

E, BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Carlisle, Pa. Wednesday, February 8, 1843.

HENRY CLAY, Subject to the decision of a National Convention

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES. SPECIALLY "FOR THE PUBLIC EYE."

oun oneed.

- 1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation. 2. An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection American Industry. 3. Just restraints on the Executive nower, em-
- bracing a further restriction on the exercise of 4. A faithful administration of the public domain with an equitable distribution of the proceeds
- of sules of it among all the States. 5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against
- improper interference in elections. 6. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting then is the time for Whigs to rally with fresh the incumbent of the Presidential office to
- These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government .- HENRY CLAY.

DrAn extract from an able speech of Hon. J.R. first page; to which we invite particular attention

We are indebted to Mr. Gorgas of the Sen. ate for a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the State Temperance Convention. We shall endeavor to publish the address of the Convention in our next.

Snow Storm.

The good folks who thought from the mild and balmy atmosphere two, weeks ago that old Win- friendship for Henry Clay ! ter had ceased his iron reign, had all their fears on that score dissipated on Sunday last, by the visitation of a real old:fashioned snow storm. A wet heavy snow which commenced in the night continued falling through the day, and had in the evening reached a depth of cleven inches. A violent wind from the north-west then spring up, whisking the snowy fleece in all directions and drifting it in huge masses in every corner. The rail-road was of course rendered impassable.

After being two days without mails and exchange papers, we received quite a batch yesterday. They contain nothing of great importance, however. We are sorry that the late arrival of the usual letter of our Harrisburg Correspondents prevented its publication this week.

Apportionment Bill.

We learn from Harrisburg that the con sideration of the Apportionment bill now before the House, has been postponed for one week .-The friends of this bill must take care and not be caught napping. Let every Whig member be cautious how he abandons his seat and endangers the safety of this bill-the people expect those ontrusted with their interests to be vigilant

The semi annual interest on our State Debt due on the 1st of February, inst. was not paid.-This is the second failure.

THE STATE CONVENTION - REDUCED FARE! - WO are authorized to say that for the accommodation of delegates to the Clay State Convention, on the 22d, an extra train will be provided, to take delegates from any point on the rail road at an early hour in the morning, and return at eight or nine o'clock in the evening as may be determined. The fare for the trip from Carlisle to Harrisburg and back, will be one dollar, with a corresponding reduction for those from Shippensburg and other points on the road.

The Effect.

The passage of the law cancelling the Relief notes, had the effect of increasing their value immediately in Philadelphia. The discount on them fell at once from 10 to 8 per cent, and what was more remarkable all are reduced to within a half per cent. of the same standing; whereas the difference between the bost Relief and those of broken banks had ranged from 3 to 10 per

The Vestmental Spirits advertised by Stevenson & Dinkle, may be relied on for extracting grease and other stains from woollen goods. The concurrent testimony of many who have used it has given it an established character for efficacy.

Religious Literature.

The attention of the public is directed to the prospectus of the Select Library of Religious Literature, in our advertising columns. The design of the publishers is to circulate in a cheap style works of the highest character in religious literature. All of the works published in the Library will undergo the supervision of an association of clergymen of different denominations in Philadelphia, which affords an ample guarantee of their worth. The first work published will be D'Aubigne's History of the great Reformation in Germany and Switzerland. See the prospectus.

Washington Temperance Society. At the semi-annual election for officers of the held on Saturday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices;

President-Jacob Bretz. Vice Presidents-William Harkness, Jacob Mack, David Barbour, John Cormaney, Robert

Sceretaries -- William P. Miller, Isaac Todd. Treasurer-Jacob Rhcom.

Major Patton of the Columbia Spy, has associated with himself Mr. E. Maxson, in the control of that paper. We are glad to observe, too, that rum was at the bottom of the affair. The sentiment in his soul than there is music in that the paper, though there is no sign of its re. son was but 22 years of ago; and, in the bloom turning to orthodox principles, begins to wear and health of manhood, was despatched into eter something like the clean and "shining morning nity without a moment's warning-and that, too face! it did in ancient times. We wish it all pe- by the hand of a father!

cuniary prosperity. Petitions in large numbers have, been prosented to the Legislature, asking that a law may be passed to compel the Tide Water Canal Company to receive its own notes for tolls. One of two remonstrances have been presented against the same object.

WEERLY NORTH AMERICAN. The publishers of the Philadelphia North American, have materially enlarged and improved their weekly, which is stories of the triumphs of Fanny Ellsler in this now the best weekly issued from any office in country, says that Mr. Van Buren "popped the that city. It is a handsome paper, and a good

We publish below the list of delegates appoint ed to represent Cumberland County in this Convention. We trust that every one of the gentlemen named will feel his appointment resting upon him as an obligation of duty, and not fail (through any other cause than sickness) to be present and take part in the proceedings of the Convention-And as the call of the Convention is general to the friends of HENRY CLAY, we trust if there are my true Whigs and friends of that distinguished nan in the county, whose names have been mitted in making up this list, that they also will onrol themselves as delegates and attend the Conention, where they will be heartily welcomed. Come one-come all! Come, as the leaves fall when forests are rended;

And the day, rife with pure recollections of him tho was "first in war; first in peace, and first in he hearts of his countrymen"-will be a proud and glorious one for the interests of the great Whig cause of Freedom in Pennsylvania, and of brilliant triumph for the People, who have determined that the eminent services of HENRY CLAY shall and must receive their reward!

There is every thing now to encourage the hopes and brighten the prospects of the Whig party. A liberal and conservative feeling is undoubtedly rapidly gaining strength throughout the country. The cant of political demagogues has fost its oin nipotent power to delude—the people can no longer be made the easy dupes of selfish and unprincipled party leaders-reason has resumed her sway -and men no longer led away by mere party names are discussing the great measures, the want of which they feel has brought blight and ruin upon the prosperity of the country. Now spirits around their great leader, and spread to the reeze his banner inscribed with their cherished orinciples of Protection to Home Industry and the restoration of a sound National Currency Fling out our banners, and thousands upon thousands, sick and disgusted with the reckless men Underwood, of Kentucky, will be found on the and infamous schemes which have kept them roaning in suffering and embarrassment, will fly to our standard and seek in the elevation of Henry Clay and the triumph of Democratic Whig measures, the restoration of happiness, peace and prosperity to our beloved country!

The following are the names of the delegates, who with many others not named, we hope will all be present to give old Mother Cumberland a strong voice in the loud acclaim of Pennsylvania's

CARLISLE-Gen. S. Alexander, Robert Wilson, Jno. J. Myers, Geo. W. Hitter, E. Beatty, Charles Ogilby, L. G. Brandebury, Abm. Phillips, Jas. H. Devor, Jas. A. Gallaher, C. M'Farlanc, Jas. Armstrong, Jno. Rhoads, Angustus A. Line, J. D. Gorgas, Dr. W. Irvin, Jacob Bretz, Jacob Fetter, Col. A. Noble, Jacob Rheem, John Officer, Robt. Irvin, Jr. Geo. W. Carl, Geo. W. Hilton, Thos. H.-Griswell, Jno. Gillon, Jno. B. Parker, Robt. Wightman, Gco. Wiesse, Jr. Robt. A. Noble Wm. Weakly, M. G. Ege, N. Hanteh, Ahm. Hendel, Jas. R. Smith, Jos. Weibley, Abel. Keeny.

NORTH MIDDLETON-Wm M. Henderson, Esq. Robert Clark, George Sponsler, Ulrich Strickler, John Miller, Jacob Whitman, Jacob Horner, Richard Parker, Benjamin Gibler, Henry Paul, Melchoir Breneman, Andrew Mc'Dowell, David Lamy, Saml. Bear, Jacob Erb, John Heagy, Michael Diller, Samuel Miller, Daniel Bitser, John Wilson, Thos. D. Urie.

SOUTH MIDDLETON -Peter McGlaughlin Samuel Given, Matthew Moore, Esq. William B. Mullen, Daniel Kauffman, John Kauffman, George O'Donnel, Richard Craighead, jr. George Craighead, jr. John W. Craighead, Alexander C. Gregg omas Paxton, James Mchaffey, John Bitner. SILVER SPRING-John M. Martin, William Miley, Thomas Anderson, George Kuhns, Jacob Weaver, George Rupp, Peter Cibler, Samuel Hus-ton, Jacob S. Haldeman, Henry Ewalt, John Hallabur, Christian Kauffman, Daniel Coble, David lann, Joseph Bucher, William M. Walk Strock, Thos. Loudon, Jacob Leidig, Jas. Lamb, George Reed, Jacob Grove, William Culbertson, William Morrett, John Eberly, John Mateer, Jo

nas Jones, Edward Porter, William Quigley; Jöhn WEST PENNSBOROUGH.—Col. John Wyn koop, Thomas Greason, James O'Brien, Oliver O'Brien, John Greason, Charles Ziegler, George Zinn, jr. Capt. George Miller, Victor Shannon, A exander Davidson, John Lyndsay, John Dunbar, Josiah Carothers, George M'Gechan, Capt. Lewis H. Williams, Sanuel M'Geehan, Sanuel Dilier. C. Williams, David Alter, Simon Alter, M. C.

Davis, David Bear, John Fishburn. EAST PENNSBOROUGH.-Christian Stay man, David Coble, Simon-Oyster, Thomas Warden, Henry Zearing, Esq. John Olewine, Thomas B. Bryson, John H. Zearing.

MECHANICSBURG-Lewis Zenring, Esq. William Houser, John Reigle, Samuel Meiley. MONROE.—George Brindle, Esq. L. Reigle, Enoch Young, Christopher Quigley.

NEW CUMBERLAND .- John Sourbeck, Phil Shreiner, Charles Oyster. ALLEN .- Daniel Shelly, J. B. Coover, Dr. L. Lamer, Dr. R. L. Catheart. NEWTON .- Christopher Au, Samuel L. Sent-

nan, Jacob Aul, J. Quigley, Jacob Hefflebower The list of delegates for Shippensburg, New rille and Dickinson will be published in our next

Canal Commissioners.

John B. Botler, Levi Reynolds and Wil-LIAM OVERFIELD. Esgrs. have been re-appointed by the Governor Canal Commissioners of the that hard times are felt with more rigor constant-Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the year commencing February 1, 1843.

Colds, which are very prevalent about these times, it is said, quickly vanish under the potent influence of Pease's Hoarhound Candy. Don't let them worry you long.

IJAn editor out west in speaking of the miserable policy pursued by newspaper publishers in giving their patrons so long credit, says it is a miform system of Bankruptcy without the sanc-

Indiana Whig Convention. The State Whig Convention of Indiana was ield at Indianapolis on the 17th inst., and was attended by full one thousand delegates and this without effort to get up a great meeting. Washington Temperance Society of this borough, In all the delegates was evinced the very best spirit, and from all parts of the State they brought his hobbles on; but the Sheriff soon disthe most cheering accounts of the union and enthusiasm of the people. Samuel Bigger, was again to his old quarters.

Covered his absence and brought him back the great mass of the Whig party in every sees thusiasm of the people. Samuel Bigger, was again to his old quarters.

Covered his absence and brought him back the great mass of the Whig party in every sees the form for the next President, will undoubtedly be its candidate in the struggle of 1844. The objection ground of slavery is one ernor, and John H. Bradler as Licutenant Gov.

A Wretched Father.

Mr. Owens, confined in the jail of Anne Arun dol county, (Md.) for the murder of his son, has made two attempts to commit suicide. It is said as they begin to pinfeather-there is no more

Mr. Clay is still in the South, and has a cepted the invitation to visit Mobile, Alabama: A stage was robbed on the 23d ult.. near Duncan's Island, Perry county, and a trunk cut from the boot, It belonged to a daughter of the lit stated that a Convention of secenting Lolate Judge Chapman, and it is said contained \$1000. Nothing has since been heard of the

thief or the money. D'A Paris paper, among other Munchausen question" to her, but she would not consent to share the Republican throne!

The True Course.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, in speaking of the May State Convention to be held on the 22d, gives ome excellent hints as to the policy proper to be ursued by Whigs, not only toward their oppoents but to dissenting friends in their own ranks The triumph of Mr. Clay's measures and principles, says the Inquirer, is regarded as essential to he prosperity of the country, and thus mechans.manufacturers.farmers and day-laborers warm owards him, because they regard him as not only ruly patriotic, but as advocating the policy best uited to promote the national weal. It is right and politic, nevertheless, for the friends of Mr. Clay to pursue a liberal and manly course towards all who dissent from them in political opinions. The best way to secure his election, and thus the riumph of our cause and principles, is to per undo those who differ with us now that we are ight, that we go for the good of the country, and hus to induce them to unite and co-operate with is. We should not only endeavor to persuade all who supported Gen. Harrison to rally round Mr.

Clay, but thousands of others. This policy should assemble at Harrisburg. It should be remempered that at the last Presidential contest, Pennylvania gave her vote to the Whig candidate.et us endeavor to bring about a similar result in 1844. The people were with us then, and they will be with us again, if we pursue a liberal policy, and identify our measures as much as possible with the real wants and wishes of the nation .-The frue friends of Mr. Clay will endeavor to win converts to the cause, to soften the asperities which now exist, and thus to allow an opportunity for the thousands who are opposed to Mr. Van that have been called without reference to indi-Buren and his Sub-Treasury schemes, to unite once more on a board and common platform, and dentally expressed their prefere go for the men and the principles best suited to lisped any other name than that of Mr. Clay estore confidence, to revive trade, to afford abundance of employment, and to infuse a spirit of happiness and contentment throughout the land.

The Relief Measure.

The joint select committee appointed in the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, to take into consideration the plan proposed by the Hon. Wm, Cost Johnson, for the Relief of the port that Mr. Clay must be abandoned because of States, is composed of the following gentlemen: the bearing of the Slavery question—that such is States, is composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland; Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee; Mr. Adams, of Mass—Mr. Casey, of Illinois: Mr. Cooper, of Penna. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky; Mr. Morris, of hio; "Mr. Howard, of Michigan; Mr. Cravene

The Naval Court Martial.

The General Court Martial for the trial of Con ander Mackenzie, did not organize on Wedneslay, all the members not being present. The organized. The charges against Mackenzie were then read; they are five in number and are as follows: --

pencer, Cromwell, and Small.
2d-Oppression in hanging them. 3d-Exceeding the limits of his authority in s

4th-Cruelty and un officer-like conduct in using aunting language to Spencer a few minutes be fore his execution.

5th—Oppression of the crew by punishing in ar

ithitrary and excessive manner Commander Mackenzie pleaded not guilty, and isked permission to have the assistance of John Duer and Gen. Griffin, Esqrs., as counsel, which quest was granted.

-The Judge Advocate next rend a paper, and xpressed his opinion respecting his position.le also remarked, that he had forseon a point in he outset which would cause some excitement.

cen in Congress one or two sessions.

O'TGov. Bonck of New York has taken an ex ellent hint from our Gov. Porter in making his ppointments. He has appointed his eldest son private Secretary, another son military Secretary. is Son-in-law Adjutant General-and a nephow lovernor's Messenger! These two Governors are very much afraid of imputations worse than infidelity, as laid down by St. Paul.

Indicial Investigation.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that charges aving been preferred against Judge Doran of the Court of General Sessions, that gentleman has or a thorough investigation of his conduct as a adge of that Court. The charges are preferred gainst him in detail, and an investigation will ost likely be entered into-

Our little cotemporary the "Penny Stranger," as we are sorry to learn "gone dead." Its last otes, like the swan's, were decidedly the best.

Times in Virginia.

The Alexandria Gazette says-" We regret to ate that our information from various, quarters n Virginia, is to the effect that a continual pressure and depression is going on-that pecuniary embarrassment weighs more and more heavilyly-and relief seems further off than ever. Suits ales, shoriffs, and suspensions are the order of

the day." A WINDFALL Two poor peasants in St. Thelo, near Londesc, in France, have just found and were not affected by it. The right to speak themselves heirs to a property of 5000,000 france. hemselves heirs to a property of 5000,000 francs. arking round an advertisement or paragraph in a newspaper, does not bring it within the letter

ites as defined by law. rought from Hagerstown to have his trial in Fred'k. county, made his escape by working with the handle of an old bucket through stitu the wall of the jail on Friday night last who uses the power granted by the Constitution and got out to McPherson's woods with in violation of its essential conditions, is guilty of

He is as cold and bloodless as a turtle, and looks s melancholy is a clam. His hopes die as soon cornstalk fiddle-his thoughts are wrapt up in a broud of self; he knows not the pleasure atten dant on the sexual amalgamation of so abode is fixed in the solitory wilds of celebacy, where all is cheerless, comfortless, and dreary. There he lives and there he dies, unhonored and unwept, and when he is finally carried away by the current of time, we can only say, there goes another parcel of rubbish into the gulf of eternity!

REVOLT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE-We see cofocos has been held in New Hampshire, and that this branch of "the Party" have nominated John A. White for Governor, and John Page, Lieut, Governor, James ular, Locoloco candidates,

The Presidency and Slavery. MR. CLAY CANNOT BE ABANDONED.

We invite the particular attention of those

ends of General Hagrison in 1840, but who are now adverse to Mr. Clay from various causes, to the following article from the N. Y. Tribune. Its able, culm, and reasonable but earnest appeal in favor of a harmonious and fraternal feeling between Northern and Southern opponents of Locofocoism, cannot but produce conviction in the mind of every man sincerely desirous of securing the success of Anti-Locofoco principles. At a time when liberal principles are rapidly gaining ground, and the tenacious adherence of Southern oliticians to their "peculiar institutions" is becoming every day more relaxed, it is right that Northern men should meet these advances in a true American spirit, and that sectional feeling should be compromised to the good of the country. If this broad and liberal course is pursued locofocoism will be puny and powerless to prevent the

triumph of our principles in 1844. We are not of those who believe it treason pe Clay, but thousands of others. This policy should be steadily kept in view by the Convention about any individual to any station. We regard no man to assemble at Harrisburg. It should be rememanated as more or less a Whig on account of his idividual. al preferences. But in regard to the Whig candichoice and support of Mr. Clay by the Whigs that it does seem to us at once, idlo and unwise in any Whig to speak of any other man. Of all the journals throughout the Union which call themselves Whig, or permit themselves to be so called we believe full ninety-nine in a hundred are advo cates of Mr. Clay. Does any man doubt that these speak generally the local centiments of the Whigs? Then, of all-the conventions or Public Meetings vidual claims to express the Whig preference, or which, being called for other purposes, have acci-General Harrison by death and Mr. Webster b voluntary position being out of the question, who hope can there be of concentrating the Whig strengh, calling out the Whig onthusiasm on any

other than Mr. Clay 7
These questions, this article, which would otherwise seem superfluous, have been prompted by two or three letters recently received from Massa chusetts, sustaining the demonstrations recently the deep-scated and extending hostility to Slavery in the Free States that several of them, which would vote for John M'Lean or some other unex ceptionable citizen of a Free State, would by the obstinate refusal of perhaps a tenth part of their otherwise whig voters to support a slave-holder be suffered to go against us, and thus give the election to Calligun or Van Buren. Let us weigh

his suggestion!

And first, as the abandonment of Mr. Clay i anded as a stroke of party policy, we must onsider whether the matter has or has not two sides. - Would not his desertion on such ground Court met on Thursday morning, and all the unavoidably tend to transform our National into embers present were sworn and the Court was a Sectional party? Would it not at once divest us of any sympathy or support from the Slave. holding States? Could the Southern Whigs sup port our alternative candidate with any self re ect? Could we decently ask them to do it? 1st-Marder on the high seas, in hanging In the color which certain vital questions of National policy have been made to wear, in the inveterate local prejudices which they have been oreed to encouter, they find discouragement and batacles enough. Yet they persevere ardently and generously, because they realize that the best good of the country is involved in the triumph of Whig principles in the Administration and poliy of the Government. They gave a noble vote to Gen, Harrison; they are preparing, in spite of all superficial scennings, to give an equally ardent and efficient support to Mr. Clay. They have palpably become far more National and less Sec-tional than formerly, within the last three years. But if the Whigs of the North recede as they advance—if we become Sectional as they become National—above all, if we establish a test which virtually excludes their eminent and favorite Statesman from all hope or chance of reaching the highest station in the gift of the American People—do we not virtually and voluntarily shiv per David Fullerton, Esq. of Franklin county, et the bond of our union and cast them off forever? ied on the 1st instant. He was for many years | For let none absurdly say that we pursue such a

course for this time only, and will afterwards re-"Next day the futal precedent will plead." The crisis will always be imminent, the resul of a pending struggle for the Presidency doubtful; and the difficulty will be fearfully augmented by the timidity which yields to it. As a measure of simple party policy, therefore, and looking at it in the light of policy alone, it would be better for the Whig party to lose the next President is depting with the proof their choice this. dential election with the man of their choice that to win it by a concession so perilous, so futal.

But the question raised by the effort agains Mr. Clay has profounder bearings than even this It involves the moral integrity of the Peopletheir discrimination between the proper use the abuse of a power-the fidelity of the North to the spirit and essence of the compact from which sprung the Federal Constitution. All men resented a memorial to the Legislature calling must realize that the Southern States in conced-

ing to the Northern the power to choose a Presi dent for the whole Union, did not concede a pow er to proscribe and ostracize their own citizens simply on account of the domestic institutions which they neither stipulated nor intended to a bandon. If the idea had been broached in the Federal Convention of '87 that the Free States could force the Abolition of Slavery by rigidly systematically excluding Slave-holders from al places of honor or trust under the new Govern ent, would not the alarm have been sounded the North profuse of guarantees against such an abuse of accorded power, and the South rigorous in enacting them? What fair mind ever under stood that the power to act upon the institution of slavery for its overthrow was given by that ection of the Constitution which enables ar electoral majority (which the Free States steadily and decided. constitute) to choose a President of

the United States? Let no one pervert our position. We do not say that the citizens of the Free States have now no means, no power, no right, to act adversely upon slavery. They have means and powers which existed antecedently to that Constitution wrong is anterior (might we not say superior?)
The Postmaster General has decided that to all Government. But the franchises growing out of the Federal Constitution, deriving their very existence from that instrument, have no rightful existance beyond the object for which tics as defined by law.

Reese, the Hancock robber, who was they were instituted—they cannot be used to effect some purpose wholly aside from and adverse to the intention, and purpose of their creators without a breach of moral honesty-a flagrant violation of good faith. We can excuse the ough going Abolitionist, who declaring the Con stitution an iniquitous compact, refuses to vote under or exercise any franchise under it; but he

a deep moral wrong.
Mr. Clay, then, being the emphatic choice i tion made to him on the ground of slavery is one OLD BACHELORS.—Dow, Jr., in speaking of an which not only cannot properly weigh against old bachelor, whose heart is never warmed by af him, but which renders it the more imperative fection, truly says he is a miserable nobody in the world.

He is as cold and bloodless as a turbe, and looks.

Whigs of the South and treason to the Constitu-

Of course, no one will understand us as implying that there is or could be any Whig candidate for next President stronger than Mr. Clay, or that he cannot be elected. We believe just the contrary. He may be descated; any other Whig candidate must be. That he will pall in '44, 100,000

Legislative Districts.

It is stated, says the Harrisburg Reporter, that the number of taxables returned to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, will amount to about 400,000 -- consequently the ratio-neces change in the formation of these districts for the next seven years. The committees on the sub Clark, Abner Greenleaf and Israel Hunt, ject have not yet reported in either House, as all by the constitution.

The State Convention. In speaking of the proposed Clay Conven o be held in Harrisburg on the 22d inst., the

National Forum discourses thus eloquently "Let but the trumpet blast be heard in Pen ylvania that heralds HENRY CLAY as the champion of our cause: let but an expression of the opinion of the State, in convention, go abroad, that the noble HARRY OF THE WEST is still the polar star by which we hope to steer our shattered bark into the haven of victory; let his banner be flung abroad on the authority of a State Convention and a new impulse will animate each breast.-Despondency will give place to hope—the wound nade by the hand of treachery be healed by the ssurance of future success, and we shall go on onquering and to conquer, through the might of a name never yet coupled with dishonor, indentified with the proudest records of our country, nd blessed by the love of a nation, which looks o him as the deliverer from the worse than E

gyptian bondage which now oppresses it !" O'The Philadelphia Inquirer says, we learn from Washington that the Johnson plan of relief to the indebted States is exciting much attention there. Members who last year turned from it date for the next Presidency there seems to exist so very general and hearty a concurrence in the On Saturday, Mr. Keim, of Pennsylvania, prented a petition from Berks county, signed by 1000 democrats, asking Congress to issue \$200, 000,000 in National Stock, in conformity with the plan of Mr. J. This may be noted as an important sign of the times.

> TIt is a curious Astronomical fact, that there no new moun-in the month of February, 1843, but there are two new moons in the month of March following. It was new moon on the 30th of January, and will again be on the 1st of March, and also on the 30th of Murch

Condition of Illinois.

Whoever wishes to see the hearties of lacofe coism'in their perfection, the unquestionable re sults of locofoco misrule, in a State where they have always had the power in their own hands, almost without any limit, let them read the following-from the Springfield (Illinois) correspondent made in a single journal of this city. These im- of the St. Louis Republican, who writes under date of January 11th, ultimo:

The Secretary of State appeared within the bar of the House, and read to that body a communication from the Governor, urging upon the Legislature the immediate necessity of action in regard to the finances of the State. He affirmed that, for the want of means, it was with the utmost difficulty that necessary supplies could be procured for the two branches of the Legislature, and when they were, it was at most exhorbitant prices. Wood, which he stated could be purchased for one dollar and seventy five cents cash, the State now had to pay three dollars and a half for; candles, which for money could be procured at thirty-seven cents-per pound, now cost the State one dollar, and other things in the same proportion; all arising from the fact that there nothing but auditor's warrants to pay, them with. He also stated that it was with the utmost difficulty that money enough could be procured to pay e nostage on letters addressed to the Executive be had in regard to the finance of the State at

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES .- We learn that the Rev. Justin Perkins and Bishop Mar Yohanan are soon to return to the country of the Nestorians, and are to be accompanied by Mr. Da-Picas Court, and the salary of the Judge increasvid Stoddard, of Northampton, Mass.

Coffee from sweet Potatoes is warmly recomnended. The potatoes are pared, sliced, roasted, ground and steeped, like the coffee-berry. It is said to be very palatable, has the flavor of cocoa, and requires little sugar.

The Rights of Women.

John Neal, the eccentric but talented New England lecturer and poet, has been holding forth lately most energetically upon that mooted ques-'rights of women." Mr. Neal goes strongly in favor of the "largest liberty" for the ladies. Mr. Greely, the able editor of the N. Y. Pribune, and an incorrigible bachelor, won't cotton" to the soft sex however, and pretty nearv demolishes Mr. Neal's argument in the follow ing humorous review of his lecture:

The truth is, this whole theory of "The Rights

of Woman," is too absurd to argue against: "To laugh were want of goodness and of grace; But to be grave exceeds all power of face;" Nothing can be clurer than that Woman in laiming and exercising the prerogative of man-ood, would be bound in justice to assume its duies, and (not "little") responsibilities also, They could not stop at participating in caucuse and acting on Reiterating Committees to nomi-nate Tickets, ((and precious little chance they would have of getting office if they refrained fro these,) presiding over and spouting at political meetings and Barbecues, acting on Vigilance s, electioneering and voting; but they must also stand their even chance to be drawn as Jurors, else how (according to Mr. Neal's premis-es) could they hope to have justice done them, after they had fixed the laws to their liking?— Now a Jury of half and half might be pleasant, specially if the case were a knotty one; but the inger of its diverging to other topics than the ce points involved in the pending case of "Tick, bury vs. Wingfield," respecting the delivery of a lot of stove-pipe, is to be considered. Then in regard to Military service—we are ready to admit that so long as peace lasted the "Pantalette Invincibles" or "Bustle Grenadiers" would even excel in martial appearance, conduct and cipline any of our masculine corps, and would excite far greater admiration and patriotic enthuchain among the deeply interested spectators of their evolutions; but, let the tocsin of war be nounded—let the levy en masse be summoned to repel an invading army, and we apprehend the imazonian division of our force would not be ound effective. We are not doubting their cour age or energy—we do not say they would shrink from the perils of the battle or bivounc; we only

rough a January snow storm; scrambling ove picket fences or through bush and brier: wadin ivers, brooks and swamps by the half-day tohowever pleasant in themselves and cor enial to the feminine character, would yet be very inconvenient, to use a milk term, in any of he female habiliments prescribed in the "Ladic Books" of our time. John Adams said, "a drunkard is the mos elfish being in the universe. He has no sense of nother, his brother, or sister, his friends or neigh-

naintain that marelling or mounting

duly, or sympathy of affection with his father or ors, his wife or children; no reverence for his God; no sense of futurity in this world or the other—all swallowed up in the mad selfish joy of have been held. the moment."

Hon. T. F. MARSHALL.-The western papers tell the following anecdote:

"An opponent of this gentleman, some few years since, exhibited his political character by informing the crowd, which he was addressing, that his father was a cooper, and had made many a barrel for them. Tom, in reply, indulged in the following strains: Fellow citizens, I have no doubt that Mr. P's this opponent's father was a former. A first rate cooper—a glorious cooper—a cooper, a first rate cooper—a glorious cooper—e perfect smasher of a cooper, and made you many a good barrel; but fellow-citizens, he mude one harrel (pointing to P.) in which he forgot to put good head!"

The Loco members of the Missouri Legislature have approved in caucus the Tennessee call for a National Convention sary to form a representative district will be near. at Baltimore on the 4th Monday of Nov ly 4000, and to form a Senatorial district will re- 1843, and appointed seven delegates quire 12,000 taxables. This will make a decided headed by Thos. H. Benton, to represent that State. - Resolutions were also adopted instructing said delegates to support jer for Congress, in opposition to the rege the counties have not made the returns required Martin Van Buren for President and Richard M. Johnson for Vice President. Judge Advocate of the Naval Court Martial. folly!

Dennsylvania Legislature.

In Senate, besides sundry unimportant matters Mr. Penniman's bill districting the State for nembers of Congress, was passed on second read. ing. The districts formed by this bill with the

ratios of each, are as follows: 1. Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Kingsessing, Blockley, and West Philadelphia of the county, and Cedar Ward of the city of Philadel hia—Population 63,000.
2. The City of Philadelphia, except Cedar and

Upper Delaware wards 75,950.
3. Northern Liberties and Kensi county, and Upper Delaware ward, of the city of Philadelphia—62,571. 4. Spring Garden, North and South Penn, Rox-

Moreland, of the county of Philadelp 5. Chester and Delaware -77,306. 6. Lancaster—84.203 Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill-81,043. 8. Borks-64.569.

borough, Germantown, Bristol, unincorporated N. Liberties, Oxford, Lower Dublin, Byherry and

9. Montgomery and Lehigh—73,028.
10. Bucks and Northampton—89,104.
11. Luzerne, Wyoming, Monroe, Pike and ayne—59,565. squehanna, Bradford, Tioga and Potter

13. Lycoming, Columbia, Clinton mberland -75,266. 14. Union, Misslin, Perry and Juniata Cumberland and Franklin-68,746. o

York and Adams—70,054.

Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset 284,-18. Fayette and Greene-55,721. 19. Washington and Beaver-60,847. 20. Westmoreland, Indiana and Cumbria-74,

21. Allegheny-81,235. 22. Arinstrong: Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, Centre and M'Kean-66,919. 23. Butler, Murcer and Venungo-73,151.

24. Crawford, Eric and Warren-72,346.

In the House, Mr. Elwell introduced a resolu tion instructing the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of making certain alterations in the bill just passed and sent to the Governor, requiring the State Treasurer to cancel \$100,000 of the Relief issues monthly. The alteration proposed is to the effect that only \$50,000 shall be cancelled per month. Nearly the whole day was spent in an unprofitable wrangling and discussion upon this resolution, without any decision. But as an evidence that some mysterious change had worked on the minds of members a

motion to lay on the table was passed by a nearly

party vote of yeas 43, nays 49! The original bill

passed almost unanimously.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1. A message was received from the Governor in Elwell's resolution of yesterday was again up for as to other judgment creditors. discussion, but was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Elwell submitted a joint resolution declaring that Congress had no right to dictate to the States the mode of electing their Representatives in Congress, and providing that the Legislature would go to work their own way, regardless of the single department, and entreated that some action might district recommendation of the law of Congress. This is rank nullification and as such ought to be treated.

In Senate, the bill abolishing the Philadelphi Court of general sessions, was finally passed. The Bankrupt Law in the Senate. powers of the Court are vested in the Common edit : \$2600 a year. The resolution of instruction to Congress to refund Gen. Jackson's fine, was under discussion up to the hour of adjournment

THURSDAY, Feb. 2. In Senate, Mr. Crabb reported a bill to re-char, ter the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philadel-22d to the 13th district, and sent to the House.

he State Treasurer to pay out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, interest large amounts, if desired, was taken up a few mo nents and then postponed. On motion of Mr McCully the State Treasurer was desired to inform the Senate, what a mount it would take to

&c., passed Committee of the Whole, and came up on second reading. In the House petitions were presented, among which were a large number asking that the Banks may be allowed to issue small notes redeemable in ties. A resolution was passed instructing the Indicary committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the Usury laws. Mr. Fredericks pension of the State appropriations to Common sion took place. Mr. Hahn moved to substitute House last week has lost some of its supporters. The debate continued until the adjournment of the House, upon a motion to postpone for the pres

The National Intelligencer says :- "We are pleased to learn that the Secretary of the Treasu- account be permitted to put it away from ry has disposed of the whole of the remaining their lips untasted." ortion of the loan authorized by the act of the 15th of April, 1842, at par. Messrs. John Ward & Co., of New York, are the purchasers."

(An examination into the affairs of the Farers' and Millers' Bank of Hagerstown, by a com nittee of the Maryland Legislature, has developed a very bad condition of its business. The com nittee declare it utterly insolvent, and recommen that it be proceeded against.

MR JOHNSON'S PLAN .- A large meeting has been held at Gettysburg in favor of Mr. Johnson's plan, and in various parts of the west, meetings for the same purpose

The locofocos having a majority in the Senate of Massachusetts have set themselves to repeal the law prohibiting the marriage between whites and blacks. They passed the repeal act on Tuesday. So much for the principles of Loco focoism in Massachusetts,

A man named Henry German, a resident of Chester County, (Pa.) died last week of the "glanders," He was bleeding a horse afflicted with the disease, when the poisonous virus entered his system through a small wound in his hand, He suffered very much.

Gen. Cass was nominated for the Presidency at a public meeting of his friends. idency at a public meeting of the friends, would fall upon the floor when the rougher edges held in Cincionati, on the 31st inst. The of the bar were filed; and that the sweeping of meeting it is said was not large.

Wm. H. Norris, Esq. of Baltimore, is fragments of time! and yet how often are they trouden upon like dust by thoughtlessness and

Low prices .-- Low wages --- Every thing down!

The N. Y Express says :-- We have nearly reached in these United States (not quite though) the hard money specie currency times we used to hear so much of, when Harrison on one side, and Van Buren on the other, were candidates for the Presidency. There is about as much specie in the country now as there is bank paper. Gold is as plenty as it ever will be in any country where gold or silver alone is to constitute the currency. We are nearly in the condition of the hard mo-ney countries or, if, not quite there, likely soon to be there. The laborer new is paid nearly as low as in France or Germany, and finds it almost as difficult to obtain work; and, as he fully approximates the hard money system, he will be quite as well off as the laborer in Lombardy, or Naples, or Turkey, where there is an exclusive :

hard money currency.
We, of the United States, not content with the sound specie and paper currency we had in 1828, when General Jackson was elected to the Presidency, have been trying now for some time to make about 60 or \$80,00,000 of specie represent all the property, all the labor, and all the energy and capacity of seventeen millions of people. Now, dividing these eighty millions of dollars among these seventeen millions, it gives us not five dollars each to represent all we have, for all we generally when we represent that the all we earn—but when we remember that the millionaires, such as John Jacob Astor, have a muitonaires, such as John Jacob Astor, have a good part of these eighty millions, it leaves the great masses of society nothing at all to represent all the industry or capacity they have.—This, when gold alone is money, and money is made scarce, and the millionaires monopolize even that scarcity, it is not at all to be wondered at that real testate is worth but little in money, the prefixes of Carry leave and labet heart for the state of the state of the second he produce of farms less, and labor least of all. Hence low prices, low wages, and every thing

We are thus reaping the harvest sown of a hard' money currency. The fruits of the "experiment" of 1830-'32-'34 are yet upon us. We are enjoying a few of the comforts and luxuries of a hard he people of France, where there profite Manie with a very restricted currency, and not quite so badly off as Naples, or Sicily, or Turkey, where there is no credit, but a pure hard money, hard money prices must continue. If gold is the only god that can effect the great interchanges betwee man and man, we must live as people do where that kind af a god is exclusively adored. It was once an idea that this country was well enough off, but this is obsclete, and now we are learning

Both of the Ohio and the Illinois Legislatures have passed "stay laws"-providing that all propcrty offered for sale under execution, shall sell for wo-thirds of its appraised value, and that value is o be regulated by what property is worth in "orlinury times." The laws excend to all sales nnler decrees of Chancery, Deeds of Trust, Mortgages, &c., and obliges the plaintiff to buy the propthe House, informing them that he had signed the erty in one year from the date of his execution, hill for the cancellation of the Relief notes. Mr. st two-thirds its appraised value, or lose his lien,

A RICKING PATIENT, -The Bunker Hill Auora states that, last Monday evening, in the town hall, Mr. Dode, the magnetizer and lecturer, willed his "subject" to bring him a hut, which lay upon the stage, when a person near by attempted to keep the hat away from him. At this the "subicct" took offence and gave the said person a kick in the stomach which took his breath away and caused him to faint!

The Baltimore Sun, a journal of charac-

ter and influence, inculcates sound doc-

trine as to the bill now thefore the Senate repealing the Bankrupt Law. "Let there." ays the intelligent editor, "be a free and full discussion of the subject. The merits of the law as it exists, and as it will be phia; also one to re-charter the Farmers Bank of when suitably amended, constitute legiti-Bucks county. The Apportionment bill of Mr. mate texts for parlamentary comment: but mate texts for parlamentary comment; but Ponniman passed by a a vote of 16 to 12, after the we opine that the members will think County of Clinton had been transferred from the with us, that the presence of the question before the Senate, offers not a legitimat opportunity for the defining of partisan positions, or for the delivery of electioneering on the public debt, when the sums do not exceed harangues, intended to influence Buncombe \$20, and to issue certificates of State stock for in regard to the next Presidency. The Sen ate is not a partisan national convention. and will, we trust, prove this negative in their debates, be the result what it may .iquidate all claims for interst, less than 15 or 20 | The law has then, a chance, there, of sallollars. The bill to abolish the Nicholson Court, vation as it is, with the probability of such amendments as would give it a character that must render it worthy of more general and extensive acceptance, than has yet been accorded to it; but should we be pocie. Mr. Deford reported a bill to extend the disappointed in this expectation, we shall harter of the Southwark Bank; also to extend look to the conservative principle of the the charter of the Bank of the Northern Liber | constitution, vested in the President, which can walk with the measure through the flames, and preserve it unburt amid the introduced a joint resolution providing for a sus. | conflagration of the political elements. If the legislative power will not amend its: Schools, &c.! The Apportionment bill of Mr. own acts, the necessity being evident, they Penniman was then taken up and a violent discus- must not be permitted to walk off with the merit on the one hand, of having relieved the original bill of Mr. Deford, but it was lost 44 the distressedly indebted to a great extent, only to conciliate the good will of another large portion of the people, by abolishing that which they ought rather to render perfect. If they will not purify the cup of their own mixing, lot them not on that

> There is truth and good poetry both in the following. We commend it to every one who don't

"take the papers:" O Yes! I take the Papers

BY G. B. WILLIS. O yes I take the papers—
The trifling cost is never missed,
Though I've stood for forty years,
Upon the printer's list.

Talk not of warriors—Faust released
Earth from the terror of her kings—
He twirled his stick, and darkness ceased,
And morning streamed along the East, And morning streamed along the On Freedom's burnished wings.

O Yes! I read the papers,
And sons and daughters tall and small—
For they have been through thick and thin
The pastime of us all. Twas nobly said that should a star.

He stilcken from the dome of Night,
A Printing press—if stationed there—
Would fill the vacuum to a hair,
And shed a broader light.

The man who takes no papers, Or taking, pays not when they're read, Would sell his corn to buy a "horn," And live on borrowed bread.

The printer opes the wide domains Of Science—scatters Education All o'er the land, like April rains; And yet his labor and his pains Are half his compensation!

THE ABUSE OF TIME.—A spirited writer says during a recent visit to the United States Mint, I observed in the gold room, that a sack was placed over the floor for us to tread upon f. and on inqui-ring its purpose, I was onswered, that it was to provent the visitor from carrying away with the dust of his feet the minutest particle of the pre-cious metal, which despite of the utmost care the buildings saved thousands of dollars in the year. How much more precious the minute much more precious the minute