HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, May 24, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLS,

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, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.
4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales 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 a SINGLE TERM.

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

A word to our Subscribers.

☞Those of our subscribers who did not pay our collector in his late excursion through some parts of the county, are earnestly requested to make payment as early as possible. We make this call in the earnest hope that it will be promptly attended to. The expenses of our establishment are very considerable, and we look to our subscribers alone for the means of meeting them. We hope they will not disappoint our expectations. Those who have paid will please accept our warmest thanks.

☞Subscribers to the Herald who reside in other counties and States are also requested to remit the amount due us on their subscriptions, which they can forward by *mail* at our risk.—They will recollect that by a law of the P. O. Department Postmasters are authorized to *frank* all letters containing remittances to publishers of newspapers.

Dinner to Daniel Webster.

☞A public dinner was given to Daniel Webster, by a large number of merchants and others of the city of Baltimore, on Thursday last, at which Mr. Webster made a speech of some length.

Mr. Webster's speech contained not a single allusion to the politics of the day, nor to his own political position. It was not however, supposed to be without political *aims* and designs. The design which Mr. Tyler intimated to Mr. Botts of making Mr. Webster the "strong man at the South," is carried out in the speech of Mr. W. pretty strongly. Mr. Webster confines his speech to advocating the policy of forming commercial treaties with European and other countries which shall be favorable to the introduction of the productions of the South into those countries, on more advantageous terms.

It was noticed as a singular fact at this dinner, that when the toast to "the President of the United States" was offered, it was drank standing by all the company *except* Mr. Webster.—This conduct on the part of Mr. W. is among the mysteries.

☞Letters from Washington express the opinion that Mr. Legare will be continued as Secretary of State—that Mr. Tazewell will have the office tendered him, but will not accept—that Mr. Cushing will spend sometime on the continent of Europe prior to taking his post at Canton; and that Mr. Spencer will officiate at the head of national affairs, during the President's trip to Massachusetts.

☞The Richmond Whig says, we have seen a letter from Louisa, from the most reliable and even official sources, *marking* about 30 bad votes for Mr. J. W. Jones, in his Louisa poll. This, in connection with the Chesterfield poll, leaves not a rational doubt on our minds, that *Mr. Botts* is elected by the Constitutional voters of the District.

☞The whigs have done very well in the Old Dominion. The locofoco majority in the House Delegates is from six to eight—last year it was between thirty and forty.

COUNTERFEIT AND ALTERED RELIEF NOTES.—The Harrisburg Reporter says that Relief issues of the Harrisburg Bank, altered from one's and two's, to fives are in circulation. They may easily be detected by holding to the light.

The same may be said of the Erie and the York Banks.

Two's, counterfeit, of the Berks county Bank are very plenty.

Two's, counterfeit, of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg are also very plenty, and are difficult of detection.

☞The actual circulation of "Relief" notes at the present time, is $1,593,307,68. The whole amount issued was $2,186,650,68. The only Banks which redeem these issues in specie are the Northern Liberties, Delaware County, Farmers' of Bucks, and the Germantown Bank.

☞The papers throughout the country are making quite a noise on the subject of the return of the seventeen years locusts, as they are called. There is no doubt as to the periodical visitation of these insects, but it is ascertained that they do not appear in all places at the same time. One point of the country may be infested with them whilst another portion will be entirely free.

☞Governor Porter has again been exercising his right of *Executive clemency* in pardoning eight sinners who were convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for disturbing a religious meeting. How infinitely below contempt must the Governorial incumbent fallen!

☞The Cavalry Volunteer, (Carlisle) of the 17th, has this paragraph:

"It appears the Governor Porter refuses to recognize the bonds executed by Mr. Kimmy, who was elected Sheriff Hunter by the late election. He refused, it is stated, to be bound upon the legal security tendered, and in this position he was sustained by the opinion of the Attorney General."

☞The Harrisburg Reporter says that Governor Porter has not yet made a nomination to the Senate for Secretary of State, but it is understood that he will do so on Monday next. The Commissioner of Columbia county pressed the nomination of Mr. Fry, but Governor Porter is said to be very reticent on the subject of State Printer. Mr. Fry [illegible]

Impeachment of the Governor!

THE ISSUE NEXT FALL!

☞There is one question upon which all parties are now likely to unite in opinion, and that is the *impeachment of David R. Porter*. We believe that the people of Pennsylvania owe it to themselves to use all efforts in their power to have the Bank conspiracy of Brodhead and others, thoroughly investigated, and the charges of "bribery and corruption," placed upon the shoulders which should justly bear it. It is too bad that such a charge should be permitted to stain the escutcheon of Pennsylvania; and a people jealous of their national and individual reputation *ought not* to permit it any longer. The voice of the people ought to be heard going up as the voice of one man, calling for issues that would make the request heard and attended to, for a full investigation of this subject.

It is needless to say that the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the State, presents a question of the most momentous importance. It is no trifling matter to arraign the Executive of the laws for an infringement of the laws; and to bring the man, whose official duties involve the honor and dignity of the State, before the bar of justice to answer a *misdemeanor*. And yet if it is necessary to sustain the character and reputation of the State, it ought to be done, without flinching or shrinking, however painful the duty. "Let justice be done though the Heavens should fall!"

Our readers well know the suspicions to which Gov. Porter has been subjected by his repeated (and successful) attempts to prevent investigation of the means which were employed to procure the legalization of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks in 1841, when the Governor's famous "regardless of denunciations" message was sent into the Legislature. It is a fact well known that $128,000 were spent by a committee employed by the Bank, at the head of which was D. M. Brodhead, to effect that object, and it is well known that *they succeeded*. We published some weeks ago a synopsis of the report of a committee of the Legislature, in which a clear chain of circumstances developed such astounding facts relative to this matter, as rendered it imperative in the opinion of men of all parties, that Gov. Porter should himself demand a searching investigation of this dark transaction. He has not only not done this, but resists all attempts which are made by the Legislature for its investigation. The last Legislature passed a resolution which authorized Hon. Geo. M Dallas and W. M. Meredith, Esq. of Philadelphia, to commence proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county for the purpose of ferreting out the guilty persons and bringing them to punishment. This resolution the Governor *refuses to sign*, thus preventing the investigation! Can such a course have any other effect than to cast the worst suspicions upon the Governor's character?

Now how under these circumstances ought the people of Pennsylvania to act? To pass the matter over—to wink at it—to let it sink into oblivion as a matter of no importance? Certainly not. *There is guilt somewhere*, and the people ought to ascertain where it lies. The character of the State and the whole people of Pennsylvania is involved in this subject, and the investigation of it has become to them, if they value their good name, a solemn duty. The Governor refuses to undertake the investigation of it, and it therefore remains to the people to send a Legislature to Harrisburg next winter, composed of men of stern integrity of character and firm purpose, whose paramount duty it will be to lay bare this dark transaction. All other means having failed, there is nothing left but the *impeachment of the Governor*.

This is no party question; it is one of great moral importance, which ought to be solemnly entertained and decided upon. We are glad to see that it is not likely to become a party question, but will command the support of nine-tenths of the Locofoco party, as well as of all the Whig party. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, an able locofoco paper, urges the impeachment of both David R. Porter and his "Constitutional adviser." He says:

"And now what is the duty of the democratic party? A bold strike for the responsibility of public officers should be made; a loud voice should be sent forth for the impeachment of David R. Porter and Ovid F. Johnson, by the next Legislature. Does any one doubt that they have committed crimes sufficient to justify such a course? Look around and observe their acts; conduct such as they are guilty of would a few years ago have removed them long since. Let the party then rally for impeachment, and make that the cry at the polls, and the character of the Commonwealth may be redeemed."

The Editor of the Pennsylvanian entirely sustains the views of his correspondent. He says:

"There is one point in the communication which seems to demand at least a passing reference—it is that of the propriety of making our next State election turn upon the point of an impeachment of the Governor, and of shell other persons as may have exposed themselves to the operation of such a process. That there are grounds enough for this course, no one can deny who is at all acquainted with the events of the last two or three years, and that public opinion is sufficiently ripe for decisive measures, is equally apparent. Why then should it not be done—why since there is abundant cause for it, should there not be an impeachment? It is not suggested as vindictive measure, many as have been the wrongs inflicted on the Commonwealth, and ample as are the provocations that have been given; but it should be entered upon with calmness and determination, both for the sake of punishing offenders, if cause enough appears for it, and to make an example which cannot be forgotten. If Governor Porter has been unjustly dealt with in the popular odium under which he labors, it will be easy for him to make it apparent through the searching investigations of an impeachment; but if only a part be true, of what is alledged against him, justice demands that he should be compelled to take the consequences."

It will be seen that the Pennsylvanian is decidedly in favor of subordinating all other political questions to this, and making the impeachment the *direct issue* at the next election. This is also, we believe, the ground assumed by the Anti Tax party of this county, who will no doubt frame their county ticket accordingly this fall. In that case we submit it to the Whigs of this county whether the honor and dignity of the State does not call upon them to merge minor considerations in this great question, and co-operate for the time being with any portion of their opponents who are in favor of wiping off this foul stain from the escutcheon of the State, and cleansing the administration of its corruption.

☞Oh, it is a fearful sight to see a young, confiding girl approach the altar with one who loves to linger round the wine cup. He *may* pass unscathed through the fiery ordeal, and the bright hopes of the bride *may* ripen into fruition. But, fair reader, let not the splendors of wealth, nor the allurements of pleasure, nor the promised triumphs of Ambition lead you to a risk so fraught with danger to all you hold dear. Remember, industry abides with temperance, and crowns the efforts of both with success; while Ambition, and all that ministers to its cravings, [illegible] and a home, nor [illegible] of a drunkard's wife! [illegible]

☞[illegible] Commissioner of Columbia county [illegible] candidates.

Treachery Unmasked!

BOTTS vs. TYLER.

☞Hon. John M. Botts, having been charged with falsehood, By Authority in the Madisonian, in reference to some assertions made by him in regard to the treachery of John Tyler, appears at length in the Richmond Whig of the 10th in reply, traversing the whole matter in difference, and closing his statement with an affidavit of its correctness. We give the following extract from the letter, being a conversation relative to the election of Tyler for a second term to the Presidency. It furnishes a key to the motive of his treachery to the Whigs which unlocks the whole secret of his infamous conduct:

I said, Tyler there is one piece of advice I want to give you, and as you have invited me to talk freely with you, I shall do so. You are a poor man, and will feel it more sensibly when you retire from your present situation, than you have ever done before—you will find it necessary to live and entertain in a different style from what you have been accustomed to, and unless you provide the means now, you will be placed in an embarrassing situation.

You ought to lay up from your salary $15,000 a year, which in four years will give you $60,000, and *that* in Williamsburg will be a fine estate, upon which you can live after the payment of all your debts, as will become your station.

"Botts," said he, "why confine me to *four* years?"

"Why, confine you to *what*?" said I with surprise.

"Yes confine me to four years? Why not *twelve!* I am now only finishing out the unexpired term of General Harrison, and if I can make my administration popular, why should I not be entitled to an election on my own account, and then if I could make myself acceptable to the people why should I not serve out my own eight years, as others have done before."

"Why, Mr. Tyler," I answered, "you forget the *one term principle*. "No," said he, "if every body else would be bound by the one term principle, so would I; but nobody else is, and why should I be."

"Mr. Tyler," said I, "let me entreat you, *even in jest*, never to talk this way to any body else."

"Now Botts, don't you go off half cocked, and oppose my administration—I had rather any man in Congress should oppose my administration than you—I am under greater obligations to you than any body else, and there is no man whose interest I should take greater pleasure in promoting than yours. Now sir, I have a Cabinet around me not of my own selection: this is Gen'l. Harrison's Cabinet, and I do not know how long I may live in harmony with them. I don't know how soon I may have to call around me a political family of my own choice, and when I do, *where should I look so soon as to my old friends, from my own doors*," *extending* both hands towards me.

Said I, "Mr. Tyler, it is time you and I had come to an understanding: You say you had rather any man in Congress should oppose your administration than I. Now, sir, let me say to you, if it is your purpose to act with strict fidelity to that great Whig party to which I am and ever have been attached on principle, and which brought you into power; if it is your purpose to carry on in good faith those measures of relief, which we have promised to the country—you shall never want a supporter on that floor while I am there and able to render you assistance;—* * *, Mr. Tyler if it is your purpose to betray that party, and to defeat their measures; if it is your purpose to break them down and set up a party for yourself—I'll * * * if ever you did see a more violent and bitter opponent than you will find me—and as for office, to which you have alluded, let me say to you, that there is not an office in the gift of the Executive that I desire to hold, and not one that I would consent to accept, if it were to be attended with the slightest sacrifice of my political integrity, or of the confidence of my constituents."

"Well, well," said he "we wont talk any more about this now—Come take off your hat and stay and dine with me." I tried to excuse myself; he insisted, took my hat and umbrella from me, and I staid, and broke bread that day with him for the last time in his house.

WASHINGTON'S INVITATION TO DINNER.

The following playful and amusing letter written by the Father of his country, was read before the New York Historical Society, at their recent meeting in that city:

WEST POINT, Aug. 16, '79.

DEAR DOCT.: I have asked Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me to-morrow; but ought I not to apprize them of their fare? As I hate deception, even when the imagination only is concerned—I will.

It is needless to premise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies—of this they had occular proof yesterday. To say how it is usually covered is rather more essential, and this shall be the purport of my letter.

Since our arrival at this happy spot, we have had a ham (sometimes a shoulder) of bacon, to grace the head of the table—a piece of roast beef adorns the foot—and a small dish of greens or beans (almost imperceptibly) decorates the centre. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure (and this I promise he will attempt to do to-morrow) we have two beef steak pies, or dishes of crabs in addition, and on each side the centre dish dividing the space and reducing the distance between dish and dish about six feet, which without them would be near twelve apart. Of late he has had the surprising luck to discover that apples will make pies, and its a question if, amidst the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples, instead of having both of Beef.

If the ladies can put up with such entertainments, and will submit to partake of it on plates—once tin but now iron—(not become so by the labor of scouering,) I shall be happy to see them

I am, dear Dr.
Your most obd't servant,
GEO. WASHINGTON.

The superscription is, "Dr. COCHRAN, New Windsor."

ANOTHER MURDER.—On Sunday of last week, the wife of Daniel Hummel, residing near the Big Dam, in Lebanon Co. Pa. died very suddenly, and was buried without any suspicions of foul play being excited. Subsequently the coroner was induced from some cause to disinter the body and hold an inquest, which resulted in the jury finding that Mrs. H. had been strangled.

☞The Treaty of Washington has been most solemnly ratified by America and England In both countries, party spirit has signally failed in shaking it. In the legislative assemblies of both, it has met with unparalleled approbation. By the people of both it is looked upon as a mark of national integrity and honor, and the growth of civilization. And in both it seems firmly based upon a foundation not to be shaken by the turmoils and conflicts of ages. It is a bright and lasting monument of the fame of its illustrious framers.

The Sandwich Islands.

We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle, that advices have been received from the Sandwich Islands as late as the 8th of March. On the 25th of February, in consequence of demands made by the British officers, which the King could not, or would not comply with, the islands were conditionally ceded to Queen Victoria. Possession was taken of them the same day, by Lord George Paulet, commanding H. B. M. ship Greyslort, and the British flag hoisted under salutes from the fort and shipping.

A PROFITABLE OFFICE.—It is stated in several of the Washington papers that Mr. Tyler who [illegible] has paid off his debts and bought an estate for $80,000, with his savings from two years salary. He [illegible]

For the Herald & Expositor.

Insurance against Fire.

The benefits derived by the community from contracts of insurance have been such as to sustain large accumulations of capital, in the form of Incorporated Companies, which has been alike profitable to them and the insured (and the only objection which ever has been made to this form of insurance, has been the large profits which result to the owners of the capital stock, and which of course is paid by the insured. This objection has been removed by the scheme lately invented by which the insured and insurers are the same, and contribute only just so much as is necessary to pay for actual losses, and without the accumulation of capital and the consequent payment of dividends to the capitalists. This we think is the purest principle of insurance which human ingenuity has ever devised. It possesses these important features—perfect security—at a trifling expense. A Company, has, by an act of the last Legislature, been incorporated, by the name of the "CUMBERLAND VALLEY MUTUAL PROTECTION COMPANY," and feeling concerned as we do in every thing which is so intimately connected with the security of property, we purpose to make known the leading features of this institution, and to call public attention to it, believing as we most sincerely do, that it is only necessary it should be understood to be appreciated. We desire especially to direct the attention of the farmer to this subject—it is he whose property is so peculiarly exposed to the devouring element of fire—sometimes by accident, and sometimes by the hand of the incendiary, and always without a helping hand to save the object of its attack; and it is he upon whom such a loss falls with peculiar hardship, carrying with it not only the building consumed but the accumulation of a year's industry, often his all. The principal feature of this institution is, that all persons whose property is insured thereby become members of the Company, and partake in its management, by having a voice in the choice of its officers; and the mode by which its business is conducted is this:—an estimate is made of the value of the property to be insured, and the insurance is upon two thirds of that value only, thereby securing to the Company the watchfulness and care of the owner over the property. A certain per cent of that sum is then pledged through the medium of a security upon the property itself, as the capital of the Company, affording to all persons insured an ample source of indemnity for any losses which may happen by fire; then upon this latter sum a certain per centage is paid at the time of the contract of insurance, and that amount is measured by the necessities of the Company to meet its actual expenses and such losses as may reasonably be supposed to happen within a period of five years, being the time for which all insurances are made. This cannot otherwise be so clearly exhibited as by a calculation in figures, thus—

Valuation of property, say	$3000
Amount to be insured on this value	2000
Rate per cent	10
This sum is secured as a pledge for losses	$200,00
Rate per cent of this sum	5
Premium to be paid	$10,00

Thus a farmer may have his barn insured to the amount of two thousand dollars for five years, by giving his note to the Company for two hundred dollars, as a pledge that he is liable to make up losses to that amount if such should happen, and by the payment at the time of ten dollars. In all probability the premiums thus paid will be a sufficient fund of itself to meet all the expenses of the Company, and pay all losses from fire which may occur; and if so, the individual has his property fully insured for five years, for the trifling sum of ten dollars. These premiums, thus paid, are invested upon landed security, and as it accumulates in amount, by the addition of interest and new contracts of insurance, the rate per cent to be paid is lessened, until eventually, if the Company be successful, and do not meet with extraordinary losses, the premium to be paid will become so small as to be merely nominal; and the insured would never be called upon to pay any part of his premium note.

There is much of detail in the act of Assembly, incorporating this Company, tending to secure the faithful performance of the contract of insurance, and especially to limit and confine the operations of its business to the legitimate security of its members; but our design is merely to draw attention to it, and secure for it the approbation to which it is entitled, and which we are sure it will have if it be understood. W.

The Tariff.

The new Tariff works admirably, both for the People and the Government. So well indeed that the Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that the Government is prepared to redeem in money all the Treasury notes of the United States, issued on or before the 1st of July 1842, or which may become due on the 30th of June next. This one act of the late Whig Congress will do more to revive the credit of the Government—the business of the country, and the confidence of the People, than all the acts of the locofoco party for twelve years. Let the Tariff remain undisturbed, and let it be followed by the election of Mr. Clay to the Presidency in 1844, the establishment of some National Institution for the regulation of the currency, and the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands amongst the States, and the country will again blossom as the rose.

☞The Loco Focos of Grant County, Wisconsin Territory, have elected as their *Sheriff* one James R. Vineyard, who is at this moment under indictment for the *murder* of Mr. Arndt, a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, of which Mr. V. was also a member. He was killed, it will be recollected, while the House was in session and both members in their places.

☞The following exquisite lines were written lately by the poet Montgomery, now nearly seventy years of age. They are indeed touchingly beautiful:

IN AFFLICTION.

Father—thy will, not mine be done!
So prayed on earth thy suffering son,
So in his name I pray:
The spirit fails, the flesh is weak,
Thy lips in agony I seek,
O take this cup away!

If such be not thy sovereign will,
Thy wiser purpose then fulfil,
My wishes I resign;
Into thine hands my soul commend,
On them for life or death depend;
Thy will be done, not mine.

INDIAN AGENT.—A correspondent of the Pennsylvanian informs that paper, that "within a short time, certain property belonging to Daniel M. Brodhead situated near the town of Bristol, Bucks county, was under seizure and advertised for sale by the sheriff of that county. He adds that just before the sale, Mr. W. A. Porter, sheriff of Philadelphia, made his appearance at the office of the sheriff of Bucks, and affected an arrangement of the debt for which the seizure had been made; from which our correspondent infers that the Brodheads and the Porters settle accounts and [illegible] [illegible]

☞We published last week an extract from an address to the People of the U. States, signed by J. Q. Adams and others, on the subject of a design by the Slaveholding States to annex Texas to the Union. We now have intelligence from Texas that a project is on foot there to *abolish Slavery*. This may, however, be merely a *ruse* for the purpose of deception. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has intelligence from Texas, to the effect that it is seriously contemplated by a large number of the citizens of that Republic, to abolish Slavery—perhaps by paying for the slaves, which at $200 each, would not exceed $1,000,000 sterling—a sum which the Journal considers might, with fair security on Texas lands, be immediately raised either from the Government or individuals in England. In the event also, of Texas becoming a Free Republic, it is thought that England would interfere to secure her immediate independence from Mexico. Another effect would be, as Texas advices presume, that emigrants from England and the Eastern States of this Union, would, under the circumstances alluded to, pour into, and soon populate and enrich the young Republic.

A Piteous Spectacle!

☞The Philadelphia Saturday Museum says—an incident occurred on Sunday last in one of the respectable quiet streets of our city which at any time would have been considered frightful, but which in these temperance days is indeed most passing strange. A young man whose father on dying a few years since, left him a fortune of $30,000, was seen to drive up to the residence of his family in a cab, so beastly intoxicated, so awful in appearance, as to strike every one with abhorrence. He was without coat or hat, and the rest of his scanty clothing was torn in pieces and covered with dirt, while from the frightful gashes on his head the blood streamed down over his face, a spectacle of horror! Such a spectacle! Such an object! to present itself on the Sabbath day at the house of a MOTHER! And this is a wine drinker, one whom we doubt not has always been a strenuous advocate for 'an occasional glass,' that occasional glass which is the source and origin of all the damning evils that bloated drunkenness accumulates upon its head. This young gentleman, not yet 23 years of age, thus attired in his tattered and bloody habiliments, pitched from the cab to the pavement, and then staggered up the steps that led to his mother's dwelling.—What a bitter, cruel outrage. But fortunately that poor mother was spared the appalling exhibition. The family had just gone to church and the son was denied admittance by the servants. This refusal enraged the drunkard, who, in attempting to force the shutters, raised one by the hinge which then fell upon him heavily, wounding and prostrating him upon the pavement from whence he was taken into the house and subsequently removed to the Hospital. This really frightful scene was witnessed by a crowd of several hundred persons, drawn together by the ravings of the drunken madman. His history, brilliant, brief, beastly! should furnish a powerful lesson to the gentlemanly young topers who are so conceitedly following in the same path.

Lefevre Convicted.

☞We learn from the Ledger that the *Rev.* AMOS LEFEVER, of Towanda, Bradford county, has been convicted of the seduction of Miss EMMA WOODBURN, the daughter of an officer of the church of which he was the pastor—an account of which appeared some months since in the papers. He was remanded to await another trial for a similar offence, after which sentence will be pronounced. His double crime of hypocrisy and seduction should entitle him to the full measure of the law. The letters read on the trial show the progressive steps of the infernal plot, which was consummated in the ruin of his victim, whose father, an elder in the church of which this wretch was the pastor, died of a broken heart almost immediately after hearing of his daughter's shame. It appears that Lefever cloaked his insidious design, in the first instance, under a pretended concern for the welfare of Miss Woodburn's soul. Some of his letters are models of pious enthusiasm. Her case was one as the evidence shows, of far greater provocation and outrage than the Mercer case.

☞Mr. Brand has retired from the editorial chair of the Chambersburg times, and is succeeded by Mr. Franklin S. May.

Locofocoism on the Tariff.

The locofocos of Indiana lately congregated for enlightment on certain measures of Government, and addressed letters to all the loco foco candidates for the Presidency—excepting John Tyler of Virginia; or rather we may say omitting him. They have received letters from all, and it is a matter altogether worthy of speculation, that with the exception of Old Tecumseh, who, with an improvidence of truth and straightforwardness of purpose, comes boldly out for protection to American labor, and American capital, they all take the Southern, sunny side of the great question of the Tariff. Even Mr. Buchanan remains true to his principles of "ten cents a day." Is it for this cause, or if not, what other is it, that the brave old Soldier is thrust aside that room may be made for truckling politicians, even making their sales and bargains in the South? There is not one of them else, Buchanan, Van Buren; Calhoun and Cass; but limit American labor to "incidental protection."—Mr. Buchanan says emphatically that "he will not impose one dollar of duty" beyond the absolute necessities of the Government, and that he is willing to discriminate in favor of manufactures, so far as they are incidental to national defence. But through the whole of his "creed" as he calls it, there runs not one thought or feeling; there is exhibited not one spark of sympathy for the manufacturer, farmer or laborer. He imagines himself, like Gen. Jackson, the Government, and his sole care is to furnish that with money. This is true, unadulterated locofocoism, and ought to obtain him support in his ranks.—*American.*

☞The office of Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth is yet in abeyance says the Harrisburg Reporter. No good democrat will accept it, that's about the truth of the matter, and the Porters are *all* provided for.

☞The march of mind—in opposition to the almighty dollar—has commenced in York. One ward of that ancient and hospitable borough has *rejected* the common school system! That is flinching from taxation with a vengeance.

☞The next U. S. Senate stands 28 Whigs, including as such Mr. Rives, and 28 Locos with three vacancies, two from Tennessee and one from Maryland.

☞The Democrats of South Carolina are to hold a State Convention on the 22d inst. at which a nomination for the Presidency will be made—John C. Calhoun, of course, will be the nominee.

☞Thurlow Weed, Esq., the talented Editor of the Albany Evening Journal, sails for Europe on the 5th of June next.

☞[illegible]

Slavery in Texas.

☞We published last week an extract from an address to the People of the U. States, signed by J. Q. Adams and others, on the subject of a design by the Slaveholding States to annex Texas to the Union. We now have intelligence from Texas that a project is on foot there to *abolish Slavery*. This may, however, be merely a *ruse* for the purpose of deception. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has intelligence from Texas, to the effect that it is seriously contemplated by a large number of the citizens of that Republic, to abolish Slavery—perhaps by paying for the slaves, which at $200 each, would not exceed $1,000,000 sterling—a sum which the Journal considers might, with fair security on Texas lands, be immediately raised either from the Government or individuals in England. In the event also, of Texas becoming a Free Republic, it is thought that England would interfere to secure her immediate independence from Mexico. Another effect would be, as Texas advices presume, that emigrants from England and the Eastern States of this Union, would, under the circumstances alluded to, pour into, and soon populate and enrich the young Republic.

An Example that few Men will Follow.

A near relative of Mr. Clay, residing in his vicinity, who had been largely engaged in the purchase and manufacture of hemp for bagging and bale rope for the New Orleans market, by the fall in value and embarrassments of the times which have been felt with prodigious force for a year past in the great south-western Emporium, was lately compelled to make an assignment of his property to trustees for the benefit of all his creditors. The whole amount of his liabilities was near $50,000, about one-half of which was due Mr. Clay for advances to enable the manufacturer to prosecute his business, so advantageous to the farming interests of Kentucky, with the hope of improvement in the condition of things, so that a suspension of work and of payment might be avoided.

The sale of property took place about a fortnight ago, and as usual in such cases, attracted several hundred persons, and among them many of the creditors. Mr. Clay then told them in substance that the assignment was for the benefit of all the creditors himself included—that the amount due him was as large as all the other claims combined—that from the relationship in which he stood to the debtor, it was probable some and perhaps many of the creditors, had become such under the expectation that if difficulty occurred, he, Mr. Clay, would protect them—that although there was no ground whatever for asking him to do so, yet rather than that any man should think he had the slightest reason to complain of him, and, in order farther, that every debt due to others should be paid, he now released all interest under the assignment until every dollar due others was paid, and then if any thing was left, he would take it. The sale was made—the other creditors were all paid, and what little remained was all Mr. Clay got for his $25,000.

How different is the form of the ordinary course, when Mr. Clay being the *confidential* creditor, would have been *first* paid, and in this case the only one paid, and who but Henry Clay could be found, under such circumstances, to reject the whole, or at any rate his share of the proceeds.

But this is a fair specimen of "Harry of the West" both in public and in private life. His country first, and himself last; the interests of those men who without color of right were *suspected* of having relied upon him, were to be preferred and his own postponed.

Such specimens of high-minded, honorable conduct, occur so rarely, that for the honor of mankind they should be chronicled as set-offs so far as they go, against the drawbacks upon it we every day see happening about us, and especially in these degenerate days.—*Cleveland Herald.*

☞Select your candidate for Sheriff.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having determined to be a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

I respectfully solicit your support.

MICHAEL G. EGE.

May 10, 1843. tc-28

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, and shall be thankful for your suffrages. Should I be elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

GEORGE MOLTZ.

Eastpennsboro' tp. April 10, 1843. tc-82

To the Voters of Cumberland Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

at the next general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. Should you elect me I shall endeavor to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity and impartiality.

DAVID FOREMAN.

Newton tp. April 19, 1843. tc.

To the Voters of Cumberland Co.

GENTLEMEN: I offer myself as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county at the general election, and will be thankful for your support.

JOHN CORNMAN.

Carlisle, April 19, 1843. tc.

To the Electors of Cumberland Co.

GENTLEMEN: I announce myself as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

at the next general election. Should you honor me with a majority of your suffrages I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

THOMAS PAXTON.

South Middleton tp. April 19, 1843. tc-23

To the Public Generally.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FRIENDS; I respectfully inform you that I am a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, and should you think me worthy and elect me as such at the next general election, I pledge myself to use my best abilities to serve you faithfully. JAMES HOFFER.

Carlisle, April 19, 1843. tc.

To the Voters of Cumberland Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I beg leave to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

at the general election, and shall be thankful for your support. WILLIAM GOULD.

Carlisle, April 19, 1843. tc.

To the Voters of Cumberland County.

GENTLEMEN: I offer myself as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF** of Cumberland county, and will be thankful to you for your support.

MICHAEL HOLCOMB.

Carlisle, March 22, 1843. tc-21

To the Voters of Cumberland Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, at the next General Election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should you elect me, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

North Middleton, April 12, 1843. tc.

To the Electors of Cumberland Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

ADAM LONGSDORF.

Silver Spring, April 12, 1843. tc.

To the Electors of Cumberland Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. Should you elect me, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. ENSLER RUFFLEY.

Hampden tp. April 12, 1843.

To the Electors of Cumberland County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

[illegible] ANDREW WHERRY.

The best method for the Abolition of Disease is cleansing and Purifying the Blood.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

North American College of Health

Are now acknowledged to be the best Medicine in the world for the cure of

EVERY VARIETY OF DISEASE.

BECAUSE they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels from those bilious and corrupt humors which are the cause not only of Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism and Gout, but of every malady incident to man.

SAID INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Are a certain cure for intermittent, remittent, nervous, inflammatory, and putrid Fevers, because they cleanse the body from those morbid humors, which when confined to the circulation, are the cause of al kinds of

FEVERS.

So, also, when the same impurity is deposited on the membrane and muscle, causing pains, inflammations and swellings, called

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c.,

The Indian Vegetable Pills may be relied on as always certain to give relief, and if persevered with according to directions, will most assuredly, and without fail, make a perfect cure of the above painful maladies. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken every night on going to bed will in a short time so completely rid the body from every thing that is opposed to health, that Rheumatism, Gout, and pain of every description, will be literally

DRIVEN FROM THE BODY.

For the same reasons, when, from sudden changes of atmosphere, or any other cause, the perspiration is checked, and the humors which should pass off by the skin are thrown inwardly, causing

HEADACHE, GIDDINESS,

Nausea and sickness, pain in the bones, watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat, hoarseness, coughs, consumptions, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other symptoms of

CATCHING COLD,

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will invariably give immediate relief. From three to six of said Pills taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time, not only remove all the above unpleasant symptoms, but the body will, in a short time, be restored to even sounder health than before. The same may be said of

ASTHMA, OR DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING.

The Indian Vegetable Pills will loosen and carry off by the stomach and bowels those tough phlegmy humors, which stop up the air cells of the lungs, and are the cause not only of the above distressing complaint, but when neglected, often terminates in that still more dreadful malady called

CONSUMPTION.

It should also be remembered that the Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for

PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Oppression, nausea, and sickness, loss of appetite, costiveness, a yellow tinge of the skin and eyes and, every other symptom of a torpid or diseased state of the liver; because they purge from the body those impurities which if deposited upon this important organ, are the cause of every variety of

LIVER COMPLAINT.

When a Nation is convulsed by Riots, Outbreaks and Rebellion, the only sure means of preventing the dreadful consequences of a

CIVIL WAR,

is to expel all traitors, and evil disposed ones from the Country.

In like manner, when pain or sickness of any kind indicate that the body is struggling with internal foes, the true remedy is to

EXPEL ALL MORBID HUMORS,

(Traitors to life,) and HEALTH WILL BE THE CERTAIN RESULT.

That the Principle of curing disease, by Cleansing and Purifying the body, is strictly in accordance with the Laws which govern the animal economy; and if properly carried out by the use of the above named

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will certainly result in the complete Abolition o Disease; we offer the following testimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, who have recently been cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

JAMAICA, L. I. June 9th, 1841.

Doctor William Wright—Dear Sir—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having been entirely cured of Dyspepsia, of five years standing, by the use of your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Previous to meeting with your celebrated medicine, I had been under the hands of several Physicians, and had tried various medicines; but all to no effect. After using one 25 cent box of your Pills, however, I experienced so much benefit, that I resolved to persevere in the use of them according to your directions, which I am happy to state, has resulted in a perfect cure. In gratitude to you for the great benefit I have received; and also in the hope that others similarly afflicted may be induced to make trial of your extraordinary medicine, I send you this statement with full liberty to publish the same if you think proper. Yours, &c.

New York, June 16, 1841. G. C. BLACK.

To Mr. Richard Dennis, Agent for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, No. 288 Greenwich st. N. Y.

Dear Sir—At your recommendation I some time since made trial of WRIGH