E. BEATTY: EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

Carlisle pa.

Wednesday, March 8, 1843. FOR PRESIDENT

# HENRY CLAY.

Subject to the decision of a National Conventi

# DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES.

#### SPECIALLY "FOR THE PUBLIC EYE." OUR CREED.

- 1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.
- 2. An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry. 3. Just restraints on the Executive power, em-
- bracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Vete. 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 the incumbent of the Presidential office to
- These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration the Government.—HENRY CLAY.

The letter of Professor Dunnin, on our first page; contains some interesting information relative to the government of Austria and other European governments.

By We would return our thanks in a lump for the kindness of members of the National and State Legislatures who have favored us with publie documents.

too late for this week. They are held under examination. We are indebted to the Editor of the Harris.

burg Telegraph for a copy of the minority report of the select committee recommending the imbeachment of Gov. Rorter. No Special Court.

held at was to have been holden by Judge Blythe who has since been appointed Collector of the Port at Philadelphia. Barn-burning. Four persons were committed to the jail is

#### ism, in having set fire to a house and barn, in Newton township, both of which were consum-

Apportionment Bill. Our readers, may confidently look, if we are not mistaken, for the passage of the Apportionment Bill published in to-duy's paper. The Gov. ernor has the Huntingdon district to suit himboasted independence, have been "whipped in," only sin is in being Whigs! but what difference of retribution will come to these reckless usur-

Harrisburg, published last week a most amusing Pittsburg. The lovers of fun will thank him for of publishing the able and useful speeches lately made by Mr. Wright and other "democratic" members of the Legislature, relative to the Canal very strongly, and as the aroma may not be agree. Commissioners, on to our shoulders! Come, meighbour, justice to your friends! That "Tippes" canoe case" is rich---very, and we laughed immoderately over it, but " Democracy" calls for "them speeches!"

# Clay Paper in Harrisburg.

The Intelligencer and Capitolian, published in Harrisburg, have been united and will hereafter be published jointly under the title of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer. The Intelligencer, says the Editor, will continue as heretofore, the unflinching and unwavering advocate of Democratic Whig principles, and will be especially devoquent and worthy representative of these principles. The union of the two papers has been effected with the view of concentrating the patronage of the Democratic Whig party upon one paper at the seat of government, in order to place it on a firm foundation, and make it more effective us the Central Organ of the party in Pennsylvania.

The importance of sustaining an efficient newspaper at the seat of government, devoted to the cause of Mr. Clay, must be evident to every friend of that Statesman, and we therefore cheerfully commend the Intelligencer to public patronage. Its terms are for a year, (twice a week during the session of the Legislature,) three dollars.

# New World Supplement.

We have received No. 2. of the New World sheet and is mublished at one dollar a year in questions? · advançe.

# The Excukrupt Law

This law stands repealed, the President having given his signature to the repeal bill. This is one of those measures upon which, according to the rule laid down by our best exponents of the Conetitution the Vete power could have been legitimately exercised. The trasons given by the framers of the Constitution for loserting the Veto

#### Congress. The Cabinet.

Congress closed its twenty-seventh term on Friday night last, the 3d inst. The appropriations for the suppost of government were all passed bebelow former years, thanks to a Whig Congress. The organization of the President's Cabinet will e from this time as follows:

Secretary of State-Caleb Cushing, of Mass. Secretary of the Treasury-John C. Spencer, N.Y. Secretary of the Navy-Abel P. Unshur, of Va. Post Master General-Charles Wickliffe, of Kv.

Mr. Cushing was nominated as Secretary of the Treasury, but having been three times rejected by the Senate, by large majorities, was withdrawn | Total amount of Pennsylvania Bank and Mr. Spencer nominated and confirmed. Mr. Wise was nominated as Minister to France, but rejected by the Senate. Mr. Everett was trans-Dauphin county, Pa. was nominated and confirmed as Collector at the Port of Philadelphia. He year, amount to was removed from the same station by Gen. Har-

There is a beautiful conglomeration in the above, of apostate Whigism, Locofocoism and Porterism, that must irresistibly attract the ad. miration of all parcies! From this time forth cial, trading mechanical, mining and agricultural l'orterism and Tylerism are to be considered as one and the same thing in this State, as per agreement of the high contracting partes. Don't dare to even "wag your tongues," ye hesitating locos, but give in gracefully!

A Treaty with Mexico. A Washington letter underdate of the 28th ult. states "that the President and Secretary of State, mmunicated to the Senate for ratification, and Affairs, with an order to print the copies."

#### Benefits of Advertising.

As a striking instance of the certain advantares resulting from advertising in newspapers, we family in this place lost, a short time since, a miniature Portrait encased in a locket. The loser without unnecessarily distressing herself at the it known and offering a suitable reward for the recovery of the article. The advertisement was The favors of our correspondent "B." were successful. Our carrier-boy had not returned to to the office more than four or five hours from the distribution of the town papers last Wednesday, when a bright-eved little girl who had found the ministure and ascertained by the advertisement with the lost article and the owner was soon in safe possession of it!

And this incident is but one of a thousand ex The Special Court ordered to be holden for hibiting the importance of advertising, with Chmberland county, on the 13th inst. will not be which the public do not become acquainted. No one, and faithfularly the merchant, the shopkeep. er, and the mechanic of every art, can advertise in a newspaper without realizing from it certain and speedy profits to an amount infinitely greater than the trifling expense it subjects him to. A this borough last week charged with incendiarverry erroneous opinion exists on this subject -Many business men suppose that the advertise. ments of a newspaper are never read. But we believe the fact to be entirely the reverse. The advertisements, we believe, are the most carefully read. It is to them the resident reader turns for the greatest amount of information of local interest, and it is to them the stranger turns as an index of the husiness character, the enterprise and prosperity of the town and county in which the flattering to that poor wight that the lucubrations of the Editor are generally deferred the Whigs but five members, although they had rusal, while the advertisements, of merchants' in the last Congress twelve-and virtually dis- goods, of mechanics' fabrics, and of real estate for diately upon taking up the paper. A very great does that make to the Democratic party? Well, error exists, too, with regard to the number of cowe must "grin and bear it," but if the people ples of a newspaper which are read by the public. are not lost to all sense of right and justice a day It is very far from the truth to suppose that the number of actual subscribers to a newspaper forms the whole number of readers of that paper. This is a very great mistake as might be easily demon Our neighbour of the Volunteer to keep up strated. It is quite within reasonable bounds to his spirits under the adverse state of things at say that the readers of a paper are in proportion to the paying subscribers as three to one! This account of a trial which had lately come off in is an important fact to advertisers, and should it, (as we do) but it is strikingly unjust to fill his the important advantages resulting from advertispaper with such a thing and shove all the burden ing their numerous goods and wares in the town suces notes to the amount of three dollars to one

# Times in the West.

all strictly true.

able we'll give no more of it. It is, neverthless,

n Quincy Adams county, Illinois, dated February 15, 1843.

Pobacco at \$5.00; Stacks of Oats at 75 cts; Stacks ted to the cause of HENRY CLAY-the clo- of Wheat at \$1.00. Multitudes have availed themselves of the Bankrupt law.'

# Decision against Stay Laws.

A decision was made by the Supreme Court of of Stay Laws, which cannot fail to receive the the property of an individual is liable. And the warm approbation of every friend of equal rights for laws. The Court decided that the States have no be imprisoned, but a bank having no physical authority, with reference to existing cont racts en tered into prior to such legislation, to provide for the exemption of property from sale under decrees on judgments until it shall have been first apparised under such a law, and unless it shall bring a sum bearing a prescribed proportion to the amount of such appraisement. The question arose upon a certificate of division in opinion be-Supplement, containing the parts of Dickens', arose upon a certificate of division in opinion be-Lover's and Lover's new and humorous novels tween the Judges of the Circuit Court of the U. which arrived by the last Steamer from England. S. for the District of Illinois, in the case of BronThese new works are issued in a Supplemental son and Kinzie, involving the constitutionality of would therefore not subscribe. Who then would These new works are issued in a Supplemental son and Kinzie, involving the constitutionality of New World as the parts arrive in this country, two Acts of Assembly of that State, the one pasinstead of being published in the newspaper as saed the 19th of February 1841; the other the 27th formerly, which is a decided advantage to all of the same month and year. The following is a \*readors. The Supplement makes a handsome copy of the answer of the Supreme Court to the principle of individual responsibility is therefore sheet and is mublished at one delias a best in

"First—The decree should direct the premises to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without regard to the law of the 19th February, 1641, which gives the right of redumption to the mortgager for twelve months, and to the judgment creditor for fifteen months.

"Second-The decree should direct the sale of the mortgaged premises without being first valued by three householders, and without requiring two thirds of the amount of the said valuation to he hid according to the law of Feb. 27, 1841."

Banks and Currency of this Sinte.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. On an examination of the statements made by ill the Banks of Pennsylvania, as reported to the fore the adjournment. They are much reduced Legislature by the Auditor General, it will be bund that the amount of Specie in their vaults on or about the 20th of October 1842—omitting fracions-was \$4,680,000; of which about \$3,272,-Philadelphia, and \$541,000 in Pittsburg.

Of the demand notes of the Banks, their circul lation amounts to On hand in the various Banks,

Notes then in circulation. circulation of paper money in this State-with ferred from England to China as Minister, and the addition of \$2,000,000 of Relief Notes, makconfirmed. Mr. Webster, it is supposed will be ing \$5,738,700 althogethor, for we know that the to the earth with Taxes and no means to pay them and expressed in different words. Sir Robert appointed to England. Hon, W. W. Irwin, of circulation of specie by individuals is very small. with-instead of farmers having their barns filled cana was nominated and confirmed as Charge | Now is this enough to do the business of the with grain for which there is no market—instead at Copenhagen, Denmark. Calvin Blythe, of community? Why the very taxes and dues to the of business being prostrated, and industry stary. \$2,859,000

If we add to this the County, Road 2,500,000 nd School taxes, estimated at

85,359,000 there will be little left to do the ordinary commerbusiness of the State; yet it is estimated that those various employments do produce an ex-

millions of dollars in a year. . We find the above condensation of the condition of the Banks and the amount of our State currency, in the last Chambersburg Whig. The people can see in it the cause of the " hard times " and the scarcity of money. Two years ago there of the United States, recently made a treaty with was an amount of money in circulation of forty. without difficulty or embarrassment—State and nillions of dollars—now the actual circulation of entitives of that power, which was this day the State is a little over FIVE millions! Could the times be any thing else but hard under such this evening referred to the Committee on Foreign a sudden contraction of the circulation? Would it not be well, says the Whig, if our sage Legisla tors would devise some means of mending bur condition, instead of spending their time and our money in silly vitunerations of Banks and nersonal abuse of each other? Party spirit may be some. may mention the following. A member of a times useful in a Republic, but it is most pernicious when it interferes with the best interests of the people, and when measures are to be adopted or defeated not because they are right or wrong, loss, more-wisely-sent-us-an-advertisement-making-but because they may not suit the party which goes for or against them. The people must cor.

#### Banks--- Individual Liability &c.

rect this growing evil.

We quote below an extract from a speech latey made in the House of Representatives, by Mr-Hinchman, of Philadelphia, on the subject of where it should be returned, appeared at our office Banks. One of the favorite notions of the loco focos now is to have a clause in every Bank charter which shall make the stockholders individually liable for the debts of the Banks. At first glance this would seem to be correct, and necessary to the safety of the banks and the publie, but we believe, that critical examination of the Mr. Van Buren's administration they averaged machinery and management of Banks and demolishes some of the bugaboos created by dem agogues:

Mr. Hinciman resumed: The banks are lia ble us individuals, and in the same manner, for all their liabilities, and to the whole extent of

their property. Why, Mr. Speaker, continued Mr. H. the very object of a charter is to place a bank on the sar footing as an individual, to enable it to sue and be sued, that the whole of its property shall, in fact, be subject to the payment of its debts, precisely as the property of an individual is liable. The the Philadelphia county members with all their newspaper is printed. It is a deal more true than bank is this—that we limit a bank, and say it shall not run in debt beyond a certain amount, to be governed and controlled by the amount of cap. ital actually in possession, but an indefinitional can nation of witnesses is concerned. Not one half of run in debt to an unlimited amount, subject to the witnesses have yet been examined and we can o control, and without regard to capital or propfranchises one hundred thousand freemen whose sale, command the attention of the reader immediately in possession. And this, in fact, is the real, and almost the only distinction between them.— Does the gentleman see it?

> A bank can contract debts only to double the a. mount of its capital actually paid in. If she ex-ceeds this, her charter is forfeited! She is, moreover bound to pay all her liabilities in gold or silver, on demand, or forfeit her charter. And no part of her original capital can be drawn out, in the shape of dividends or profits, without subjec-ing the directors to individual responsibility.— Are there any such restraints placed upon individuals? or may they not incur debts and liabilities without limit or restraint, and this too, with is an important fact to advertisers, and should serve as an additional inducement to them to seek the important advantages resulting from advertistic.
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> But the gentleman from Tioga, (Mr. 1988) newspapers. But we must close. It is probable of specie in its vaults, that its situation must be this article may be thought to "smell of the shop" critical. Does the gentleman suppose that if a bank issues notes, it gets nothing in return? a bank, with a capital of a \$100,000, issues to the amount of 8200,000, which is the utmost limit to which it may go, does he not perceive that it must, in that case have, in the shape of capital and securities \$300,000 to pay the \$200,000?— A gentleman of this borough has favored us
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> Banks must, therefore, generally be safe, so longas their debtors, or community-in which they are
> safe. Much has been said about the shinplasters and false promises to pay, issued by the February 15, 1843. banks, but can nothing be said about false "Our winter has been unusually severe, and promises of individuals to the banks. He, (Mr. money hard to obtain. Pork has rated from 81,25 to 81,50; Corn and Oats are worth 10 cents in dry goods; bacon hams rates at 5 cents; Wheat at 25 cents per bushel; Horses have been sold in the banks. And most of these losses both on the Missouri under execution at \$1 a head; Cows at one side and on the other, were occasioned chiefly, 25 cents; Sheep at 124 cents; a lot of 800 lbs of by that unnatural and ruinous warfare, which for the last ten years had been carried on by the

> party in power against the currency, the credit and business of the country, and which had incolved the whole in one common ruin. But the gentleman from Tioga seems to be of he opinion, that because a man is a stockholder, Thursday last, in relation to the Constitutionality crty of a bank is liable in the same manner a object of a charter is to put them on the same footing as an individual. The only difference and a just and impartial administration of the horotofore was, that an individual debtor could body and no soul could not be imprisoned. Now, wever that imprisonment for debt has been abolished, banks and individuals stand in this re knows, would be the case if the prinbe your stockholders in banks! I answer those only who would subscribe to the whole extent of their property, and in that case your individual responsibility would be worth nothing. This The capital of a bank, is known to the whole con munity, and those who receive its notes know what they have to rely upon. But in the case of individual responsibility, it is very difficult in ordinary cases to obtain any correct or estain knowledge on the subject.

> > RUM AND DANGER. - A man near Ban-

Reform by a Whig Congress. No Congress has received more unsparing abus

labors have just closed. And yet, no Congress has labored more ardudusly, hone evinced more patriotic desire to advance the public welfare, and never did men display a greater amount of true wisdom and forbearance, than the members o 000, is in the banks of the City and County of this Congress, under all the trying difficulties of working for the public good against the machinations of a traitor President, and the unwearie 85,484,100 and powerful opposition of the loco faco minority 1,645,400 assisting the Accidental to break down the party

which gave him place and power. Had the mea sures of this Congress escaped the curse of the Veto, and become laws as the people desired they We suppose the above balance to be the actual | should, we believe that at this moment instead of the people suffering under a scarcity of money and a worthless currency-instead of being ground pairing cry of "hard times" which rings, painfully on the ear from every quarter-instead of all this, we say, a far different and happier state of things would be felt and witnessed. A National institution, capable of affording a sound currency and administering to the People's wants, would be ommencing its existence and be ready to heal the wounds indicted by the destruction of the currency--a Tariff, giving protection to our Indus change to the amount of two or three hundred ry, would be dispensing its blessings-the energies of our people would spring up from their prostration—the lively hum of active business would be heard—the Taxes would be easily and cheerfully paid-the villainous thought of Repudiation would be hushed-the wheels of the individual credit would be restored—our people would feel the reviving impulses of restored prosperity, and our free young Nation would be moving rapidly forward on the highway of greatness and power! As we believe in the truth of Whig principles, and the efficiency of Whig measures produce this state of prosperity, so do we beieve that John Tyler, by Vetoing those measures succountable to the people for the ruin and distress they are suffering, instead of the Whig Congress who vainly labored to repair the injury done

the country by the reckless administration of Martin Van Buren. + But we referred to the subject of Congress, o notice the fact that in what the Whig Congress was able to do when free from the interference of performed their duty to the country, and justly deserve the plaudit, "well done good and faithful servants!" In a speech in the House of Representatives, a few days since, Mr. Bannand, an able member from New York, made the following statement :

inclusive of the appropriations made by this bill, the appropriations for this year, would not exceed EIGHTEEN, and might not be more than SEVENTEEN theory will prove it unsound reform. The ex- THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS tract we give sets forth in a very clear light the PER ANNUM. They were now under a Whig administration, less than one half what they were under Mr. Van Buren.

Let not our readers suppose, however, that John ment of expenditures under the present administration. The appropriations of money are entirely under the control of Congress, and to the vigithe expenses of the National Government.

# The Somers Case.

the witnesses have yet been examined, and we can expect no termination of the trial before the end of four weeks at the soonest. 🗼 🥕

# Impeachment of the Governor!

The Harrisburg Intelligencer of the 3d inst. says, "it will be seen by reference to legislative proceedings of yesterday, in the House that the committee appointed under the petitions calling for an impeachment of the Governor of this Commonwealth, have made report on the same. That the prayer of the petitioners and makes an effort such a step would be an act of great injustice to istrate of this Commonwealth.

The minority report is much longer, and infinite ly more able and labored. The minority evidently bestowed much more attention to the subject than did the majority of the committee; the latter, it is palpable, attempted to pass the matter off as a

light one. The minority report takes a minute review of mittee of last winter, which instituted enquiry not conducted himself as an executive should.the United States (Judge M'Lean dissenting) on Now that that is not the fact. The whole proposed will meet the represent which his salemp and and will meet the reproach which his solemn and indirect admission of wrong, will call down on his head. The minority report we will lay before our

called to the subject by the Investigating Commites Report of last year, has matured itself so decissively as to the character of the transactions alluded to in that roport, that a judicial investigation is now imperatvely necessary. We hope to see every member of the House, who has any regard for his own estimation, or for the character of the Commonwealth, to assist in having David R. Porter arraigned at the bar of the Senate for the high crimes and misdemeanors alleged against him, and which we, in common with a majority of the people of both parties, believe to be TRUE!

A RESPITE. - Patrick and Bernard Flanagan, the two brothers under sentence of death in Cambria county, for murder in the first degree, and who were to have been executed this day, were respited by the Governor until Friday, the 21st of April. The reasons that have induced this intervention of the Executive, are the allegedgor, Me., a few days since, procured a discovery of new testimony, which may pint of rum in exchange for several yards give a different aspect to the question of

New Difficulty with England. THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

We had not space in our last to give the par culars of the new feature which has been in. oduced in the "right of search" question, by ine English ministry. We shall take occasion ow to give a brief history of what has passed up to this time Hetween the two governments, which will enable our readers to have an under-

standing of the matter." In his last annua! message to Congress, President Tyler took occasion to advert to the correspondonce between the English Minister for Foreign affairs, Lord Aberdeen, and the American Minister, concerning the right of search, in which the President asserted that the right of visitation claimed by the British government over vessels bearing the American flag, was in reality the right of search presented only in a new form, Peel has taken the earliest opportunity to except to this version of Lord Aberdeen's meaning, and in a speech delivered in the House of Commons Commonwealth estimated to be paid during the ing for want of employment-instead of the deg. on the first night of the session, defends his friend from the charge of President Tyler, and at the same time undertakes to point out the marks of distinction between the right of search and that of visitation merely. That our readers may the better comprehend the argument of that celebrated British statesman, we make the fol-

lowing extracts from his speech. "The sincere and honest desire I have always entertained for the maintenance of a good under standing between this country and the U. State and the spirit in which I have always spoken o America, makes it a doubly painful duty to me to have to refer to that message, which, I am so ry to say, does not give a correct account of th egotiations relative to the right of visit. Per haps I may do right to confirm what the honorable gentleman has said, that there is nothing more distinct than the right of visit is from the right of search. Search is a belligerant right, and not to be exercised in time of peace, except when it has been concluded by treaty. The right of search extends not only to the vessel, but to the cargo also. The right of visit is quite distinct from this, though the two are often confound-"With respect to the treaty which we have en-

tered into with the United States, in signing that treaty, we consider that we have abando right of visitation. We did not understand from the United States that they entered into that treaty with any engagement from us to abandon the right of visitation, which is not necessarily connected with the question of the slave trade. We thought that it was a step in advance whe the U. States professed a readiness to detach a naval force to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. We did not accept the detachment of that naval force as an eulvalent for any right which we claimed; ye still we thought that for a great country like the the President they have honestly and faithfully United States to take that step with us on the nerformed their duty to the country and insilv de. coast of Africa, although the power of visitation is limited under the treaty though we claim no right to visit slavers bona fide American, and the right is to be exercised by vessels of the United States—we thought it, I say step in advance towards the ultimate suppres on of the slave trade to accede to the proposition of the United States. But in acceding to the He stated that exclusive of the public debt, and we have not abandoned our claims in the slightest degree, nor did it ever make any part of intention during the controversy, to abandon the ight to which we lay claim in the despatch; ave mentioned.

This speech of Sir Robert Peel and other proecdings of the British Parliament in relation to the late Treaty, which were received by the steamer Acadia, produced a powerful sensation in Washington. On the 23d February, when Tyler is entitled to any credit for this retrench- the bill for Naval appropriations was up in the Senate, Mr. Archer, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, referred to this subject and laid before that body a despatch from Mr. lance of the Whig majority in that body is to be Everett, American Minister at London. Mr. attributed entirely, this creditable reduction in Everett states that so far from his having abandoned the assertion of our refusal to concede to England the right of search, as alleged by Sir. Robert Peel, he had only closed the correspond-It is very certain, says the N. Y. Express, that ence from a full belief that all negotiation on that the case of Mackenzie will not fail to be duly in- point had been ended by the treaty. This sub-Mr. Benton, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Henderson, opposed the construction of Sir Robert Peel.-Mr. Archer, and Mr. Evans, thought the discuss ion premature. Mr. King did not like the construction of the treaty by the British Premier .-Mr. Calhoun thought the right of visitation virtually abrogated by the treaty.

Mr. Benton then moved to strike out the appropriation for a squadron on the Coast of Africa. This ultra proceeding was voted down by year 4, nays 36, and the appropriation retain ed. On Monday of last week, the President of the majority, of course refuses to comply with sent a Message to Congress in compliance with a requisition of the House, in regard to the late to show that it is not only not called for, but that Treaty with Greut Britain. With regard to the "Right of Visitation," the message of the the faithful, exalted and truly worthy chief mag, President is distinct that he regarded the Treaty as removing all protext on behalf of Great Britain, "to visit and detain our ships." The message concludes as follows:

" I regarded the eighth article as removing all possible pretext, on the ground of mere necessity, to visit and detain our ships upon the African coast, because of any alleged abuse of our flag by slave-traders, of other nations. We had ta-The minority report takes a minute review of ken upon ourselves the burden of preventing any the testimony given before the investigating committee of last winter, which instituted enquiry force—regarded by both the high contracting parties as sufficient to accomplish that object .into the alleged efforts of cortain banks, through Denying, as we did and do, all color of right to their ogents, to procure legislation favorable to exercise any such general police over the flags of themselves; and from this the committee make independent nations, we did not demand of Great out a strong case against the Governor. Too Britain any formal renunciation of her pretension. Still less had we the least idea of yielding strong, we are sorry to say, for the name and fair anything ourselves, in that respect. We chose to fame of our good State. We do not see how the make a practical settlement of the question. Governor can avoid calling for an investigation. This we owed to what we had already done upon either by impeachment or otherwise, of his conit—the honor of its flag demanded that it should duct. If he is innocent he will not rest under the not be used by others to cover an iniquitous traffic conclusive reasonings of this report, that he has This Government, I am very sure, has both the inclination and the ability to do this; and, if need be, it will not content itself with a fleet of eighty —but sooner than any foreign gover shall exercise the province of executing its laws, and fulfilling its obligations, the highest of which is to protect its flag alike from abuse or insult-i head. The minority report we will lay before our readers at an early day.

This is a matter of such serious importance that it should be inquired into. Public opinion, first In this peace will be best preserved, and the most ERLY, to Miss SUSAN HENISEN, all of North amicable relations maintained between the two Middleton township.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1843. Thus the matter stands, and will remain until further intelligence is received of the intention McCOY, of Perry county. of the English Government. If that government persists in carrying out the determination expressed by Sir Robert Peel, it is evident that we shall be plunged into new difficulties, from of Abr'ın Wagoner Sr. in the 52d year of her age. which it may not be possible to extracate our selves without a war. The right of search our Government cannot and will not concede, and the

power, was to give the Resident the prove to check heavy and incomplete the control of cloth—not having any money—and check heavy and incompletely be annuously to the resident the prove to check heavy and incompletely be annuously to the resident to produce legislative action and in the matter. The flanagement of the ladies of wood-spower will projectly by therefore been rejected by the resident which accounts which only occasion in which is matter than a number of the ladies of wood-spower will projectly by therefore been rejected by the resident which accounts which only the resident the cell in was found nearly dead, and their guilt of innoceance, and which has been sufficient and been sufficient to produce legislative action in the matter. The flanagement were consolingly by the control of the ladies of two desired that the cell in was found nearly dead, and though he was visited of the murder of an old lady named to the been sufficient and been sufficient to produce legislative action in the matter. The flanagement were consolingly been sufficient to more than a common fish horn, which has been sufficient and suff

Terrible Earthquake in the West Indies-10,000 Lives lost.

The brig Frances Jane, Thompson arrived this, norming, (says the Baltimore Patriot of 2d inst. February. Extracts of a letter received by the owners

and 13th, states:

"We have just received advices from the Windward. The effects of the Earthquake of the 8th inst. have been awful indeed. Point Petre, in persons are supposed to have been killed. The loss o'clock. of property is immense. At Antigua, also there has been a great loss of property; but five lives Grand Jarors for April Term 1843 lost. All the mills and sugar works are more or less injured, and the greater part of the crop will less injured, and the greater part of the crop will Dickinson—John Trego.

be lost. Nevis, Monsterrat, Barbadoes, &c., &c., are said to have suffered much, but to what extent ley, Sr. John Sprout. are said to have suffered much, but to what extent s not yet known." "Here, and at St Thomas, the shock was also

severe, and lasted at this place two minutes; but Mechanicsburg.—Charles Baker.

Neuton.—William Parks, Joseph McKee, Peter

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CINCINNATI AND Loss of Lives .- The Western Mail of last evening brings us an account of a serious disaster which occured in Cincinnati on Saturday last. About 4 o'clock the extensive pork packing establishment of Messrs. Pugh & Alvord, corner of Walnut and Canal streets, was discovered to be on fire. It was filled with pork and ard—the building was one hundred feet in front by sixty feet deep., The firemen and citizens rushed to the rescue, and a short time after, an explosion took place which threw off the roof, and scattered the walls in every direction. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the generation of gas from the burning meat. The destruction of the house involved the loss of a number of lives-The roof and walls falling on the fireman and instantly killing some and wounding great number more. One account supposes twenty or thirty to be killed, and from fifty to one hundred wounded.

#### Difficulties with England.

It would appear that we have no sooner got through with one trouble with England. han another one is trumped up, to create new excitement and a new fever. We observe that several of the London journals are especially severe on Lord Ashburton, verring that, in the settlement of the North Eastern Boundary, he was completely overreached. They declare that the negociator on behalf of the United States, was previously in posession of a map marked by Dr. Franklin, in which the boundary line runs wholly to the south of St. John's river. Upon this, there is expended towards the United States a large amount of denunciation, by a few of the English journals; and the Oregon-Ferritory is then brought in as the next subject for immediate settlement. One of the papers urges the necessity of sending immediately to the Columbia river, a fleet of vessels g war, to protect the British interests in that region. This shows that there is great importance placed upon the Territory n England. It likewise justifies the attention which we have heretofore asked to his subject from the people of the United States, clearly showing that the earlier steps can be adopted to settle this long contested question, the better it will be, in all probability, for both countries.

# THE MARKERS.

BALTIMORE, March 4, 1843. FLOUR.—The sales of Gity Mills have been heavy, summing up 5 to 6,000 bbls, at \$3.75 cash and exedit all taken for export. The transactions in and eredit at taken for export. The transactions in Howard street have been quite limited, at \$5 683 for runing, and \$3 75 for select brands. The wagon and ear price on hat settlement, was \$3 565 per bbl. GRAIN.—There was a cargo of Virginia Wheat sold at the close of last week, at 78 cents but the receipts in general are confined to wagons, and are taken at 70 to 75 cents for good to the best reds. Corn sells at 43 to 45 cents for white and vellows and a Sells at 43 to 45 cents for white and yellow; and a lot of Penasylvania, received by railrond, brought 46 Outs may be quot d 23 to 25 cents for Virginal and Maryland. All descriptions of Seeds are in limited.

WHISKEY.—At 18 cents for hilds., and 19 cents, with a few sales at 194, per bbls.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1843. PLOUR AND MEAL .- The Flour market cor tinues depresed, and prices stationary at \$3.75 at \$5.81 per bbl. for fair shipping brand on the Delaware. On Broad and Market street, fancy and extra brands for home consumption range from '25 to 50s above these prices. Rye Flour is dull at \$2.75 per bbl, Sales of a few hundred bbls Penn'a Corn Meal \$2 25 per bbl. Cleared, for the West Indies and other Columbian ports this week, 660 bbls. Flour, 65 hhds. nd 896 bbis Corn Meal.

nd spo bus Cora Meal.

GRAIN.—The operations in Wheat are so limitd that prices may be quoted as nominal at 78 a 82
or Pennsylvania. Sales of Rycat 48 cents per bushcl. No receipts of Corn and Oats from the South, and both any wanted. The present cold spell will return departures from delaware for a few days. Cleared this week, 1223 bushels Corn for the West Indies.

WHISKEY.—Receipts fair, principally in Broad
street; we quote 17 a 18c per gallon for hilds and

barrels.

# MARRIED.

VOn the 15th ult. by the Rev. Henry Aurand, Mr. W. S. LAIRD, to Miss E. BARBOR, all of Paper-

On the 8th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Kremer, Mr. J. CYRUS PAGUE, to Miss CATHARINE ANN FORTNEY all of Shippensburg.

On the 14th ult. by the same, Mr. WILSON LUSK, of Cumberland county, to Miss JANE M.

# DIED,

On the 15th ult. MARY MAGDELINA, wife On the 11th of February, in Newton township A. DAUGHERTI, aged 23 years, 2 month and 2 days. and 2 days.

On the 27th ult. in Southampton township MARY

come convinced of the folly of such arrogant pretensions and abandon her designs. Time will reveal.

ALARM AT PROVIDENCE II is stated that at a Millerite meeting if Providence last week, the minister got the audience worked up to such a pitch that they were every moment looking for the end of all things which is a convenient of the such as the such as

were every moment looking for the end 27 years.

In West Pennsborough fowdship, on the 23 uit of all things, which he told them would ELIZABETH DUNBAR, in the 66th year of her.

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF FANATICISM. The New York Sun states that on Friday. the wife of Jonathan Leveridge, a respectable mechanic of Newark, N.J., while from St. Johns, Porto Rico, brings to the Ex. Jabouring under derangement of mind a severe shock of an Earthquake, on the 8th of caused by the Miller doctrine, administered arsenic to herself and two of her children. of one aged three years and the other twelve he Frances Jane, dated St. Johns, February 14th months. Before she committed the rash act sie sent her three eldest children to her aunt's, in the neighbourhood. One of the children died at 12 o'clock, the other Guadalope, is totally destroyed, and ten thousand at 2 o'clock, and the wife died about 6.

Allen-Paul Bingaman, William Brooks, Jr. Michael Cocklin, Samuel Urich

Frankford — William McCreat.

Hopewell — William S. Runsha.

Mifflin — Robert Blean, Samuel Gillespie.

Tobias.
North Middleton John Coover. Southampton-John W. Clever, James Kelso

Robert McCone. Shippensburg Borough—George Martin. West Pennsborough—John Blean, George Heffle. bower, George Miller.

#### Traverse Jurors for April Term. FIRST WEEK

Allen-Solomon P. Gorgas, Joseph Ingram Carlisle—George Alsbaugh, Henry A. Doty, John Good, Charles Huler, John Taylor, David Barber. Barber.

Dickingon.—Jacob Beetom, Abraham Claudy
Peter Ege, Samuel M. Kenyon, John Minich

James Weakley.

East Pennsborough—Andrew Kreitzer, Jones Rupp, Jr. Abraham Erb.
Frankford-Caleb Hess, Daniel Mauntz, Michael Minich, Henry Musser, Josiah C. McDowell,

David Stoner.

Hopewell-James Leiby, James Sharp.

Monroe—George Brandt, Jr. Michael Fissle, Christian Gleim, John Line, Joseph Latshaw. Mifflin—John Hemminger. Newton ... John Sharp, Robert Welsh. Newville-James Herron. North Middleton- William Hengy, David Kutz,

olm Wanderlich. Southampton--Michael Cockenower, George P. Cremer, Abraham Scavers, Adam Reese.
Shippensburg Borough. Levi K. Donavin, William Griffin.

South Middleton-Joseph Kengy. West I'cansborough-Joseph Brown, Robert M. Fraham, Sampel Allen.

SECOND WEEK. Allen-George Beelman, Jr. Jacob Landis, acob Nailor, Isaac Steese, Solomon Sollers.

Carlisle-Christian Cocklin, William Crall, William Tailor, Leonard Heckerdorn, William Lino, Jr. Hugh Maloy, James M. Thompson.

Dickinson—Jacob Emminger, William Harper, George Kissinger, Benjamin Myers."

Frankford—Jacob Nickey, David Shively, Abstraction

aham Waggoner.

Hopewell.-Samuel Heberling, Daniel McCoy, David Wherry - Mechanicshurg - John T. Ayres:
Monroe - John Bricker, William Coover, David

Grove, Emanuel Line, Isaac Miller, Henry Wil-Newville--Samuel Ahl-Newton--James Kyle Samuel McCune-North Middleton--Joseph Culver, David Coover, Michael Low, Jacob Lehman. Shippenshurg Borough-John, Bender, Henry 

West Pennsborough. Jacob Beltzhoover, William T. P. Carothers.

MOLASSES, SALT, FISH, &c. UPERIOR New Orleans (or Baking Molasses,) and also Sugar House Molasses. No. 1, best quality Salmon and Mackerel. Refined Table Salt in boxes. Liverpool G. A. Salt in Sacks or other-wise, also fine Salt. Homany and Dried Peaches,

Ware. For sale at lowest cost prices, at the store of the subscriber, where we will be pleased to wait on all who may favor us with a call. J. W. EBY.

Carlisle, March 1, 1843. 30 WAGONS WANTED! The above wanter of the Pittsburg. The above number of wagons may obtain loading as above, it application is made immediately at the Rail Road Depot at Carlisle or

# Chambersburg. March-1,-1843.----

Good and Cheap. OMEOPATHIC and other best Cho-E. E. colates, Sal Soda and Salaratus, Cigars of Il qualities, Cavendish, Plug and Twist Tobacco, Cedar Tubs and Buckets, Painted Buckets and Cooles, Mould Candles, Castile, Variegated and Brown Soap, Market, Clothes and Bushel, Baskets, gener-dly for sale of the best qualities, at the Greery int the Grocery
J. W. EBY.

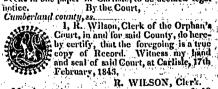
#### Carlisle, March 1, 1843. Cümberland County, ss.

A T a stated Orphan's Court, began and holden at Carlisle, for Cumberland, County, on Tuesday the 14th day of February, A. D. 1843, before the Hon. Samuel Hepburn, Pres't, and John Start and T. C. Miller, Associate Judges, So, the following proceedings were find to wit:

In the case of the Rule on the heirs and representatives of Manuscry of the

In the case of the Rule on the heirs and representatives of Margaret Quigley, dee'd, to appear at the next stated Orphan's Court, and to accept or reliase to accept the residue of the Real Estate embraced in the Inquisition, viz: Nos. 1 and 3, the same being returned by the Sheriff, on due proof of service made. Now to wit. 14th February 1849. The said Heirs and representatives being duly called to accept or refuse to accept the residue of the said Real Estate at the valuation, and no one appearing to make any selection, on motion rule on the s me heirs and representatives to appear at the next stated Orphan's representatives to appear at the next stated Orphan's Court, to be held on the 25th day of April next, to Court, to be held on the 25th day of April next, to show cause why the said Real Estate small not be sold. Notice to be served on such as are within the County, agreeably to the Act of Assembly—and as to others. Notice to be published three successive weeks in one paper in Carlisle, to be deemed legal notice.

By the Court, Combelland counts, as



R. WILSON, Clerk.

March 1, 1843. Cumberland County, ss.

A T a stated Orphan's Court, began and holden at Carlisle, for Cumberlant county on Tuesday the 14th of February A D. 1843; before the Hon. Samuel Hepburn, Fres't, and John Stuart and S. C. Miller, Esgs. Associate Judges, &c. missined &c. the following proceedings were had to witr Upon the Petition of James H. Devor, Attorney of Commence Level D. Elliot, "Respectfully representations of the Petition of Tames H. Devor, Attorney of Commence Level D. Elliot, "Respectfully representations of the Petition of Tames H. Devor, Attorney of Commence Level D. Elliot, "Respectfully representations of the Petition of Tames H. Devor, "Respectfully representations of the Petition of Tames H. Devor, Attorney of Commence Level D. Elliot, "Respectfully representations of the Petition of Tames H. Devor, "Respectfully representations of the Petition of Tames H. Devor, "Respectfully representations of the Petition of Tames H. Devor, "Respectfully representations of the Petition of Tames H. Devor, "Attorney of Tames H. Devor, "Respectfully representations of the Petition of Tames H. Devor, "Attorney of Tames H. Devor, "Att on the Petition of James H. Devor, Attories of Commodore Jesse D. Elliot. "Respectfully representing," that the said Jesse, D. Elliot, on the 12th February, 1840, entered into recognizance with Crawford Foster, to scoure the purchase money of a lot of ground purchased by him, part of the Real Estate of Joseph Shrom, Sr. dee d. that all the said recognizances have been paid except the money coming to John Wylie and Barbara his wile, due the 12th February, 1842, which with interest amounts to \$15, 16—and that due to Joseph McCord, grand son of intestate—due 12th February 1842, which with increast amounts to \$5, 19. Petitioner is and has been ready and wilking to pay, said sums of money, but

prenises as the Justice and equity of the case may require.

Now to wit: 14th February, 1843, Rule on the within named John Wiley and Joseph. McCoxt, notice to be nublished three weeks in one paper to be sufficient notice.

By the Court,

Cumberland County, so, and for said County, do therefore the convertient of the County, do there by, certify, that the foregoing is a true by, certify the foregoing is a true by, certify that the foregoing is a true by, certify the foregoing is a true by certified in the foregoing is a true by certified in the foregoing is a tru

R WISON CITY C CL