Mr. Wright rose and said: Mr. Speaker, I obtained leave a few days since to address this House: perhaps it is not necessary to ask its indulgence again. I stated then and state now that I should not have participated in this debate had I not been called out by a reference on the part of the gentleman from Crawford (Mr. Lowry,) to a the gentleman from Crawford (Mr. Lowey, to a vote I gave on a bill, similar to the present one, last winter; and why this vote and my course on a former question of a like nature should be drawn into this discussion, I am unable to determine. had not expressed my view on this bill, and therefore I had no reason to expect that I would be drawn into any debate that might be had on it; and how my sentiments come to be known I am still less able to divine. What I may have said, and I did not anticipate to be called to an account on this floor for any expressions I may have given

The remarks I had occasion to make a few days ago were purely of a defensive character; and the manner in which these remarks have been treated require from me a response. I take nothing back of all I said on that occasion. I then gave vent to nothing but the honest convictions of my heart, and why should I retract them?—
They were honestly entertained, and may have which shrinks not from duty at any time or un-der any circumstances. And that a fearless ex-pression of opinions on my part, on a subject diectly connected with the bill under consideration should call down on my hend the wrath and ire of certain members, not a little astonishes me.between members? What is there that should break up the friendly and social relations between representatives? Why should certain members be prescribed and placed on the black list because they, in the discharge of their duties to their constituents, take a particular course on this bill?— Why should a hue and cry be raised in behalf of the Canal Commissioners, when we are about to pass a law which will displace them, when other bills, displacing equally worthy, equally honorable and equally deserving men, to say the very least, were passed and not a voice was raised in their behalf.

We have passed a bill abolishing the Nicholso court, thereby displacing Judge Authory and the three Commissioners of the Nicholson claim, but not a word was said in their behalf. And why not? Are they not equal in all that pertains to high minded men and deserving partizans, to the Canal Commissioners? Who doubts it? and yet no tears of sympathy were shed for them. No anathemas were sent forth when these were cut off.

And then too, we abolished the Criminal Court of Sessions of the city and county of Philadel. phia. Thereby stripping three more men, descreedly high in the party, of their honors and emoluments. But this too, was done without eliciting the sympathies of members. Why this difference in the treatment of these respective bills? Was it because these last officers had no patronago to bestow? Had no offices to rive? No ntracts to let out? It cannot be that such con-

siderations influenced members. - I regretted,deeply regretted the necessity which compelled me to vote for both of those bills. It pained me to the heart to think that I must be in strumental in turning out Judge Anthony; but the measure was called for. The people dem ed the repeal of the law creating the court over which he presided, and it was not for me to refuse obedience to such a high behest, no matter how

much my feelings revolted at it.
The case of the Judges of the Criminal Court was no less painful to me. I did dislike to see those men torn from their scats so unceremonious. ly: and if it had been possible to gratify my friendly feelings for those men, it would have been a source of pleasure to me to do so: but duty directed another way and I sacrificed my personal and private teclings on the alter of public

For the votes I gave on these different mea-nres I was not called to an account. My private-character and political consistency was not asspiled because of these votes

Now sir, why this feeling against me because I take the same course on this Canal Commission ers bill? Why this ruthless assault on me ?. this unhounded abuse? There must be some secret

I have always looked upon the gentleman from Clearfield, (Mr. Barrett) as a personal friend.— My relations with him have been of an agreeable character, our intercourses have been social and pleasant, and why he should drag my private character, my personal acts, into this controversy, and in a way too, as ill-natured as it was unbecom ing and undignified, has been not the least among my ostonishments.

ny estonishments.

It must be, continued Mr. Wright, an important influence which will thus suddenly break up old associations, which will sever the pleasent in tercourse which I have heretofore enjoyed with the gentleman from Clearfield. (Mr. Barrett explained that he had not attack

ed the private character of Mr. Wright; and that if what he (Mr. B.) had said was going to break up their friendly intercourse, the fault would be with the Hon. Speaker and himself.

Mr. Speaker, I will not answer that part of the gentleman's speech which refers to me personally and which expatiates on my political consistency With that, this House and the bill under consider ation have nothing to do. It is a question which concerns only the people of Luzerne and Wy oming and myself.
The foul slanders which been retailed here

need not my refutation. They are the fabricaion of enemica and originated in sources which I care not to mention. They have been carried to the gentleman from Clearfield who has been made unwittingly, the medium of slanders which e fahric of a vision. I will now take a brief notice of some parts of

'the gentleman's remarks, but I will notice them in a courteous and gentlemanly way.

Sir, I repeat the charge against the present Board of Canal Commissioners, which I made a few days ago, of having turned off subordinate officers because their views on the subject of the Presidency did not conform to that of the Commissioners, and of filling their places with such as would do the biddings of the Commissioners on that question. I repeat this because I know it

My own views on the subject of the Presidency I have never publicly divulged, not because I was afraid to express my preference, but because no fit occasion had occurred in which to do it.

I can tell gentlemen something on that subject. I am much mistaken if a very short time does not make some developements on the subject of the Presidency, which will open the people's cyes. The gentleman from Clearfield and his candidate is about to be sold. Aye, in less than a month, he and his candidate will be turned over, not except to the enemy but he will be turned over. actly to the enemy, but he will be turned over. Why sir, a Tyler press is to be started in Harris-burg in a few days; and it is to be edited by an State administration—and who, until quite recent-ly, was a flaming Johnson man To be sure it is to start out with Cass, but it is a Tyler press for all that, and will douse Cass at a signal to be given. who that understands the workings, and the sly manguverings of the managers of this farce, that cannot see through it? Who is to be Secretary of War under John Tyler? What does all the was animadverting upon the bill under consider. sylvania does not recommend this measure.

will be the new Cass press and other near and dear nor was it any thing less than a base effort to can relations in and about Harrisburg. This is to be trol the actions of an independent representative the consummation of the Cars i

me. It has no terrors for me. I will do my duty. standard.
I will pursue the even tenor of my way and take Mr. Spe chances for the abuse. Any other orders than for a continuance in office of the present Board of those given by my constituents I will not obey. If I see corruptions and mal-practices I will aid proven against them! And is the clamor which in stopping them; and if they are not seen I will is raised in their behalf by them to have any point my finger at them, so that they cannot pass weight with the unbiased members of this House mnoticed, regardless of denunciations here or I h

And I will pursue the same fearless course on the subject of the Presidency. I choose for myself, and as I am not ashamed of my opinion and preferances, on that question I take this op portunity to say that I am a Buchanan man. He is my choice, and I make this annunciation that my friend friend from Crawford, and the gentleman from Clearfield, may not make a mistake when they come to count noses.

(Mr. Lowry—I suppose the gentleman's second choice is Matty, the magician.) choice is Matty, the magician.)
No sir, he is not, said Mr. Wright. I don't go
for Mr. Van Buren as my second choice. I hold no secrets on public questions, and I give this information for the benefit of the gentleman from Crawford (Mr Lowry.) I do not want to be old They were honestly entertained, and may have been warmly expressed; but it was that warmth which springs from an honest independence and will not be. My candidate cannot be bargained away for an office. He and his friends understand themselves too well for that; but I am sorting the barnets to be the stand themselves too well for that; but I am sorting the large of the stand themselves too well for that; but I am sorting the large of the stand themselves too well for that; but I am sorting the large of the stand themselves too well for that; but I am sorting the large of the stand themselves too well for that; but I am sorting the stand themselves too well for the stand themselves the stand themselves too well for the stand themselves too well for the stand themselves too well for the stand themselves the stand themselves too well for the stand themselves the standard the ry to say that I am afraid an effort is now making to haul over a certain class of Democrats. Would James Madison Porter get an office from that graceless politician, John Tyler, unless there was a quid pro quo? The friends of certain cannew Cass press, I wish it was here now that its Heckman) is able to do, but I do say, there were editor could learn and know my views, of this some very suspicioes circumstances, and a good bargain and sale business, and other equally meritorious matters. It might abuse me. Nay, I tions along the North Branch canal. I do not would be glad if it did. I court abuse from such a quarter. It cannot injuriously affect my standing the Democratic party: Sir, I see which way the wind is blowing, and if the gentleman from Crawford will but look on for a little while and not strike his colors, he will learn something to

his advantage in this matter.

Why, sir, charges have been made against no in regard to the appointment of a certain Committee. It is alleged that I held it as a rod over members to draw them into a certain course and or contain other particular purposes. Now, sir, I have something to say in regard to this matter. I can divulge a secret connected with and about the appointment of this. Committee which will open people's eyes, which will show the under-handed manner resorted to to cover up corruptions n certain quarters; and because I would not end myself to this base business a rod has been held over my head. Nay, more, which has al-ready been furiously lashed about my ears in thundering tones and gesticulations, (pointing to the gentleman from Clearfield, Mr. Barret,) but I can tell gentlemen they mistake their man if they suppose that I can be driven into measures of this kind, and much less if they expect to force me into submission by abuse or I am not the material to be moulded thus, and I

nppose I got it, and what was intended by it?—
on could not guess, and I will tell you. This f investigation should be appointed to inquire into allegations of fraud against the present board of Canal Commissioners. That's the way 1 got it, and now as to its purport. It pointed me, in the hand-writing of an Executive offices, what members of this House should be placed on that Committee!! And why all this trouble about this Investigating Committee I- Why this effort, on the part of those nearly allied and deep in the confidence of the powers that be, to con-House? Could it be to whitewash the conduct of those who were to pass in review before it?-Was it intended by this to cover up corruption, which smells so strong in the nostrils of the people, that they cry with one voice for their removal? I will leave you Mr. Speaker, and those who hear me, to answer these interrogations for

But what did I say-what was my-conduct when I received this polite and modest little pa-What, says I, you pack my committees for me? You, make an automaton of me? No. no ---I am no dough-face. I am the presiding officer of this body; and as becomes that officer I will the same, as becomes an upright man and an independent officer.

hemselves.

And what has been the consequence of this reusal on my part to be direlect to my duty; to disregard the high behest of the power sitting on the throne? I have been marked; the magazine he throne? is placed under me to blow me sky high. The independent press, which is to be established here for the benefit of refractory members, is to let loose its bludgeons of war on me. But I am not killed yet, and I am not going to be. It will take a little more powder and ball than the magazine up stairs contains, to annihilate me. I wish it to be understood that, my course or this investigation business and the bill under consideration, is not prompted by unkind or improper feelings to the present incumbents in the Canal Board. I am influenced in my course in these matters by higher considerations, such as I pride myself ever to be governed by. I obey ti nasters I have in the duties pertaining to me as a representative of the people. My constituents are my masters, and I have their instructions n great abundance on the matter under consider I give to probe the sores which are afflicting unto death, this Commonwealth. I would consider was aiding and abetting in mal-versations, did I see them and not point them out. I have seen hat which satisfies me that corruptions do exist and mul-practices are carried on in the present administration of the affairs of the improve

of the threats or the abuse of those interested. I have said, and I repeat that I regretted, deep regretted to see laws passed turning out some

been held to an account, and for reasons known to those who are now raising the line and, cry because of my course on a bill which will affect Canal Commissioners of doubtful standing.

Temperance, but the question he is now discussing is one of practicubility as well as propriety, of officers, &c. &c.

We believe,—the off Pennsylvagia believe,—the

has been some ado, and which has been made the pretext for the most of the assaults which have

of War under John Tyler? What does all the turning out and putting in mean, which has been ation, this Mr. William Overfield, one of the Canal so long promised that the secret has got out? For what purpose is room to be made in Tyler's cabinet for J. M. Porter, professedly a Cass man now, but how long, even professedly so, when he gets a post under President. I beg his pardon, Captain Tyler 7. It is not because the democracy of Pennagivania desire it. No, the democracy of Pennagivania desire it. No, the democracy of Pennagivania desire it. pointed my finger at the worthy in whose behalf an attempt has been made to got up sympathy on And sir, why all this? why this Casa press here I beheld an officer high in authority in this gov. at the seat of government and this trouble to make ernment, leaving his official duties, to come into room for a Cass man in the National Cabinet?— this hall of representatives of the free people of Put this and that together and what does it show? Poinsylvania, to deter them from the performance Aye, what does it show? A Cass man is placed of their duty, by open and reprehensible acts; so in the Cabinet and he will of course soon see gross in their character as to be a violation of the cause to change his mind to mait his situation—common courtesies of life. My nature revolted ementin Penn- and as such deserved and received my unqualified

the consummation of the Cars inverment in Pennsylvania. And now my friend, the gentleman from Lrawford, (Mr. Lowry) and his candidate, it. to be thrown into the bargain to make it a good one. He too is to be sold and all for one consideration, which another is to pocket.

(Mr. Lowry I am not in the market.)

I know the gentleman is not int to market. I know the gentleman is not into the Scate with the single gentleman is not into the Scate with the single gentleman is not into authorise to form the single gentleman is not into authorise of Rome's patriotic gentleman is not into autho

CANAL COMMISSIONER'S BILL. | more effectually old because he confides too much | to the present case though less distinguished per-

in others.

It is contended that this Tyler pressis to be an independent press. That is established for the purpose of giving members instructions on certain subjects; and if these lessons are not learned they are to be thrashed into them. In other words, if Mr. William Overfield in my first speech on this content of them is and the effort which has been made to turn the notice which I had occasion to take of Mr. William Overfield in my first speech on this content is a content of them. wo don't obey the orders issued from a certain subject, cannot be construed into a breach of po-chamber, not an hundred miles off, we are to be liteness. If it is, the illustrious example to which lashed into the traces.

I have just alluded was; and I am willing that lashed into the traces.

I have just alluded was; and I am willing that
Now sir, this independent press does not alarm this act of mine should be measured by that

Mr. Speaker, some members here would vote pe not sir. I know it will not. If the pre sent Board of Commissioners depend upon this, house for a re-appointment, they will be sadly dis-appointed, and if they go before the people, their

ase will be yet more desperate. Sir, the vote and the speech too, which I gave and delivered on this same question in '41 has been alluded to. That I was right then, and that my constituents approved of my course then, is well established in the 1200 majority by which they returned me their representative to this house. That testimonial was grateful to my feelings. And now, as then, I will take my own arse. Since then I have seen cause to change my views on more measures than the one now b fore us. I was a novice then in legislative busi

ness, and young in politics too. I have becom more way-vise since. True Sir, it has been intimated here that I was elected last fall by a wonderful reduced majority. 2. An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to So I was, but there is reason for that too. not say that there was any interference in my let fall on the part of the State admini tration. But a good many strange rumors flew through my district of the operations gone into in Harrisburg to elect my opponent. I cannot point didates have been offered as victims for the sacrifice; but the numbers will not be very large. J. ences in my election, as to be able to intimate M. Porter, council hand over the democracy of the Keystone at his will or bidding. And as for the the district, as my friend from Northampton (Mr. implicate in these machinations, my opponent.— He would not resort to unbecoming efforts to elect himself I know him well and Chester Butler is as honorable a man as ever drew the breath of life

> The great length of Mr. Wright's remarks prevent our giving the remainder of his speech in his own language. \_We must therefore content ourselves with a tew additional extracts, After Columbia rail road, Mr. Wright says -

This is one of the transactions, I suppose, for which the Canal Commissioners claim favor. Sir, they have a good deal of this kind of merit to com-

There is one which has been referred to in this it. It is a small matter, but there is an old saying, that "rogues steal millions and rogues steal which will meet that part of the object

I allude to the ride which the Canal Commis sioners took from Wilksbarre to Northumberland one day last symmer, and in which I had the hon hink the parties concerned have discovered this. Well, about this Committee husiness, for I am not going to let that drop. I hold in my hand a paper containg a list of names written in the hand-writing of a Cabinet officer of our State was as white as the show on Mount Blanc. The Administration; and where, Mr. Speaker, do you very recollection of it inspires my imaginatic suppose I got it, and what was intended by it?—
with lofty and towering subjects.

This fine treat, for such in truth it was, I tho' on could not guess, and with the shortly after it title paper was presented to me shortly after it was at the expense of our agreeable hoat Captain, ad-been decided by this House that a Committee or some of the officers, and did not think any thing or some of the officers, and did not think any thing more of the matter until my return to Harrisburg at the meeting of the Legislature, when an int deal of search discovered the full charge of the whole spree entered on the check-roll of the Superintendent as day labor! Yes sir, Sugar, Lemons, Cogniac, Brandy and etceteras, charged on the check-roll of the Superintendent us day labor Attempts have been made to cover up this small transaction, but it cannot be explained away, nor can the enormity of the transaction be mitigated by the effort which has been made to impugn the character of the man upon whose testing rests. He who impugns John M'Reynolds docu not know the man. A more honest and upright Columbia (Mr. Snyder)-in which county Mr M'Reynolds resides, and who knows him well-

will bear me out in. Now Mr. Speaker these are a few pseadilloes in the management of the improvements of our State, and for the reformation of which the people have called long and loudly. But sir, the appoint my own committees, and exercise all called long and loudly. But sir, the wishes other functions vested in mo by the authority of the people on this matter are not to be hereded be cause the evil cannot be remedied without turning out of other the present worthies who administed n that department; and under whose adminis tration the C ss handbill transaction, the wise and honest passenger contract business, and the lemo sugar and cogniac charged as day labor took place Yes sir, because I will not aid and abet in these dark, mysterious, and culpable doings by covering them up and screening the offenders, I am charg ed with helping the Whigs to break down the State administration.

It is known that the principle of electing the Canal Commissioners is one that has been steadi y advocated by the Whig party. Mr. Wright thus speaks of the attempt to stop him in his course by the charge that he was supporting a Whig measure, and with this extract we are e only obliged to conclude:

Mr. Speaker, I take an expanded view of this question. It proposes reform—a great reform in an important branch of the State service. hosands can be saved by it; and whether it is a ration; I but follow their directions in what aid | Whig measure or not, it is a righteous one, and one which the prople call for. This great and once prospecous State is crushed to the earth by myself dereliet in duty; I would consider that I her pecuniary embarrassments and her people are was aiding and abetting in mal-versations, did I grouning under oppressive taxes; and yet this measure which proposes a relief to both is opposed. And why? because it throws men out of o fice-those who by their conduct have show themselves unworthy and unfit to hold office, and mont of this Commonwealth, and my duty is to aid in their suppression, and aid I will regardless has lost them the people's confidence. has lost them the people's confidence.

It has been stated here that 2700 dollars is paid nually by the Canal Commissioners for clerk hire. Now until the present administration came half dozen or more worthy judges and good officers. My heart bled for the Judges of the Criminal and Nicholson Courts, and the other officers which were sent adrift. My feelings were on the one side, but my duty on the opposite, and I of your State, who pay the latter. Yet for this I have not described to oney the latter. Yet for this I have not hose to obey the latter. Yet for this I have not cents a day and are glad to get it; yet 2700 dol been held to an account, and for reasons known to those who are now raising the line and ery beto those who are now raising the line and ery beto list the live long day for 50 cents, to pay twoburg in a few days; and it is to be edited by an officer of the State government; an officer of your State administration—and who, until quite recents marks of a day or two back, about which there going with the Whige,

SILK BUSINESS .- The experiment of manufacturing silk in the Auburn, N. Y., Prison, by the convicts, has proved quite successul. The results from the very outset were so encouraging that constant Hoguestown, and McGlaughlin's, at Kidde additions have been made to the machinery used, and the number of convicts employed in this mantifacture; and the opinion is cofidently expressed by the agent that the buisness may be so extended as ultimately to employ all the convict labour which can be assigned to it consistently with a proper conduct and management of the cause to change his mind to suit his situation— common courtesies of life. My nature revoked prison. The sewing silk is pronounced that is he will turn Tyler man; and then, he will this degrading exhibition, degrading alike to by the agent superior to the imported arwill be the new Cass press and other near and dear nor was it any thing less than a base effort to control the instrength and softness of texture, relations in and about Harrisburg. This is to be trol the actions of an independent of the revoked prison. The sewing silk is pronounced that the revoked prison. The sewing silk is pronounced that the revoked prison. The sewing silk is pronounced that the action of the imported armine the revoked prison. The sewing silk is pronounced that the degrading exhibition, degrading alike to by the agent superior to the imported armine the revoked prison. The sewing silk is pronounced that the degrading is a pronounced by the agent superior to the imported armine the revoked prison. The sewing silk is pronounced that the degrading exhibition, degrading alike to by the agent superior to the imported armine the revoked prison. The sewing silk is pronounced that the degrading exhibition, degrading alike to by the agent superior to the imported armine the revoked prison. The sewing silk is pronounced that the degrading exhibition is the degrading alike to be the sewing silk is pronounced that the degrading exhibition is the sewing silk is pronounced to the sewing silk is pronounced that the degrading exhibition is the sewing silk is pronounced to the sewing silk is and equal in smoothness and in color, and is preferred wherever both have been fair-

werald & expositor



E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Carlisle, Pa. Wednesday, February 22, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT HENRY CLAY, bject to the decision of a National Convention

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

OUR CREED.

A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation. American Industry.

Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto. A faithful administration of the public domain. with an equitable distribution of the proceeds

of sales of it among all the States. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of uffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.

. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a SINGLE TERM. These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.—Henny Clay.

Our obliging friend at Washington has our warm acknowledgements for his attention. The speaking of the new contract entered into by the loss of the paper containing the article alluded to Commissioners for carrying passengers on the by him, has prevented our complying with his request.

Destructive Fire.

On Wednesday afternoon last about one o'clock, he exceedingly neat building which was being erected for Mr. E. L. Walker, on the western end debate and which I will give a passing notice be. of Main street in this borough, was discovered to cause my name has been used in connection, with be on fire. Our various engine and hose compaof Main street in this borough, was discovered to nies were promptly on the ground, but the progress of the fire before its discovery, the violence f the wind which rapidly spread the flames, added to the difficulty of procuring water in that part of the town, made all efforts unavailing to save it, and the building was entirely consumed, The loss of Mr. Walker and the builder of the ouse, Mr. Turner, is estimated at about \$1200, which falls on them with great severity, ... We are glad to observe that public sympathy is engaged ing year by year, until the payment in 1868, ain an effort to repair in some degree the loss.

Secretary of the Commonwealth. Col. Charles McClure, of this borough, was on \$2,000,000, to make the first payment? Monday last appointed by the Governor Scoretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and out to mation was thrown out to me that our frolic was at the expense of the State. This led me to institute some inquiry into the matter, and after a good Col. McClure is certainly the best of those between whom the choice lay. We hope he may be found equal to the duties he is called upon to discharge, and in the present state of parties enjoy his distinguished place "during good behavior."

Clay State Convention. The Whig State Convention of the friends of Henry Clay meets in Harrisburg, to-day .-We shall be able to give some report of the proecedings in our next, which we hope will be of character as to strengthen the good Whig

The Legislature. fully ascertained from the letter of our correspon

dent, in to-day's paper. Concert.-A concert of Sacred Music was given in the Methodist Church of this place on Monday evening last, by a number of our musical amateurs. The treat was a rich one to the lovers of music. The proceeds are to be applied to the benefit of Messrs. Walker and Turner, the sufferers by the late fire.

Whig National Convention.

necting decided upon the necessity and propriety of whom escaped. of a National Whig Convention to nominate candidntes for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Another meeting will soon be held to determine upon the time and place, which will settle the beyond recovery. matter. It is thought they will recommend holding it in Baltimore on the first Wednesday of May, 1844. A very good time.

Congressional Retrenchment. no Mr. Arnold'schill providing for the reduc-tion of the pay of members of Congress to \$6 per day, besides the retrenchment of other expenses, passed the House of Representatives at eferred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

A moot Point.

We acknowledge the receipt from the Rev. E. C. Delavan, of Albany, N. Y. of the second number of "The Enquirer," devoted to free discus sion as to the kind of Wine to be used at the Lord's Supper, &c. of which he is the Editor. If any of our friends desire to examine the sub-

Sleighing.

The sleighing for the last eight or ten days in been excellent, and those who had plenty of money and leisure appeared to enjoy themselves amazingly The jingle of sleigh bells and the merry shouts of the revellers might be heard night and day, making the welkin ring with their gay music. Quigley's, a appear to be the favorite resorts to those who love the good things of the world.

. D'Our readors will not require an apology, w hope for the large space we have given to Mr Wright's speech; although we must confess we publish it as well for the benefit of our loco foco friends as Whigs, because we have a strong misgiving that our neighbour of the Volunteer after giving Mr. Lowry or Mr. Kerr's speeches on the same bill, will not have room for Mr. Wright's!

Rumors in Washington. The United States Gazette gives as rumors from Washington, "that Mr. Wise will go to Franceprobably true; Mr. Cushing to China-not probable : Mr. Williamson, of Huntingdon, now in Wash ington, to the Philadelphia Custom House more robably Mr. Irwin, of Pittsburgh.".

go The venerable Bishop Griswold, of the E ably disappointed by its non-occurrence. This please shall raise revenue to meet all, the demands on the treasury, and at the same time by a proper placopal Church, died suddenly in Boston on Methodomically last. The cause of his death was meritedeconscipt, subversive as it is of all true and springing in the cause of his death was related to the superior of the cause of his death was related to the superior of the cause of his death was related to the superior of the cause of his death was related to the superior of the cause of his death was related to the superior of the cause of his death was related to the superior of the cause of his death was related to the superior of the cause of his death was related to the superior of the cause of his death was related to the cause aupposed to be apoplexy.

The Canal Commissioner's Bill. MR. WRIGHT'S SPEECH.

One of the remarkable signs of the times within the last two weeks has been the passage of that ound democratic measure, a bill for the election of Canal Commissioners by the people. This casure has been always advocated by the Whigs. nd was once passed by a Legislature in which hey had the majority, but vetoed by our demoratic Governor. It has now again passed the louse of Representatives by means of Whig votes assisted by several honest loco focos. It will also, we presume, pass the Senate, but as it Upper Delaware wards-75,950. will undoubtedly receive the veto of the Governor. it may fail of becoming a law for the want of the constitutional majority of two thirds to defeat the Governor's negative. But of the necessity of taking the immense patronage of the public works

where to place the responsibility. Mr. Wright's speech, of which we publish a goodly portion to day, will be found rich in inter est. We are inclined to think the half has not been told, and yet a more beautiful exposure of the wire-working and management of the Governor and his clique, has not appeared for some time. We hope it will be carefully rend.

out of the hands of the Administration there can

be no question, and if this bill is defeated by the

Governor and his friends, the people will know

Weekly Forum.

We have received the first number of our friend WALTACE'S Weekly Forum. It is a small but indsomely printed sheet, containing choice selections from the Daily, comprising all the spirited political articles, news, literature, &c. It is published at one dollar a year, and will no doubt prove valuable auxiliary in the cause of "Harry of the West," and the people.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal says that a very friendly feeling is nanifested at Washington towards this old veteran, and a strong probability exists that he will soon be relieved from his sentence, which has been in operation since June 21st, 1840, and be estored to his former position.

A New Scheme.

The crisis in the affairs of our Commo drawing forth wisdom from various sources as known as a former Canal Commissioner, has a long article in the Harrisburg Reporter, developing a plan by which he proposes to pay the interest as well as the principal of the State Debt .-Mr. Clark's mode proposes an elegant superstruc are, but the misery is that the material canno e found to lay the foundation for it. He says that "should a fund of \$2,000,000 a year be provided, to be increased annually at the rate of \$100,-000, it will extinguish the whole debt in 27 years, tion upon it until Tuesday. They forced out Mr. even If the State has to pay 6 per cent on all her | Speaker Wright again in self-defence, and in defence debts that may be overdue. Thus, then, by this of the position he assumed on a former occasion, and plan, the State must in the first place raise, 82, | right manfully he acquitted himself, I assure you. 000,000 a year in addition to the ordinary expenses of the government, which must go on increasmounts to \$4,500,000! It is very easy to figure out such a scheme, but the difficulty is to raise the money. How in the first place, are we to raise

Awful Calamity!

GREAT LAND SLIDE AT TROY, NEW YORK -FORTY LIVES LOST -- SEVERAL BUILD-INGS DESTROYED.

The Albany papers give accounts of a fearful alamity at Troy, N. Y., occasioned by a land lide, which occurred on Friday last, scarcely inferior in extent, and it is feared, even more des ructive of life, than that which occurred several

The slide occurred south of the former one, on the same hill-the avalanche crushing, and nearly burying several frame buildings, at the foot of the You will see by the proceedings of the House that

The accounts vary in particulars, but all concur n'representing the loss of life, and the scene of The doings of the Legislature may be very distress as terrible beyond description. The scene presents an awful and melancholy sight. Babes in their cradles, mothers with their

children in their arms, and stalwart men, who but two hours before breathed freely and in good realth, had been taken from the ruins, mutilated and mangled corpses. The buildings destroyed erected.

Eight or ten of the dwellings occupied by poor families, were crushed and buried beneath the mass of earth. In these, it is supposed; there were not The Whig members of Congress at a recent less than thirty or forty persons, only ten or twelve

Within an hour after the occurrence, nine

A man from the country, passing at the time with his team, leaped from his sleigh, and escap- bring in the bill was passed, to be made the first ed. The horses and load of wood were buried order of every day until disposed of. No bill of this eneath the carth.

A Great Reform.

House of Representatives by means of the Whigs aided by a few of the locos, and which provides Washington. Good. In the Senate the bill was for the election of Canal Commissioners by the people, must be regarded, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, as a measure of more than ordinary interest, and one which, if carried into full and complete effect, will have a salutary influence upon the affairs of the State. The Bill, as it passed the House, provides that a board of Commissioners shall be elected by the Legislature within tendays after the passage of the act, -both houses on recommendation that it be negatived. This ought, ject we shall be happy to give them the views of joint ballot to elect the President, and each house Mr. Delavan as expressed in his pamphlet. Mr. an assistant—and a new board to be elected by evinced by the Legislative reform bill. If both these Delavan is one of those who deserve the thanks | the people at the annual election next fall, and one of the country for zealous efforts in the cause of member annually thereafter. It provides also for Commonwealth nearly or quite one hundred thou Temperance, but the question he is now discus-

We believe,-the great majority of the people of Pennsylvania believe, that a large portion of the indebtedness of this Commonwealth is justly attributable to the profligacy and extravagance which have characterized the management of our public works. For years, these works have been made use of, not with a view solely for the public good and the financial prosperity of the Commonwealth, but as a means to reward political favorites and assist the political destinies of the State ad. ministration. Thus, millions have been squanas to be really alarming. By the new plan, it is to and you will publish them or not as you choose. be hoped that this iniquitous system will be avoidbe noped that this iniquitous system will be avoided, the resources of the State husbanded, and a commencement made in the great work of reforms calculated eventually to restore the character and revive the credit of the Commonwealth. The bill, however, has yet to receive the sanction of the system of duties is not regarded as a part of the set-lad required that Covernment.

for the great event, and were perhaps very agree Prosperity. Resolved, That a Tariff based upon such princi

Bennsylvania Tegislature.

HARRISBURG, February 18, 1845. The Legislature have at length passed one public bill this session, and only one which can be called

eally public, and that is the Congressional Appor onment Bill. The provisions of which, and the opulation of each district, are as follows: 1. Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Kingsessing, Blockley, and West Philadelphia of the county, and Cedar Ward of the city of Philadel-

phia—Population 63,000.

2. The City of Philadelphia, except Cedar and 3. Northern Liberties and Kensington, of the county, and Upper Delaware ward, of the city o Philadelphia—62,571. —4. Spring Garden, North and South Penn, Rox

borough, Germantown, Bristol, unincorporated N Liberties, Oxford, Lower Dublin, Byberry and Moreland, of the county of Philadelphia -56,316 5. Chester and Pelaware -77,306. 6. Lancaster-84,203

Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill-81,043, 8. Berks-64.569. Montgomery and Lehigh-73,028. 10. Bucks and Northampton 89,104.
11. Luzerne, Wyoming, Monroe, Pike and

Vayne-59,565.
12. Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga and Potter 72.833. 13. Lycoming, Columbia, Clinton and Northimberland—75,266.

14. Union, Mifflin, Perry and Juniata—64,055.

15. Cumberland and Franklin—68,746.

16. York and Adams—70,054.
17. Huntingdon, Bedford and Somersot—84 18. Fayette and Greene-55,721. 19. Washington and Beaver-60,847.
20. Westmoreland, Indiana and Cambria-74

22. Armstroug, Clarion, Jefferson, Clearfield, Centre and M'Kean—66,919. 23. Butler, Mercer and Venange—73,151.

24. Crawford, Eric and Warren-72,346. As it is generally believed that the bill will ! etoed, it would hardly be worth your while to publish it, but that your readers may be able to judge o the validity of the causes which will be alleged as the reasons for : gain arbitrarily defeating the action of the representatives of the people. Whatever these easons may be, the real one is that Huntingdor ounty is not included in a locofoco district, so that is nephew, General Wilson, can stand some chance of being forced into Congress. Give him a district then, and my word for it he will sign the bill-though it should not contain a population of more than s usually the case., James Clarke, Esq., well 40,000, while other Whig districts have 100,000. So much confidence have I in David R. Porter's patriotism. He would see every man in the State

made a pauper if his family could be aggrandized

by the general ruin. I think I told you in my last that the bill to legis late out of office the present corrupt Board of Canal Commissioners, and to provide for the manner o electing their successors, had passed second reading. It was again taken up on third reading on Monday but the Porter corruptionists continued to defeat ac-He revealed some very important secrets which I regret I have not room, in a single letter to detail, particularly his history of the premeditated sale of the Cass and Johnson party to Tyler, in consideration of a Cabinet appointment for his brother, James M. Porter, and his account of an attempt of one of the heads of department to induce him to pack a committee to investigate the conduct of the Canal Commissioners. You will find this speech reported at length in the Harrisburg papers in the fore part of this week, and you cannot do better than to copy some parts of it for the special edification of your

tax ridden readers. Mr. R umfort and Mr Heckman also made able replies to the abuse that had for a week been heatted upon their heads by the administration through its apologists in the House. The mmaculacy of the administration in general and of e commissioners in particular, was again strennously avowed by Lowry, Elwell, Barrett and others The bill was at last disposed of, the vote on its final passage being 62 year to 32 mays, very nearly two to large majority to being in a hill authorizing the issue of small notes. That committee reported a bill to day in accordance with its instructions, though the same committee, through its Chairman, Deford, mad

a long report against granting the prayer of sundry petitions which had been referred to it in favor o the same object. This however, is only to preserve a show of consistency, as the federal locofocos have always preached so lou lly against small notes. This report will go to the people as evidence that the loco were nearly all new, and had but recently been foco majority are opposed to them, and their votes in favor of them will be no evidence to the contrary! But no matter; if they will give the community small bills, always redeemable in specie, no one will stop to criticise their consistency very closely. The Judiciary Committee reported to-day, also

under instructions, a bill to reduce the pay of a l officers in the employment of the State, whether salaried or otherwise. I think I have already intimated bodies were dug from the ruins, five of which were that this would prove an attempt merely to deceive vithout life, one partially injured, and three not the public. It is very doubtful whether this bill will even be acted upon, notwithstanding it was ordered, when the resolution instructing the committee to kind can ever be acted upon which touches the pay of members. There are a great many of both parties who would vote to reduce their pay to two dollars The great reform bill which has passed the per day, or vote in favor of any other measure of reform. But I fear that the majority will act otherwise, at least in the House. A bill has already been under consideration for several days in the Senste, which will shorten the session to one hundred days limit the contingent expenses of the Legislature, and redress other abuses, and has passed a second reading. The Senate, therefore, ought perhaps to be ex cepted. Certainly it ought if this bill passes. But on the other hand, a committee of the Senate have reported the bill from the House relative to the reform in the Canal Commissioner's office, with a t may be, to be an offset against the show of reform bills should be passed into laws, they would save the tial reform But one can have no confidence that any thing will be effected until it has been positively

Our locofocos are beginning to come to their senses, at least in relation to the Tariff, or at least they have changed their course upon the subject, as you will discover by their having passed the follow ing resolutions by a very large majority. On second reading the first section was passed by a vote of 7: to 11, and the second by a vote of 45 to 40, although the friends of Mr. Clay voted against it, for what reason will be very obvious to you. The other sections were read a second time by very large votes, dered, and the State Debt has been increased year and the resolutions were finally passed by a vote of after year, until it has grown to such magnitude | 76 yeas to 11 nays. The resolutions are sunexed,

1. Resolved, By the Senate and House of Repre

Benate and to be submitted to the Governor.

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The End not yet:

Wednesday last the 15th, was one of the days fixed upon by Second Advent preachers 'down east,' for the destruction of our beautiful world.

A number of proselytes in the East kept watch

tional, but called for by every consideration of sound policy, and is absolutely necessary to make us inde-

ent as a nation in war and in ne pencent as a nation in war and in peace.

4. Resolved, That we regard the farming and insulationing interests not as antagonists, as some erroneously contend, but as one and the same, the farmer producing the raw material, and the manufacturer fitnishing him a home market both for that and the other productions of his farm.

5. Resolved, That the doctrine of "Free Trade" order to govern the next must be received.

in order to operate justly, must be receiprocal, and that the theories of British writers on this subject find their own refutation in the policy constantly pursued by that nation of imposing high duties for the protection of all her agrifultural and manufacturing interests.

the protection of all her agricultural and quantitaturing interests.

6. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be, forwarded by the Speaker of the House to one of our Separators and, one of our Representatives in Congress, with a request that they present the same to each of their respective Houses.

Letters from Washington informus. says the Pa. Inquirer, that the question of State Indebtedness is exciting much attention there, among the patriotic members of Congress, and that several of the ablest of them, without regard to party distinctions, have expressed the opinion that Congress would be called upon before long, to take up this topic, and discuss it gravely and in detail. The report of the Select Committee will soon be made. The session is so far advanced, however, that nothing definite or conclusive is likely to be accomplished by the present Congress.

Pugnacious Doctors.—Professor N. R. Smith, surgeon, and Professor R. W. Hall, obstetrician, of the Medical School at Baltimore, quarrelled in the college on Wednesday last: Blows were given and a sword cane drawn. They were parted by the students.

MINUTE GUNS .- Sixty-nine minute .guns were fired from the Monument at Baltimore, Md., on Wednesday, to mark the general grief at the death of the veteran Hull. The flags of the shipping and of public places; were at half-mast for thesame melancholy reason.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer suggest a tax of twenty-five cents a galton on all whiskey sold or distilled n Pennsylvania.

PEVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18, 1843. BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings at the drore vards on Monday, somewhat exceeded 500 head, 370 of which sold at 4 37 to \$6 per 100 lbs; 50 were taken to another market; and the remainder laid over. The transactions in Hogs are limited. and prices are without change: we quote 3 62at \$3 75

FLOUIT.—The sales of City Mills have been quite moderate at \$3.75 on time, with interest. Howard street sold towards the close of last week at \$3.50 from store, and most of the sales since have been at the same rate, but choice brands brings \$3.56\frac{1}{2}\$ The dealers are paying \$3.37\frac{1}{2}\$ per bbl., from ears and wagons.

wagons.

GRAIN.---Small lots are coming to hand by wagons, and the best Wheat is taken at 70 to 75 cents. Coro has sold from store at 43 cents for either white or yellow; but there is no export demand at present. We muste Oats 25 to 26 cents. WIHSKEY .-- Is very dull at 18 to 19 cents for

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18, 1843. FLOUR AND MEAL --- The market continues FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market continues dayl, with a very limited export demand. The current rate on the Delaware is \$3.75 per bbl for common shipping brands; a few sales have been made at \$3.84. In Market and Broad street, where the sales are principally for home consumption, fancy and extra brands range from 25, 37½ up to 62½ per bbl higher. Bye Flour continues at \$2.75 per bbl for Pa. Brands wine \$2.50 per bbl, and bht is \$11.50.
GRAIN—The recipts are very light of all kinds; some few sales of Penn'a Wheat have been made at from 76 to 80c, as in quality. Corn and Oats are steady at last quotations; recipts from the South. stendy at last quotations; recipts from the S sales of Penn'a Rychave been made as low as 470 per bushel.

WHISKEY...Receipts fair, principally in Broad street, we quote 17 a 18c per gallon as the current rate for hids and bbls.

PEASE'S CAUDY, This pleasant Medicine is formed by a combinaion of twenty different ingredients, all celebrated for the cure of Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonic Complaints; and by its combination, if one of these artiles should be used separately and afford no relief, in the EXTRACT OF HOARHOUND they are so amalgamated, that the benefit of the whole is ex-

erienced in one Compound. About three years and a half ago, this article was est brought before the public. It was heralded with no previous announcement of its merit or value; but was introduced by the proprietors to the community to stand by their decision, as regarded its beneficial nfluence. That decision has been attained in a manner altogether unexpected. The unsought acknowledgement of its worth has proceeded spontaneously from thousands, who have experienced its benefits throughout the country. And why is it so? Because the trial of its qualities in Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, Irritation of the Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrhs, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, difficult or profuse Expectoration, and all diseases leading to Consumption, has given it a value that no other slm=

lar medicine has ever reached. When the blood is in an unhealthy state, and the matitution naturally delicate, if a cold sets in and no immediate relief takes place, the chances are altogether against the patient attacked; it is when remlies are taken in time, that disease is checked and life saved. There is no disease but may not be suffered to go such a length that no medicine or physician in the world can save the person attacked.

This should be remembered by all; the safety of life is, to be prepared in time. At the symptoms of a Cold, Cough or Chilliness, THE CLARIFIED ESSENCE OF HOARHOUND CANDY, should be freely used according to directions; and in every case where it is so used in troper time, the Cough or Cold will be broken up or eradicated. We feel it our duty to impress this upon every one-all remedies must be taken in time.

Complaints of the lungs are the most dangerous and at the same time most prevalent of all diseases. Our climate is most peculiar; it changes suddenly from extreme warmth to extreme cold, from wet to dry, and it is from this change in the climate that liseases are apt to arise.

The following is one of a thousand certificates the proprietor could show, attesting the virtue of his

"I have experimentally tested the virtues of your Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy, and would recommend it to be universally used by all those whose lungs are exposed—no public speaker should be without it.

Rev. Mr. Lyon, Formerly Pastor of M. E. Church, York, Pa.

Remember, each package of the geneine Hoaround Candy is signed J. PEASE & Son. All letters, post paid, directed to J. Pease & Son 5 Division street, N Y, will be punctually attended

Merchants in the country wishing Pease's loarhound Candy can obtain it at the manu lowest terms, by sending an order to any one in the city with whom they have dealings.

(1) Merchants and storekeepers in this vicinity can be supplied by applying to Mesurs. Myers & Haverstick, who have a large and fresh supply direct from the Manufactures.

For sale by MYERS & HAVERSTICK, MYERS & HAVERSTICK,
Sole Agents for Carliale, and by
J. Dorshelmer, Mechanicaburg.
Daniel Shelly, Shiremanatown,
Abraham Getts, Kingston'
Joseph Crain, Hoguestown.
Samuel Wilson, ?
John Gish; Shippensburg,
J. P. Wilson, Greenville,