the redemption of the monstrance and bitter reproaches, which seems to have made a deep impression on him.

In a recital of the romantic incident, which occu pies two columns of his paper, after a bold and dash ing exordium on the pleasures of a bachelor's life the Colonel says he retired to rest on Tuesday eve ning last, and after "Jaying down in the most digni fied manner, in one of the most luxurious rooms of "When the Government, the States, and the the US Hotel, he complacent'y surveyed the room People are all involved in one common distress, I with its various articles of trumpery and value of counterpane he could not help exulting in the idea of his single blessedness." And as sleep gradually veighed down his eye-lids, he could not in that half lreaming state, forbear murmuring-" Here lies bachelor, aged twenty-three, an honest man, a perfeet gentleman, an honor to the editorial corps and human nature, aid to the Governor, and friendly to John Tyler,

These words had scarcely been spoken, he says, before the door was opened in the most unceremo nious manner, and in walked a figure robed in white whom he thus describes:

Our evening visiter was evidently a young lady of great personal charms, and in the spring-time of life. We had never seen her before to the best of our rec-We had never seed her before to the best of our recollection. Her dress was a plain, figured white mus-lin, sut low in the neck, and she wore neither gloves, cape, collar, sush nor belt; and strange to say she was barefooted. Her hair was parted in front, with out the assistance of either combs or pins, and fell behind in luxuriant natural tresses. Her sweet blue cyes, well cuit nose, finely chiseled mouth, and a dimple in her cilin; gave her the look mote of an angel than a mortal. She took a seat on a trunk, incar the load of the bed, and as we firmly believe looked the head of the bed, and as we firmly believe, looked de-liberately and impudently in our face. Not a word was said for at least two minutes.

The silence was at length broken; and a short col loquy ensued, in which she informed the Colonel she was a good shirit; and then proceeded to talk to him over his past and present errors in the following solemn manner!

"Know then, rash and ignorant mortal, I am aware of the nature of your meditations, before I entered this room, and to dispel your ignorance is the cause of my visit. You were created for a lar more noble, more useful purpose, than to wander, through life selfish, solitary and aldne, plucking sweets from each flower that blooms by the road side; and at hast cut off, a dried up, withered, rootless, brauchless thing, unwept, thindnored and disaung. Four enjoyments are but few; and at best of a frivolous and unsubstantial nature. Positive comforts you have none wardrobe. Your shirts are sally, torn, and all of tem in great need of buttons. Your handkerchiefs are not hemmed, and your stockings not darned."

"Darn the stockings."

"Be quiet. There is not an article of dress, langing at the foot of your bed, but stands in need of repairs. There is no one that feels are interest in your welfare and happiness, such as woman only can "Know then, rash and ignorant mortal, I am a

your welfare and happiness, such as woman only can leel—there is no one to rejoice with you when you are glad—to weep with you when you are sad."

"That's a rhyme."

"Hush! You want a proper incentive to ambition; and even supposing you to have arrived: at the sumit of your earthly liopes and wishes, you have none to share your gains and glory with. And when you fall, wrapt in the mantle of selfishness, your greatness dies with you. Not a bud or blossom, branch or root, to speak of departed glory, pride and power!"

"Dreadful thought!"

"Look at the married min. He sales.

A Loco Foco Election!

It is said there was an Election held in New fork last week. The Loco papers are making a reat hoise about it but we don't see much conecrning it in While papers. Indeed if there was an Election held, we do not hear of the Whigs laking much part in it!

We learn that the majority for Bouck, Loco Foco candidate for Governor, is 20,000. The Legislature stands

.36. .92 Loco majority on joint ballot 70 !

Little Delaware Right! Little Delawate, gallant little State, maintajne er fidelity to the Whige firm and unwavering. After a very closely contested Election, the Whigs have elected their members of Congress, and have both branches of the Legislature. These little States have a great deal the largest souls,

Huzza for Florida!

The Whigs have triumphantly carried the Legslature of Florida, in the Election recently held.

Who cares for New York new ?. Carlisle Barracks.

In noticing the unfounded rumor which somehow or other has got widely circulated, that the Government had abandoned the Military Station here, the Harrisburg Reporter takes occasion to speak of our good borough in the following complimentary terms:

CARLISLE BAHRACKS....The report has been cir-Carlisle was to be broken up. We are happy to learn t at this is not the case, and our neighbors of this beautiful town, will still possess all the military, literary and hospitable attractions, for which they are so famed.

A National Military Convention, the memers of which are to appear in full uniform, assembles in Washington city, on the second Monlay of December.

All the Rail-road, Bank, and Canal Stock, pelonging to the State of Pennsylvania, will be sold at the Merchant's Exchange, in Philadelphia on the 23d inst.

THE TREATY between the U. States and Great Britain is officially published in the Washington papers of Friday, signed by the proper officers both Governments. Rotation in Shippensburg.

We learn that Mr. Johathan Peal, who was a-

out two months since removed from the Post

office at Shippensburg, to give place to Mr. P. S. Artz, was re-instated last week: This proceeding

forms the very best standard by which to measure the dignity of John Tyler. Thanksgiving.
The General Assembly of Rhode Island have assed a bill appointing Thursday, the 24th inst. to be observed as a day of thankeriving throughout that State. The Governor of New York has appointed Thursday; the 8th of December, for the

not yet fixed a day. Why cannot we have a Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania? What a heathenish practice this is of enjoying the bounties of the Creator, without the slightest tribute of thanks.

same purpose. The Governor of Maryland has

The Packet Lines on the Pennsylvania Canal stop running after the 15th inst.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. This highly important road, was last week completed to Cumberland-forming an unbroken line of one hundred and seventy eight miles; by means of which. Cumberland is brought within ten hours, and Wheeling within about thirty hours of the city of Bultimore. A destructive Fire broke out in Baltimore

on Saturday morning last, which entirely consumed the Baltimore Printing and Bleaching Works owned by Wm. McClellan. Loss estimated at 930.00C.

TIt is said Judge Parsons, Secretary of Comnonwealth, is to take Judge Barton's place on the bench of the Criminal Court in Philadelphia.

LTThe friends of Col. Johnson have called a mass meeting to be held in Harrisburg on the 8th of January next:

Counterfeit Detector.

The "Exchange and Trade Regi ter," and the Counterfeit Detector," published by Storm and Morgan, No. 51 South Third Street Philadelphia. the former weekly, at 88 per annum, and the latter semi-monthly, at \$1,50, or monthly, at \$1 per annum, are most valuable publications, and ought to be in the hands of every merchant, Mechanic and businesss man in the community."

TPersons wishing either or both of these papers, will be supplied on leaving their names at this office.

Our Defeat in Ohio. .The Cincinatti Times, a neutral paper, pub-

lishes a statement which proves that while Shannon's vote is about the same as in 1840, Corwin's vote is 19,174 less than it was at that time. No wonder that the Whigs were defeated, when so large a number absented themselves from the polls. The Times says the result was brought about not by a change of opinion on national politics, for the Loco vote is not increased over 1840. Deducting Hamilton county, where over one thousand foreigners were naturalized a few days before the election, nearly all of which are said to have voted for Shannon, and it will be found that he runs behind his vote of that year, In the seven counties of Ashtubula, Cuyahoga, Eric. Guernsey, Lake, Summit, and Muskingum, Corwin's vote this year falls exactly 3,519 short. of his vote of 1840, while in the same counties, Shannon's vote only varies 53 from that of 1840. If the whole Abolition vote be added to Corwin's, the two united will still fall over 13,000 short of the Whig vote of 1840. These facts show conclusively that the late triumph of the Locofocos in Ohio is a temporary one, and that by a united rally of the Whigs they can carry the State by the overwhelming majority which crowned their offorts at the last Presidential election. That they will realize the importance of uniting their. energies, and making such a rally in 1844, we. have not a doubt all a post of the first

Several burglars have recently been ; com, mitted in Harrisburg, charged with numerous, petty thefts, but he will seem all and he pet and and

Another attempt was made to rob the Washington County Bank, at Williamsport, Md., on Wednesday last. And the Comment of Comment

New Haussman. The Hon. Chas. G. Athere ton has been cleeted U. S. Senator from the State of New Hampshire work again the river american

The New York He ald says that the President