HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, July 26, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

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, 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.

Stroop's Lectures on 'Democracy.'

☞The editor of the Perry Democrat appears to be in a great rage with the contending factions of Locofocoism in this county. In his last paper, after administering a thorough castigation to both Mormons and Bennetites, he thus speaks in relation to the probability of each of the fragments of the party sending conferees to the Congressional Convention:

"Should this be the case, as it is thought it will, it will devolve on the conferees from Perry and Franklin to be the judges to decide the question between them, and to say which of the two sets shall be admitted, or whether they will *turn them both out*, and send them home to settle there disputes there, and proceed to make the nomination as though Cumberland had not chosen delegates to the conference!"

How this dose will lie on the stomachs of those champions who covered themselves with glory at Carl's Orchard and Wunderlich's Grove, we are unable to opine: But, if we mistake not, Captain Sanderson and Lieutenant Hamilton will cast bombs enough over the mountain to make Stroop, Miller & Co. quake in their shoes.

The grand object of the writer seems to be the treading of both parties out of the "democratic" church; and, in furtherance of this design, he first discourses of the Volunteer and the Porter toasts given at Carl's orchard, in the following style:

"The Volunteer side still retains the ancient and honored name of 'Democrats,' and the Statesman side distinguish themselves by the name of 'Anti-Tax Democrats.' The Volunteer party rely and hang their hopes of being recognized by the democrats of Perry and Franklin upon their name. A good name is a very good thing, but unless they can produce *actions* with the name, we cannot see how they can expect it alone to avail them much in being received into favor with the 'Democracy' of the other counties of the district. *If* the Volunteer speaks the *true* sentiments of the party, we fear their principles will fall far short of honoring their respectable name. We find the Volunteer the advocate of the present State Administration; and we see in it,—in the proceedings of the celebration in Carl's Orchard, of the party that claims the title of 'Democrats'—a host of sentiments lauding that arch traitor, David R. Porter, to the skies. Can it be possible these men are entitled to the name they claim? The 'Democracy' of Perry, so far as we are conversant with their sentiments, are the same as those of the 'Democracy' of the State. They do not recognize the present foul, corrupt, and abominable administration of Governor Porter as 'democratic,' and disown it as being at all governed upon their principles, and no longer recognize him as a member of the party; but have hurled him from among them as unworthy the appellation of 'Democrat.' They want nothing more to do with him or any of his adherents. The principles of 'Democracy' are incorruptible honesty and integrity, and know no base intrigue or low cunning in administering a government. In Gov. *Porter* the party was deceived and betrayed; and just as soon as it was discovered that he was not controlled in his actions by 'democratic' principles, he was discarded from the ranks as unworthy the name of 'Democrat.' Can his *adherents* then suppose they will be recognized as 'Democrats' while they support him and his maladministration, contrary to the motto of the party, 'Principles not men?' Never!

How Captain Sanderson will take such an excommunication, we are unable to say; but we expect the war shout will be given, and the banner run up, bearing upon it, in blood-bright letters,

"War to the knife, and the knife to the hilt."

After salting the editor of the Volunteer and his friends,—whom he stigmatizes as the adherents of "that arch traitor, David R. Porter"—the writer turns round and under the term of *repudiation*, pays his respects to the Anti-Tax men in a very eloquent and *exquisite* manner.

On the other hand, the Statesman, as we before said, is the organ of the "Anti-Tax" division.—We know not what it was that caused this split, or how it came to pass, or what were the motives of those who seceded from the ancient name of Democrats, and now style themselves 'Anti-Tax democrats.' Are they governed by motives of principle, ambition, or a restless spirit that would rather "rule in Hell than serve in Heaven"?—What are their principles? Has the name "*Anti-Tax*" any meaning in it? And if it has, what under the sun can it have to do with the principles of Democracy that govern the party in the other counties of the district? If it mean, as it appears to indicate, that they are opposed to Taxation, then must they approach the borders of *repudiation*. That is inimical to the principles of democracy. Can they then suppose *they* will be recognized as Democrats, while they support such measures? And do they suppose they will be received when they do not even recognize our name? As well might the old Federalists expect to be received, as they call themselves "Democratic Whigs," merely because the word "Democrat" is found in the name of their party. No one will for a moment pretend they could be received.

This tickling will certainly raise the dander of the Statesman, and wo betide, the editor of the Perry Democrat.

Such supercilious treatment of the democrats of Cumberland is certainly astonishing; but as this is the age of advancment in morals, legislation and exclusive democracy, we shall anxiously wait for the next movement in the Locofoco Camp.

The War Commenced!

☞We see by the organs of the two factions of Locofocoism in this borough, that the war between them has commenced in earnest. Instead of confining themselves to subterfuge and insinuation, they now declare one another, what the Herald has pronounced them over and over again, to be "no better than they should be."—Well, let them fight it out, and, as their quarrelling is very edifying this warm weather, the Whigs can, as the Volunteer was wont to say, "look on and enjoy the [illegible]

Brotherly Love.

The last Perry Democrat reads the warring brethren of this county a beautiful lesson about pure and exclusive "Democracy." The writer recommends the exclusion of both *McClureites* and *Bonhamites* from the coming Congressional Convention, and, moreover, suggests the propriety of the *Millerites* and *McClanahanites* settling this interesting affair among themselves. This is something very original in the political world; and, in our opinion, both Jesse Miller and James X. McClanahan should be properly rewarded for their cleverness at slight of hand. Mr. Miller might be placed at the helm of State, whilst our *talented* Senator would, no doubt, very complacently accept a seat in Congress.

☞The Statesman lately endeavored to say something exceedingly severe about our visit to Carl's Orchard. Such unmitigated nonsense concerning a fellow feeling between Whigs and Locofocos is too ridiculous to be worthy of notice.—We have neither a disposition to enter nor to be *bullied* into a personal fight with our brother editors. With regard to prominent political matters, we shall ever be found ready to hold a courteous and logical argument; but we cannot so far forget ourselves as to descend into the gutter of billingsgate for the purpose of bespattering the fair fame of our neighbors and fellow men.

War! War! War!

It is quite amusing to see how the military editors of the Volunteer and Statesman pitch into each other. The Captain bestows a bendozer on his Lieutenant about disorganization and an itching for office; whilst the Lieutenant gallantly receives him on the rally with a *lumberer* concerning consistency and Porterism.

Week after week, broadsides of "polite literature," are fired by the contending factions; and occasionally may be found a wounded Kickapoo or Blackfoot struggling in his own gore. Oh! the glorious light of the nineteenth century!

☞The Volunteer and Statesman of last week contain some of the prettiest specimens of polite literature with which the public have been regaled for this many a day. If we may believe *their* assertions, some of the individuals attached to their respective parties are the veriest rogues and scoundrels unhung. Few people, however, believe any thing which emanates from these champions of Locofocoism.

☞The last Chambersburg Times—the organ of the Locofoco party in Franklin county, under the head of "*Democratic Principles*," contains the following remarks relative to a Protective Tariff:

A protective Tariff, which at one time was universally received by large majorities in the Eastern and Middle States, is now hardly 'winked at' by a great portion of those same persons, and is viewed as pernicious in its consequences, and as a source of wealth and prosperity to the *few*, at the expense of poverty and oppression to the *many*.

It requires not the spirit of prophecy to tell how such radical and suicidal doctrine will suit the protective Tariff democrats of our county; and we would kindly inform the editor of the Times—who, we understand, is the factotum of Mr. McClanahan, that such ultraism is entirely too strong for the manufacturing and farming interests of Cumberland county.

Louisiana.

The N. O. Bee, of the 10th says:—"The returns thus far render certain the election of Messrs Slidell, Labranche, and Dawson, and the partial intelligence from the Fourth District indicates the success of General Bossier. In fact it is altogether probable that Louisiana will be represented in the next Congress by four thorough-going Loco Focos. Whatever may be said of the other sections of the State, in the Second District this result might easily enough have been averted. Had the Second Municipality, the Parish of St. James, or that of Lafourche, polled the usual vote, Mr. White's election would have been secured. We have, however, no disposition to repine over the result. If we have been beaten, we have nobody but ourselves to blame. All that we can do now is to adopt prompt and fitting measures to prevent the recurrence next year of similar catastrophes."

Since the above was in type we learn that the four Locofocos have certainly been elected to Congress.

☞The Madisonian copies a paragraph from an Ohio paper, which affirms that "Mr. Van Buren has never yet obtained the vote of Ohio for the Presidency; and it is firmly believed by our most sagacious politicians, that he cannot, in any contingency, succeed either in this State or Pennsylvania. In Indiana his prospects are still worse. A reference to the former votes of these States, combined with the present indications, places this beyond doubt."

The Time When.

☞The Boston Atlas, after noticing the situation of affairs in the Tyler ranks—rank enough, certainly—thus remarks:—If any of them can make any thing out of Tyler for the time being, we have not the least objection. If Messrs. Nelson and Henshaw can succeed in keeping the weak, vain and visionary man, who is now their master, in good temper until the 3d of March, 1845, they may hold their offices to that day, inclusive. On the day which will succeed that day, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, will take his seat in the Presidential Chair—the high public stations of the Government will be cleared of the incompetent and unsuitable characters who now fill them—the best talent and the highest integrity of the nation will be called to the administration of its Government, and the country will be put back into that high road of honor, of prosperity, and happiness, from which she has so long been kept estranged by the efforts of weak, vain, false and wicked politicians.

☞The *Democratic* party have some reason to be grateful to some correspondent of the Madisonian. They have manifestly been in some trouble lately with reference to a fit and discreet man as a candidate for the Presidency. This is confessed among all men, of all parties. The writer spoken of, surveying the whole field, and its difficulties, in a spirit of statesman-like philosophy, enquires, "does not reason and sound judgment point out John Tyler, as not only the *best* man before the country but also, as the *most available*?" O, certainly; what other man is there *before* the Country, and the *Democracy* taking this tide of the flood, can now ride on to honor, and to fortune.

☞The Vicksburg Whig alludes to the call for a meeting of the Legislature of that State, and says that some predict that "the most lawless proceedings will be attempted, viz: to elect a United States Senator contrary to common usage, and, we believe, to law; to district the State in direct violation of law according to the white basis of population; to pass a law prohibiting the collection of revenue for the State, &c."

Has not repudiation sufficiently darkened the character of Mississippi?

☞The New Orleans Bee states that the excellent and amiable Postmaster of St. John the Baptist, Dr. Norvell, who for five years performed the duties of his office to the perfect satisfaction of every one, has recently been removed by the President to make room for a member of the loco-foco party.

THE UNITED STATES.

We find in a recent number of the Cincinnati Chronicle an able editorial dissertation on the "Growth and Power of the United States." The article in question commences with the remark that ever since the complete establishment of the American Constitutional Governments, the future growth and ultimate power of the United States have been a problem both with philosophers and political economists. The speculations connected with this subject it is alleged, have two strongly exciting causes—the first a desire to discover the effects of the freest institutions mankind had ever adopted, on the happiness and prosperity of the people under their influence; and the other a desire to discover the natural growth of the only nation which, since the earliest ages of the world, has been left undisturbed in its natural progress. As yet these problems have been only partially determined. Half a century, however, has furnished some elements of the ultimate results; and those which relate to physical growth and power may be regarded as leading to certainties of result beyond any disturbing cause, except that of Divine Providence.

The writer properly deems the future prospect highly important, in considering our relations with other nations, and in determining our national policy, and this it was which induced him to enter upon a "strict examination of the natural capabilities of our country." The investigation has evidently been made with much care, and we feel no hesitation in presenting to our readers, in a condensed shape, some of his deductions.

The surface of the United States comprehends a space of about two million two hundred and fifty thousand square miles, and is about *one-twentieth part of the land surface of the Earth.* More than one-half of this surface lies between the 35th and 45th degrees of latitude, in the very heart of the Temperate Zone, where nature brings men and fruits to the very highest measure of comparative excellence. Of the whole two million two hundred and fifty thousand square miles of surface, only about two hundred and fifty thousand lie in the Atlantic slone, and two-thirds of the whole lie in the Valley of the Mississippi. To estimate rightly the population, which, under the natural laws of increase, will arise and be readily maintained on this surface, it is proper to consider the arability and fertility of the great American basin, as the Valley of the Mississippi has been styled. In this vast region there is very little space occupied by mountain marshes, or lakes, incapable of production. Almost the whole surface is arable. Its rivers are remarkably long. The main stream of the Mississippi rises near latitude 48 degrees, and joins the Gulf of Mexico about 29 degrees,—thus running through about 20 degrees of latitude. The Red River of Louisiana is one thousand miles in length: the Ohio, ascending to the heads of the Monongahela and Allegheny, is also one thousand miles long. The rains and melted snows, which occasion the annual floods, fall on distant mountains, and raise these streams to great height pouring fourth volumes of water, which irrigate and fertilize their banks. These great facts, taken in connection with its locality in the midst of the Temperate Zone, determine the conclusion that the great Basin is capable of producing more grain, and consequently maintaining more people, than any other equal space on the face of the globe. It is gratifying to know, too, that so far as cultivation has extended, the practical result corresponds with the theory deduced from geographical facts.

The circumference or border line of the United States is about nine thousand five hundred miles in length. It may be divided thus: Boundary in common with British North America, 3,700 miles; boundary in common with Mexico, 2,300; coast of the Pacific, 700; coast of the Gulf of Mexico, 1000; and coast of the Atlantic, 1,800 miles. The territory thus enclosed includes also nearly ten thousand miles of River and Lake navigation, of which two thirds are in the Valley of the Mississippi. Geographers of foreign countries have admitted that this extensive country has the most varied soil, climate and productions of any country on the face of the earth. The inevitable consequences of this is, that its capabilities for population and wealth are correspondingly great.

A number of estimates of the progress of American population have been made. The writer is of the opinion that two of these—the one by Darby, the other by Professor Tucker, are particularly worthy of notice. Comparing the estimates of these gentlemen, and taking the mean, it may be considered certain, continues the writer, that, without Divine interposition to the contrary, one century will increase the population of the United States to three hundred millions. We must confess, that to our mind, the mean estimate here given appears to be far too great.

Estimates have been made which render it certain that the United States have an ultimate capacity of containing eight hundred millions of people, which is more than the entire population of the globe.

Alphonso Smith Again Caught.

The New York Tribune says,—A fellow named Alphonso Smith went this afternoon on board the steamer Independence, Capt. Forbes, at pier No. 2 North River, and thrusting his hand into a gentleman's pocket had his pocket book nearly out, when Capt. Forbes sprung forward and caught him by the throat, and aided by officer Bliss, conducted him to the Police Office, where he was committed to prison. The gentleman who had his pocket picked, and who disappeared in the crowd, is particularly requested to call at the Police Office and make affidavit that a culprit may be punished.

This fellow, Smith, was pardoned out of the Philadelphia Penitentiary about three weeks since by Governor Porter, having been sentenced for three years to that prison for picking the pocket of Mr. Gideon Scull, of Philadelphia.—Who is accountable for the last pocket picking, the thief Smith or Governor Porter?

From St. Domingo.

Later advices from Cape Haytien have been received at New Orleans. The city was healthy, but still remained a heap of ruins since the great earthquake. No President had been chosen to fill the place of Boyer, but General Herard seemed to be the most prominent candidate, and would in all probability be elected. The army had been mostly disbanded. Produce continued very high, and business throughout the Island much depressed. The Island was in an unsettled state.—There was a rumor of difficulties at Port au Prince, on account of the incapacities of the Provisional Committee. American produce generally low. Flour no sales, on account of the wreck of a Spanish brig, which had a full cargo, which was saved in a damaged state. This supplied the market for a time.

☞The venerable Ex-President, Hon. J. Q. Adams, says the Montreal Gazette of the 20th, and the party of relatives and friends travelling with him, returned yesterday morning to Quebec. During the day they had an opportunity of seeing whatever was worthy of notice in Montreal, and also received the visits of many of our citizens. Mr. Adams leaves town for Kingstown today, at twelve.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The British Mail Steamer Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived at Boston on the evening of Monday July 17, with intelligence from Europe 15 days later than that previously received.

Affairs in Ireland seem to be still in a very excited condition—and serious riots had broken out in Wales. The overland mail, bringing intelligence from India and China, arrived in London on the second instant. Business matters, and the state of trade, are represented as extremely discouraging—and a very uneasy sensation existed in the money market. Money, however, continued very abundant—and the rates of interest on good security, remained very low. In Parliament, little had been done of great interest on this side the Atlantic. In the House of Lords, the Canada Corn Bill had been read a second time.

A most silly and inconsequential stir had been made, in the University of Oxford, on the granting of the customary Degree to Mr. Everett, our Minister to the Court of England, on the ground, merely, of his Unitarian sentiments.

Willmer & Smith's European Times says that the riots in Wales, which have been suppressed, and the agitation which still prevails in Ireland, are amongst the most striking events of domestic interest. The rates exacted for tolls, and the number of the toll-gates, combined with a thorough hatred of the new Poor Law, and the absence of work, produced by the depressed condition of the iron trade, are the causes which have mainly contributed to the recent disturbances in South Wales.

Speaking of Irish Affairs, Willmer's News Letter remarks that: "In Ireland, the unchecked agitator, O'Connell, sets the constituted authorities at open defiance, because he dexterously contrives to avoid any innovation of the law. With feverish cunning he shuns the infringements upon which it is anticipated he will trench. The man is too old a practitioner in the art and mischief of agitation to be caught in the net which has been spread for him. Meeting after meeting does he summon,—purse after purse does he fling into the heap of the rapidly accumulating "rent," —and yet, confronted, as he is, by the fiercest antagonists he ever dared, no man saith to him, Daniel, what doest thou?

The ill-disguised discontent which the deceived Tories by their several organs, do not scruple to declare, has shaken that confidence in the Ministry, which at one time it was supposed they would endeavor to deserve. What are they doing?—Why, allowing themselves to be out-schemed by a professional firebrand whose ascendancy they are pledged to crush. True it is that as soon as the caldron of rebellion, which the arch Hecate will not allow to cool, threatens to boil over, a dash of the cold water of constitutional caution is flung in, to keep it on the simmer, and to prevent it over-bubbling the lid. Why allow the fires to be lighted at all? In the channel we have a squadron stationed, but they are useless. In Ireland we have troops comfortably barracked and better disciplined, who seem to be destined to become the toys and trifles of a garrison town—caged lions; pent up furies, stored-up and well-muzzled ministers of wrath.

Some persons may term the policy of the Executive with respect to Ireland careful and cautious. There are others who do not hesitate to designate it truckling, unbecoming, and absurd.—To one conclusion all must come: the existing state of affairs cannot last long.

On dit that Sir R. Peel has intimated to the Bishop of London the settled determination of Government to put down the Pusey movement, and that we shall shortly hear of the *supersedeasing* of bishops as well as magistrates.

A Liverpool paper says, the July number of Martain Chuzzlewit may excite anger, though it can hardly fail to provoke laughter in America.—The author has quizzed the editors, the abolitionists, the boarding houses—the colonels, majors, and captains of the militia—the manners, characteristics, and feelings of certain cotories—in his bitterist vein. It is a la Trollope.

The Trouble in Illinois.

We recently alluded to a rebellion in Coles co., Illinois, in which a number of persons avowed a determination to resist the decision of the Supreme Court. A friend informs the Cincinnati Gazette, that the statement is true, and that the men talk of resorting to violence to carry out their purpose. They act openly in the matter; talk strongly; at least, so far as regards the preliminary steps, the 'mouthing part.' The Gazette remarks:

"It is the first instance we have had, of what may be termed, the incipient steps of rebellion in these North Western States. Mobs, outbreaks, lawlessness, in various forms, when the passions of men have been roused, have disturbed us for a season. They have, however, been put down, and the spirit which gave them birth quelled. But nowhere before, so far as we are informed, have hundreds of citizens, banded together, and pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, as these men have done, to annihilate the settled law of the land. This honor is theirs.—Whatever of glory is attached to this step, belongs to them. Now as this is a matter which concerns the whole country, we think the *names* of these parties should be published in full. They should be known, and well known. Cannot our brothers of the Republican, or Era, at St. Louis, get hold of the articles of the association, the resolutions passed, with the signers to them, in Coles county, and spread the whole proceedings before the country? We trust they will do it."

Tennessee.

☞The Louisville Journal says, we have just received a letter from Tennessee, from which we copy the following paragraph. The intelligence fully agrees with what we have heard from many other sources.

"I can say, without a doubt whatever, that Jones will beat Polk, for Governor, six thousand votes. I am now in the hot-bed of Locofocoism, (Bedford county,) and every body says there are at least one hundred Locos in the county that have left their party and joined the Whigs.—'Clay, a Bank, and a Tariff,' the people of Tennessee say they will have."

Another Confession!

☞Judge Colquitt, one of the Senators in Congress from Georgia, being at Mobile some time ago, complied with the request of his Locofoco friends, to address the people on the political topics of the day. In the course of his speech he said, that the Locofoco Convention in Georgia had nominated Mr. Calhoun as next President, "because they all knew that he was the strongest man—not that they had any objection to Mr. Van Buren, but because they knew that Mr. Van Buren could never get Georgia. If he were nominated the Whigs would carry the State."

On the other hand, it will be recollected, the friends of General Cass in Ohio, declared that if Mr. Calhoun is nominated, he "stands no chance in the West." We think, therefore, we are warranted in the conclusion that, no matter who may be nominated, the Kentucky statesman will be elected. For these are not Whig estimates, be it remembered, but Locofoco confessions.

☞The Boston papers state that no pilot came up in the Caledonia from Halifax—Capt. Stairs, who was the pilot on board the Columbia at the time she was lost, was so affected by the accident as to become deranged, and was unable to come up in the Caledonia.

A Millerite in Italy.

A correspondent of the New-England Puritan, writes from Genoa; "I saw a Millerite here the other day from Worchester, Mass. He had come by steamer to Liverpool, and then directly here, swift as wind and sail could carry him. From here he took a steamer to Ronie, where he expected to be persecuted by the Pope; and then he was off for Jerusalem, where, after forty days fast, Christ was to appear and set up his kingdom. He was solemn as eternity, and fully believed what he said. Nothing could stop him, as he said he could not detain the Lord Jesus Christ, and he could not appear till after his forty days fast. He had scarcely money enough to carry him there, and I fear before this the dogs have gnawed his bones without some city."

A Sad Case.

The Baltimore American says:—"We have received a letter from Wrightsville, in York co. Pa., under date of 16th instant, which states that a Mr. Lynch (formerly of Harve-de-Grace, but more recently of Ohio,) reached Wrightsville some eight or ten days before, stating that he was sick and impoverished, and expressing a desire to get to his home at Harve-de-Grace. The letter says that he met with no sympathy, and that he started on foot on the tow path of the canal. He was unable, however, to proceed but a few rods from the village, and found shelter in the hut of a colored man, where he died during the following night. It is added that the black, after an ineffectual attempt to collect something from the villagers for the decent burial of the body, was obliged himself to act as coroner, jury and sexton, and carrying the body to the river side, made a grave for it at the foot of the tow path bank where it now lies."

The Mormons.

A gentleman who left the Mormon City of Nauvoo a few days since informs the Editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle that of the 15,000 persons who make up the population of Nauvoo, about one-third are of various religious denominations. The arrest of their leader, Joe Smith, has caused a great excitement, and he confirms the previous statement that two parties of armed Mormons had left the city for the rescue of Smith while on his way to Springfield, Illinois. He adds that all the gunpowder at Nauvoo had been made into ball catridges, and even the women had been actively engaged in casting balls, and making cartridges.

Slavery in Texas.

A proposition is on foot to organize a society in England to advance a sum equal to the value of the slaves in Texas—the money to be paid to the owners of the slaves, and slavery to be abolished in that Republic. It is said that Lord Aberdeen has agreed to recommend the plan to Government—also, that the Government guarantee the payment of the loan upon condition of Texas becoming a free State.

☞The New York Sun states that an agent of the Russian Autocrat is now making a tour through the United States, and, in the course of his travels, omits no good opportunity for patronizing American manufactures. His orders already amount to over half a million of dollars, chiefly confined to machinery.

☞The Boston American states that some one entered their office on Friday night, and robbed their boy, while sleeping in the office, of all the money he had in the world.

☞The New York Tribune says that an old sailor, named Edward Benson, living near Wethersby, Connecticut, has recently received intelligence that there is now due him from the British Government $2,400, and an annual pension of nineteen guineas, for naval service. He was pressed into the British service from an American whale ship, and was with Nelson at Trafalgar, and in other battles. He is 74 years old, and is hale and hearty.

☞A rascal on trial in Lexington, Kentucky, actually picked his lawyer's pocket of a silver snuff box, while he was making a speech to the jury in his favor.

☞Two men have been arrested at Tallahasse, Florida, charged with causing the disastrous fire in that city.

☞For three years past the Fourth of July has been celebrated by the discharge of cannon, &c., at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada. This year the firing was executed immediately under the British flag, which so incensed a number of the inhabitants, that a riot ensued, in which several on both sides were seriously injured.

☞The Toledo Blade says that the celebration of the opening of the Indiana Canal at Fort Wayne, on the 4th instant, drew together upwards of ten thousand persons. General Cass delivered the oration. It is spoken of as a happy effort—every way worthy of his reputation as a writer.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

The New Orleans Courier of the 10th says: We are informed by some of the most eminent physicians of this city, that the yellow fever made its appearance last week. A Frenchman, in Main street, died of it after five days illness. Although this is the only case that has occurred, yet we recommend strangers to be prudent, to avoid exposing themselves to the sun, to abstain from exciting liquors, and to use the bath frequently. Such a course will diminish the intensity of the disease whenever it may make its appearance.

☞The New Orleans Crescent City says, that four new cases of yellow fever were reported in private practice in that city on the 12th instant.

The Bank of the United States.

The New Orleans Picayune states that the sale of the assets of the United States Bank terminated in that city on the 12th instant, enough having been sold to satisfy the judgment issued in favor of the United States. The sales made amount to some $450,000.

☞The New York True Sun says, Mr. Proffit is in that city, where he will spend a few days previous to leaving New York for Norfolk, where he will embark in the Levant for Rio. Mr. Proffit is, we believe, a New Yorker by birth, and was for many years a clerk in the counting house of the Messrs. Woolsey.

☞Mr. Ira Fenton, of Belchertown, Massachusetts, has raised a Durham cow, which is now 8 years old, and weighs 1740 pounds. On the 29th May she brought a calf, and the owner had the curiosity to measure her bag; it was two feet in depth, two feet in length, and eighteen inches in width! The calf was then put upon one side, and thirty pounds of milk taken from the other side at the same time. After the calf had done, 21½ pounds more were taken from that side.—Twenty four highly respectable citizens of Belchertown attest these facts in the Northampton Democrat.

☞A notorious and desperate scoundrel named Adams, committed for burglary, escaped from Sing Sing State Prison on Tuesday evening week, and has not yet been retaken.

List of Causes.

For trial at August Term, commencing the 14th of August, 1843.

Keeny vs. Leonard.
Hughes' Adm'r. vs. Moore.
Wilson vs. Alexander.
Shunk for use vs. Same.
Mateer's Adm'r. vs. Thompson's Adm'r.
Bullock, Davis & Co. vs. Givin.
Bank vs. Moyers et al.
Underwood vs. Boetem.
Bank vs. Underwood et al.
Lupper vs. Noble.
Alexander vs. Rex.
Sherrick vs. Graham.
Pleis et al vs. Beltzhoover.
Gorgas for use vs. Harris.
Maxwell vs. Clark et al.

SHERIFFALTY.

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 12, 1843. te.

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 12, 1843. te.

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. te-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. te.

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. Should I be elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and despatch. Yours, &c.
JACOB HEMMINGER.
Dickinson tp. June 7, 1843. te-32

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. te.

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. SNIDER RUPLEY.
Mechanicsburg, April 12, 1843. te.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself once more to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

of Cumberland county, at the ensuing Election, should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.
JOHN SOURBECK.
East Pennsboro' May 24, 1843. te-30

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 at the next election, and will feel grateful to you for your support.
ANDREW ROBERTS.

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. te-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. te-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. te.

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. te.

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. tf-25

Chene Chusans.

A few pieces of Chene Chusans, a new and lustrous material for Ladies Dresses, received by the subscribers. CHAS. BARNITZ & CO.
June 14, 1843. tf-33

Silk Oil Cloths.

A FURTHER supply of Silk Oil Cloths, used in lining Ladies Dresses. Gentlemen's summer Hats, &c. just received at the store of the subscribers. CHAS. BARNITZ & CO.
June 14, 1843. tf-33

Forwarding & Commission BUSINESS!

GEORGE FLEMING

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he is prepared to receive, forward and dispose of **Produce of every description,**

either at the Philadelphia or Baltimore Markets, or at any other point accessible by Rail Road. As he will attend in person to the delivery and sale of all articles entrusted to his care, the most satisfactory and speedy returns may at all times be expected, and the utmost promptitude in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.

Farmers and others having any article which they wish disposed of, will do well to call on him, immediately opposite the Mansion House, and Rail Road Depot, West High street, Carlisle.

G. F. is authorized to purchase several hundred bushels of Grain, for which the highest price will be given.
Carlisle, May 17, 1843. tf-29

A good Chance for a Bargain.

To a person wishing to commence business in Carlisle, a good opportunity is afforded of purchasing a Stock of Goods nearly new, and which were all bought for Cash, as the present proprietor in consequence of other engagements, is desirous of selling off, which he will do, on such terms, as must please a purchaser. Enquire at the Office of the Herald & Expositor.
May 17, 1843.

BARGAINS!

THE subscriber has just opened, the largest, and cheapest Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, ever brought to Carlisle, among which are the following:

Broad Cloths for $2 to $7.
Cassimeres $1, 1½, 2 and 2½.
French Cassimeres, a new article 87½, 1 and 150.
Vestings from 12½ to $1.12.
Pantaloons stuffs from 6¼ to $1,00.
Calicoes 4 cts 5 6 8 10 and 12½ cents.
Chintz 18¾ to 25.
Muslins, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents.
Lawns, 1 yard wide, 12 1-2, 18¾ and 25.
Balzareens, 37 1-2, 50 and 62 1-2.
Summer Cloth, Alapathay, and Gambroons.
Checkes, 6¼ cents, 8, 10 and 12½ cents.
Tickings, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 18¾.
Laces and Edgings for 1 ct. to 12½ cents.
Elegant Foulard Silks.
Poult de Lol and Gio de Rhine Silks.
Mousllin de Laine, 12 1-2 cts. 18, 25 and 37.
Bonnet Ribbons for 6¼ to 31¼.
Cardinals and Black Fillett Shawls.
Elegant Embroidered Swiss Mull Scarfs.
Do. do. Silk and Fillet do.
Bonnets, Ladies and Misses of all kinds & prices.
Mens Leghorn and Chip Hats, in great variety.
Cottonades, Drillings. Also,

A Fresh Lot of Cheap Groceries.

Brown and Loaf Sugars.
Rio Coffee, strong, 10 to 12½.
Young Hyson, Imperial and black Teas, fresh and good. Chocolate, and Spices of all kinds.
New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES;

Of every description and prices, several thousand pair just received and selling astonishingly low, for instance:

Mens fine long Boots, $2 to 4.
Ditto Monroes for 75 to 1 50.
Misses Slippers of all kinds.
Childrens Leather and Morocco Boots.
Mens kip Shoes, 6 1-2 and 75.
Mens Gaiter Boots, $1 25 to 2.
Also, Mens Fur and Brush Hats,

and in short every article needed, from a row of pins to Broad Cloth at $8 per yard, and at prices to suit the times. Recollect the old stand opposite J. Wunderlich's old stand, and now the second store below the corner, east Main street.

As our cheap Grocer up street says in his advertisement, don't mistake the house, one door sometimes makes a great difference. Purchasers, friends and customers, one and all, please to call at the old shop of CHAS. OGILBY.
Carlisle, May 17, 1843. tf-27

SPRING SUPPLY OF

FRESH GROCERIES.

AT the store of the subscriber, West Main street, Brick house, nearly opposite the "Big Locus Tree" just received a large and handsome assortment of fresh and the best quality Groceries—among which can be had

Fine crushed Loaf Sugar at 12½ cents.
Lump and Loaf Sugars from 11 to 14 cents.
Brown Sugars fine and superior qualities from 6½ to 10 cents.
Rio Coffees strong scented for 10 to 12½ cents.
Also, Java Coffee.
Young Hyson, Imperial and Gun Powder Teas—various qualities, all fresh for 75 to 1 37½ per lb.
Spices of every description, ground and unground.

CEDAR WARE:

Tubs, Bowls, Churns, painted Buckets, &c.

BASKETS:

Willow and Common Market Baskets, covered and uncovered, Clothes Baskets, Bushel Baskets, round baskets, &c.

OIL AND CANDLES;

Pure winter Sperm or Lamp Oil—none but best quality, and warranted equal to any in this or any other market at $1 per gallon. Also clarified Elephant Oil at 75 cents per gallon.
Sperm Candles, pure at 31½ cents.
Mould and Dipped Candles.

FISH:

Mackerel, No. 1 and 2, Salmon and Herring.

MOLASSES:

New Orleans (superior baking,) Sugar House and Syrup Molasses, for 37½ to 62½ cents per gallon.

WARE:

A new and general assortment of China, Glass, and Queensware, also Crockery Ware.

TOBACCO:

Cavendish, Plug,