CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Honorable SAMUEL HEPBURN, President Judge, &c.

Sir—The Grand Jury of Cumberland county respectfully request that you will furnish them for publication a copy of the Charge delivered to us at the commencement of the present term.

Very Respectfully,
DAVID SHIELDS, FOREMAN.

August 16, 1843.

CARLISLE, August 18, 1843.

DAVID SHIELDS, Esq., Foreman, and others, members of the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen—In accordance with your desire and my promise, when your note of the 16th inst. was handed me by your Foreman, I enclose the Charge alluded to; but do so, without having had an opportunity to copy it for publication. My time has been so fully occupied, that I must either decline furnishing it altogether, or give it to you just as I have it.

Very Respectfully, your friend, &c.
SAMUEL HEPBURN.

CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Jury:

The calendar furnished from the Jail enables us to communicate the pleasing intelligence, that there are no prisoners confined there for trial.—This circumstance is an unusual one, and will doubtless be as much the source of gratification to you, as it is to us. Whilst, therefore, we are encouraged in the hope that our duties on the criminal side of the calendar will not be as onerous as usual, you must be careful not to lose sight of cases really requiring your attention, under the general impression that, because no one is in jail, or but few bills presented to you by the Attorney General, you have nothing farther to do. The duties of a Grand Jury cover a space infinitely beyond their action upon what is simply laid before them by the Prosecuting Attorney.—The very mode of your selection, and peculiar form of oath, clearly indicate that an attention to only what is laid before you by the proper officer, would be but a *miserable* compliance with *all* that you are sworn to notice. The terms of your oaths are, "that you will diligently inquire, and true presentment make, as well of all such things as shall be given you in charge, as that you shall know to be presentable here;" and that you will do this without "fear, favor, reward, or any hope thereof, and without malice, hatred or ill-will," &c. This solemn obligation requires at your hands a full and fair presentment of every offence committed within this county, that is presentable in a criminal court. Every violation, therefore, of any law of this Commonwealth, that has annexed to it a punishment for which the offender, or offenders are answerable in a criminal court, is an offence cognizable before you, into which, (if known to you,) you are solemnly bound to inquire. Our civil rights as citizens, and our privileges as a community, in a great measure depend, and must necessarily depend, upon the faithfulness with which Grand Juries execute the duties imposed upon them. It requires but a superficial observer of the passing events of our day, to discover a great and growing spirit of lawlessness manifesting itself in the community in which we live, and pervading almost every rank and grade in society. A disposition evinced to take the control of affairs, as well such as concern individuals personally, as those in which the public are more generally interested, into their own hands, and for meting out such punishment to different offenders as in their judgment is merited, perfectly regardless of their rights as citizens, as well as the penalty incurred for the violation of known laws. Corporations, established for known and useful purposes, forgetting the objects of their creation, and assuming the responsibility of devising and executing such plans as in their judgment will remedy existing, and even imaginary evils—though the plan adopted carries with it an open, palpable violation of existing statutes, that embrace within their provisions a penalty that we might reasonably hope would prevent a breach of them. Unless, indeed, under the delusive expectation, that such breach would not be recognized by an injured community, or be winked at by a timid and faithless judiciary,—who rather than run the risk of offering a supposed indignity to the offenders, would be willing to pass the subject by in silence, regardless of their oaths and duties imposed on accepting the responsibilities of the offices they hold. If expectations of this kind were for a moment entertained of us, we are desirous of embracing the first opportunity, (which is the present,) to throw off the delusion, and avow our fixed determination to perform every duty the oaths we have taken impose upon us,—and without hesitancy bring to your notice every public offence known to us that deserves and demands at your hands a faithful and deliberate investigation. Let palpable violations of law be countenanced by a court and jury in the more important walks or duties of life, and it necessarily encourages frequent breaches in every other. If an individual or set of individuals, are permitted with impunity to infringe upon any statute their inclinations or views of propriety dictate, what is to prevent all others from exercising that same, would be, sound discretion? If one individual has a right to inflict corporeal punishment upon another he may by chance or designedly meet in the street, for some real or supposed injury that has been done him—or to slander his neighbor either in the political papers of the day or on the corners of the streets—or accept an office of trust and responsibility, with the known and avowed determination to commit in the exercise of it, a breach of the existing laws, under which he professes to be governed, and which he is sworn to support, what security, I ask, is there that all others may not feel the same impending necessity, urging them to the commission of crimes, only more flagrant and outrageous, because more shocking to the sense of the community in which they are perpetrated? I answer, nothing. And our only safety consists in your taking prompt and decided action upon every violation of law that is known to you. It would be but little better than solemn mockery upon the administration of criminal justice, for a Court to remind the Grand Jury of the extent and obligation of their oaths, and direct their attention to every offence within their knowledge, to which the offender was answerable in a criminal court, if by it the only result was the presentment of petty offenders! Cases in which, perhaps, a poor degraded creature is concerned, who never knew or heard of the statute against which he is charged with offending—whilst those of more intelligence and occupying places rendering them much more conspicuous, and consequently their crime more glaring, are passed over in silence. Such I trust is not to be the mode in which our criminal justice is administered in this district. The law knows no distinction in persons, and you are sworn to present all things truly "without fear, favor, reward, or any hope thereof:" and that such will be your course we do not entertain a doubt.

The libels, with which some of the papers of the day are teeming—insulting alike to the good sense, as well as the morals of the community within which they circulate—though an evil of no ordinary magnitude, and which calls loudly for redress, is one with which, in the shape of originating proceedings, you have nothing to do. The offence is, a private one, and so long as the individuals injured acquiesce, we cannot interpose. If, however, a case of that character should be brought before you in the shape of an indictment, it will be your duty to consider it, and mete to the party injured that redress the constitution and laws afford him. And to the offender, if tried and convicted, it will be for the court to mete out such punishment as will at least check, if it does not arrest, it within the limits of your inquiries.

The private quarrels and slanderous altercations with which the ears of a passer-by on the public streets are so frequently greeted, if not insulted, are cases like the former—private offences—and so long as yielded to by the injured individuals, are aside from your duties, and not embraced in the obligation of your oaths. They should be to us, however, beacons to warn us of an accumulating shoal upon which the very distinctive characteristics of our government may be wrecked—and evidences of a state of things existing amongst us, that should prompt us to a more efficient and active discharge of duty. A society in which these things are tolerated, and in which brute force is used to vindicate a right, soon loses for itself that respect and character essential to a good government—and unless preserved by a prompt and decided interposition of those legally constituted for that purpose, the consequences will soon be, that even their arms will become paralyzed in the general wreck, and when willing, not able to arrest the summary punishment dictated by a mob, under the assumed name of an impartial trial and the plausible pretext of the general good. We may not be compelled to witness this. But our greatest safe-guard in preventing it, is by proper and prompt action where it is needed, and administering such punishment in every instance where it is deserved, as will secure obedience to law and good order. So far, [illegible] then, as duty leads, you, as well as we, must follow. Consequences must be left to others—and in every instance your returns should be such as your own consciences dictate, in view of the solemn obligation under which you are acting.

The breaches of the law to which I have alluded, I am sorry to say are not the only ones we are compelled so frequently to witness. They are not all of so private a nature as to relieve either you, or the Court from accountability as to our action upon the subject. There have been, and still are, breaches of public statues that require your attention. They are open and palpable, such as have not for their justification even the semblance of an apology. They are also too notorious to afford as the miserable pretext (ignorance of their existence) not unfrequently resorted to, for the purpose of evading the responsibility of performing an unpleasant duty. They are perhaps known to every member of that Jury;—they are to the Court—and perhaps to all who hear me—and must receive from the Grand Jury such action as they demand, under the fearful alternative that rests between a proper and faithless discharge of a known duty. I allude to the illegal issues of small notes within the limits of this county, as well by corporations as individuals. Prior to the act of 24 June, 1842, Pam. Laws, page 494—this offence was not indictable one—neither the Court or Grand Jury had any thing to do with it. It was discretionary with each individual, to pursue or not the remedy given by the act of 1828, for the purpose of suppressing them: The evil however intended to be remedied by the act of 1828 increased—the country was flooded with this sort of currency, and for the purpose of arresting it the act of 24 June 1842 was passed, making the offence an indictable one, and consequently drawing it within the pale of your supervision. The Court have complied with all that is required of them in bringing the subject to your notice; it will be for you to determine your own course upon the subject. If there have been such issues, either by corporations, or individuals, since the passage of the law referred to, your course is a plain one. If not? it is equally so. The penalty may be severe, and the consequences to a corporation, as important as some are in this county, rather unpleasant; but if by their own illegal act this penalty is incurred, the consequence is of their own seeking, and with consequences, at present, we have nothing to do. Your inquiries are also directed, to whether there are any tippling houses in your neighborhood? any disorderly houses, kept for purposes of prostitution, for carousing, or frolicking, to the annoyance or disturbance of their surrounding neighborhoods either in the towns or country?—Any gambling houses, breaches of the peace at elections, at military trainings, or any horse racing?—If there are, or have been, and known to the Grand Jury, or either of you, the same obligation that requires you to return a true bill to what is laid before you, when found so, requires that you should present one and all of them to the Court.—And this same obligation rests upon you with regard to every other offence "presentable" here, whether your attention is called to it by the Court or not. Secrecy, as to all that you do in the discharge of your duties as Grand Jurors, is also enjoined upon you by your oaths. No man has a right to enquire of you,—or say any thing to you out of your room in reference to what is, or may be brought before you. An attempt to influence your judgment or control your action by any one, is an indictable offence and should be at once brought to the notice of the Court. And permitting it to be done by any juror would be a flagrant and palpable violation of his oath, which we feel assured no juror in that box will knowingly incur.

There never was a time when the interests of the public more loudly demanded at your and our hands a scrutinizing enquiry into, and the correction of, these over grown abuses. Individuals are not safe in any community where perfect recklessness seems to characterize the course of those who presume upon the correction of these real or imaginary injuries. So far as we are concerned—we promise, one and all that our duties in arresting this inundation of vice, immorality and lawlessness, shall be fearlessly and determinedly performed. And that such punishment, in every instance of a conviction, shall be imposed as will compel an observance of law and good order.

We know, gentlemen, that our duties if properly performed are onerous, as well as highly responsible, and not unfrequently very thankless; but a proper discharge of them must rest upon higher motives than the applause of men. Let us be careful that each have an approving conscience as to the proper discharge of our official duties; and whether approved, or disapproved by our fellow citizens,—we will soon find that we carry within our own breasts, a monitor, whose suggestions are calculated to give more real pleasure, or occasion more pain, than any that can be given by what is said or done by those who assume the judgment of our motives. We need scarcely add that in all your investigations it will afford the Court great pleasure to furnish every facility within their power. If witnesses are needed, an application to the Court, either through your Foreman or the prosecuting officer for the Commonwealth, will be at once responded to.—Such bills as are now ready will be laid before you, and to them your attention should be directed in the first instance, and after they are disposed of, to such matters as you may deem necessary.

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*We are authorized to state by the Judges of the Court, that at the time the above charge was delivered they were not aware of the issue of 12½ and 25 cent notes, by the Council of last year, and were only apprised of the fact by the presentment of the Grand Jury.—*Ed. Volunteer.*

Monument.

The New York Tribune contains a description of the great National Monument, in memory of George Washington, to be erected in the city of New York, by the voluntary contributions of the people of these United States, of one dollar and upwards. The plan, we think, is beautiful. An engraving of the magnificent structure in contemplation embraces in its design not only the Monument, but also halls for a Library, Galleries for paintings, and rooms for various collections of revolutionary memorials, and a grand Astronomical Observatory. Its height is to be 425 feet—which is 205 feet higher than the Bunker Hill Monument. Its entire cost is estimated at about $400,000. The material proposed for its construction is the North River granite.

☞ The Harrisburg Union says that Mr. McGrath, one of the policemen of the city of New York, in pursuit of two negroes who stood charged with robbing a vessel lying on quarantine in that city, of a large sum of money, apprehended the sooty fugitives near Duncan's Island, in Dauphin county, on Monday week. They were taken off for New York on Wednesday morning. About $2000 were found in their possession, and disclosures made which will probably lead to the recovery of all the money.

A negro named Brown was arrested in Carlisle last evening, charged with being concerned in the above. Over $300 of the money found in his house

☞ One of the staple arguments against a Protective Tariff, a year ago, says the Tribune, was its alleged tendency so to raise the prices of all manufactures that we could never export any until it should be repealed. Yet in this very first year that our new tariff is in full operation, we are exporting more manufactures than ever before and competing with Great Britain in the market for China, at the farther side of the world.

Corruption.—Pain cannot exist but from corrupt particles being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles, when in great quantity, are the positive cause of death.

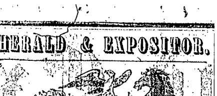
It is a solemn truth that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings, and the importance of its speedy removal from the body is of incalculable value. The most sure and speedy way to remove corruption or any other infirmities to which the human frame is liable, no medicine has been found so effectual as Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills.

They will, if used during the prevalence of any cause for disease, entirely prevent fatal results, because they remove from the stomach and bowels any morbific matters generated from any cause whatsoever, whether those causes be from impure air, or food which disagrees with the body.

Office for the sale of the above valuable Pills in New York, No. 241 Broadway.

Sold in Carlisle by CHARLES BARNITZ & CO, only agents for this town. The list of agents for Cumberland county will be published hereafter.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.



E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, August 30, 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.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic Whig Standing Committee of Cumberland county, held at the public house of Mr. William Brown, in the borough of Carlisle, on Tuesday the 15th of August, JAMES POSTLETHWAITE was called to the chair, and John Officer appointed Secretary. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Democratic Whigs of Cumberland county be requested to meet at the usual places of holding borough and township elections, on SATURDAY the 9th day of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and elect two delegates to represent each borough and township in a County Convention, to be held in the County Hall, in the borough of Carlisle, on TUESDAY the 12th of September, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a county ticket.

JAS. POSTLETHWAITE, Ch'n.
John Officer, Secretary.

New Papers.

☞ We have quite a number of candidates for the patronage of the community in the shape of new papers, on our table this week. We hope they may all meet with the success they deserve.

The Semi-Weekly Gazette and Lancaster Penny Advertiser is the title of a new penny paper just commenced in Lancaster, by Messrs. Pearsoll & Wiley.

The "Standard," is the title of a very spirited paper just commenced at Hollidaysburg, Pa., by John Dougherty. It opposes with searching ability the Tyler, Porter and Butler party.

Another "Standard" has been planted in Gettysburg, by J. T. H. Bringman. It is very neatly got up, and intends opposing political parties and advocating Temperance. We hope its Editor's efforts will *bring men* in thousands to rally around the standard of total abstinence.

Whig Nominations.

The Whigs of Adams county have nominated Hon. James Cooper, for Assembly. He will be elected of course.

Daniel Stine, Esq. has been re-nominated for the Assembly in Lebanon county.

In Montgomery county the Whigs have nominated Joseph Royer for Congress; Charles F. Jenkins for Senate; Isaac Schoffield, Thomas J. White and William Van Gezer for Assembly.

Three of the persons nominated on the Antimasonic ticket of Lancaster county, have declined the nomination.

☞ The Locofocos of Dauphin county have nominated Solomon Shindel and George M. Lauman, for the Legislature.

Mexican Indemnity.

The second payment of interest on the indemnity due this country, was made at Mexico, on the 30th ultimo.

☞ It is stated that Governor Cass will receive the vote of Ohio, in the Loco Foco National Convention.

☞ The National Intelligencer expresses great confidence in the ability of the Whigs to elect their candidate for the Presidency.

☞ The York, Pa. Republican boasts of a tomato, the growth of that neighborhood, which weighs 1½ lbs.

☞ At the recent election held in Lousiana, the voters of that State, by a majority of four to one decided in favor of a State Convention for the purpose of reforming the Constitution.

☞ The firemen of Harrisburg had quite a brilliant procession a day or two ago.

☞ Twenty-three inches of water in the channel at Pittsburgh, by the last accounts.

☞ There has been a riot almost every night for the last week or two among the firemen in Philadelphia and neighborhood. There has been a regular succession of fights between different companies. The authorities appear to be unable to quell disturbances effectually.

☞ General William Madison, the youngest brother of President Madison, lately died in Madison county, Virginia, in the 82d year of his age.

☞ The Hagerstown News states that Mr. F. Weckler, of that county, has exported several lots of Dressed Buckskins to Amsterdam, for which he had orders from the Government of Wirtemburg. They are intended, it is said, for their Army.

☞ A young man named Bower, was recently killed by accident, near Hollidaysburg.

☞ The Liverpool packet ship, Splendid, now loading at New York, takes out two invoices of clocks, amounting to about *forty tons* measurement, made in that city, for the European market.

☞ Mrs. Elizabeth House died at Triadelphia, near Wheeling, Va., a few days ago, at the advanced age of 110 years.

☞ The 2d of July last, which was decidedly the hottest day of the season here, the weather in London was so cold that fires were found to be very comfortable.

☞ The last invention is *perfumed* locofoco matches for ladies' toilets.

☞ Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, has been elected to the Professorship of Theology in Auburn (New York) Theological Seminary.

The Public Works.

☞The result of the system of retrenchment upon the Public Works introduced by the Board of Canal Commissioners, and of their efforts to reduce the price of freights, and consequently to increase the amount of tonage, we learn from the Harrisburg Argus, (locofoco,) has been most satisfactory. Instead of being a burthen upon the Treasury, it is now satisfactorily shown that the Main Line has been made a profitable source of revenue. The increase of the receipts of the toll upon the Main Line, in the month of July, 1843, as compared with the same period in 1842, is $33,662,94; and the whole amount of receipts for the month, is $98,615,28.

The Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad has also, by judicious management, been made to yield in the last five months, a clear profit, over all expenditures and liabilities, of $108,848,95.

These results are attributable to the late judicious revision of the rates of toll, and to the encouragement given to individual enterprise and competition in the carrying trade. The increased nett profits is the result of retrenchment in the management of the motive power as well as of the increased amount of business. From present indications there is no doubt that the main line now more than pays the interest of its cost, besides paying current expenses and repairs. We have been informed, from what we deem good authority, that the main line of our improvements will pay into the Treasury this year, after maintaining themselves in operation, between eight hundred thousand and a million of dollars. This is a sum equal to half the annual interest on our funded debt, and may well account for the rise of State Stocks.

As the election of Canal Commissioners is approaching, the Argus, which is the organ of the Administration, may have made up the above very satisfactory statement to operate in favor of the present Board, who will endeavor to be placed in nomination for re-election. The statement should therefore be received with caution and a large degree of allowance. But let it be true or not, our experience within the past seven or eight years ought to be sufficient to convince the people, that to entrust the State Government with the management of the public works is a wrong and unsafe policy. The mere fact that the Commissioners have at length found out that the improvements can be so managed as to produce a revenue above their expenses, only shows how villainously the State has heretofore been robbed and plundered. During Governor Ritner's Administration, the Philadelphia Railroad, under the very excellent management of Mr. Mehaffey, was made to yield a surplus of $30,000 per annum, but in the very first year of Porter's term it fell more than that amount behind, and has continued so ever since to the present time. We believe that sound policy would suggest a *sale* of the public works, so as to reduce the State Debt to a manageable sum, and so believing shall continue to advocate their disposal to companies.

The Whig Prospect.

The National Intelligencer has an excellent article on the subject of the "prospect ahead." The remarks of the Intelligencer are full of the sound sense which has always characterized the course of that paper, and we wish it were convenient to copy them entire into our columns. This, however, is not the case. We content ourselves with the following extract:

"For ourselves we have not the least doubt that the Whig Party is at this moment stronger than it was four years ago; more powerful because more united and compacted; and better prepared than ever it has been for conflict with its adversaries, because animated by the double motive of redressing injury which it has itself sustained, and accomplishing good for the country. We look forward, then, with cheerful and abiding confidence to a victory for the Whigs in November, 1844, hardly inferior in brilliance and decisiveness to that which it won in November, 1840.—We do not now doubt, and we never *have* doubted of this result."

☞In Gen. Washington's first annual message to Congress, he held the following language on the subject of protection:

"The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I trust, need recommendation; but I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement as well to the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad, as to exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home."

Again, in his eighth message, we find the following:

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible.'

Good News for Farmers.

The heavy rains in England during the harvest, which threaten destruction to the crops, have created a brisk demand in this country for flour. The New York Sun says the Great Western has brought out orders to purchase flour for the English market. About a thousand barrels of Genesee have been taken on English account at five dollars; and freight has been engaged for four thousand to Liverpool. The English orders generally limit the price to five dollars and less.

The Locos in Union County.

☞Hon. John Snyder of Union, has received the nomination of that county for Congress.—Snyder received 26 votes in the delegation and General Abbot Green 10. Snyder was the anti-Porter candidate, is an out and out Free Trade man, and goes for Calhoun for President! Rumor says that, should Snyder get the nomination by the conferees of the district, (which is composed of the counties of Union, Lycoming, Northumberland and Clinton) Green will run as a volunteer. Should this be so, the election of the Whig candidate will be certain, as General Green is a warm Tariff man, and will take with him a large mass of the party on this question. In 1840 the district gave Van Buren a majority of 620.

Heavy Duty.

Mr. Weed, editor of the Albany Evening Journal, in a letter from London, dated July 7th, gives to the people of the United States the following important information:

"The duty on Tobacco in England and France is enormous. I was startled to learn, what every American ought to know, that England derives an annual revenue of about fifteen millions, and France a still larger sum, from duties upon Tobacco! And this is purely a duty for revenue. In urging their free trade doctrines upon Congress, if our Southern brethren would insist upon a *reciprocal* Free Trade, the increased demand for tobacco, with the increased value to the producer, would bring prosperity and wealth to the tobacco producing States."

All sorts of a Toast.—The following toast was given on the 4th of July, at Campbell Court House Virginia, by *Ro. Hughes*:—

"Mr. President, I want you to let every one know that I am for Henry Clay against the world. He and I were born close to the Slashes of old Hanover. He worked barefooted, and so did I. He was a good boy to his mammy, and so was I. I know him like a book, and love him like a brother. If any man has any thing to say against him, let him come to me. If there is any better, braver, or smarter man than Henry Clay on this globe, why I say he would be a sort of curiosity and I would like to look at him. Go it, Clay!" (333 cheers.)

Letter from a British Creditor.

☞In an article some time since relative to the decision of our Supreme Court exempting Judicial officers from Taxation and from the operations of the Retrenchment bill of the last Legislature, we ventured to speak of the decision as a violation of the duties and claims of patriotism.—This, we believe, is not the least striking aspect in which it is viewed by the public. At the same time we also corrected an error which is generally held with regard to the character of our foreign creditors: who are generally supposed to be wealthy noblemen and bankers, instead of being retired officers, ministers, authors, widows and orphans, who really hold a large portion of the debt, and who invested their savings in American securities thinking that our young and thriving States teemed with wealth and could never fail to pay their just obligations. This view of it is strikingly enforced by the following letter from an old and gallant English officer to Gen. Scott, of the United States. This letter, we think, cannot be read without absolutely touching the feelings of every American who has a pure regard for our national character. Here is a soldier, who from being an enemy to our country, was changed by his admiration of our people into a *friend* so warm in his feelings that he was willing to invest in American securities nearly all he possessed! And now that he is left with little hope of repayment and is threatened with poverty, how warm still are his feelings for us—how kind his remonstrances upon our faithlessness—how unwillingly he credits the suspicions of our integrity. Who can read this letter and entertain for a moment the villainous thought or design of *repudiation*? And who after reading this letter will consent for a moment—be his station or circumstances what they may—to an exemption, directly or indirectly, from his full share of those burthens which are necessary to be borne for a time, in order to relieve the American States from the odium which several of them are rapidly accumulating abroad? It is to be hoped that in justice to public opinion, this injurious step will be retraced by those in authority, and that measures will be taken by our Legislature to restore the credit and character of Pennsylvania, let other States do as they may.

The writer of the subjoined letter, says the National Intelligencer, was captured, severely wounded, at Chippewa, on the 5th of July, 1814, and, with his friend Major General Sir Phineas Riall, also badly wounded and captured at the battle of Niagara some twenty days later, lay, together with our Maj. Gen. Scott, (he too being badly wounded,) for some time, at first near Buffalo, and afterwards on the road between Buffalo and Albany, until they were able to travel. From association and community of suffering a friendship was contracted between these officers and Gen Scott, who assisted their return to England on parole, and facilitated their journey in the U. States previous to their departure; of which and other civilities received at that time such a sense has been entertained by these officers that both Sir Phineas and Sir John have ever since been unbounded in their attentions to all Americans falling within their reach.

This explanation will serve to introduce to our readers the following Letter from Sir J. M. Wilson to General Scott:

Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Oct. 9, 1841.

My Dear General Scott: Upwards of twenty-seven years have now passed away since I was opposed to you at *Chippewa*, and was afterwards your prisoner and *fellow-sufferer* near Buffalo.—Yet during that time I have never ceased to feel a grateful recollection of your kindness to me, and a high admiration of those chivalrous feelings which animated you in battle. And it is the recollection of those stirring and by-gone times, and the elevated opinion entertained of you by Sir Phineas Riall and myself, which now induces me to write to you.

Will you then, dear General Scott, pardon my writing to you; and inform me whether or not, in your opinion, the Legislatures of the above States are *wanting* in those high feelings of honor and honesty for which I gave them credit; or whether their present embarrassment has arisen out of unexpected difficulties, and that they had not sufficient time to meet their engagements? If you be kind enough to give me your opinion on this subject I know it will be an *honest* one; and I shall therefore appreciate it.

I often hear of you from your countrymen who visit England, and I hear of your health and of your advancement in the estimation of the Union with great satisfaction.

The favorable impression I had received on passing through different States of the Union in 1841, both in respect of their moral tone, of their industry and resources, and of the *Saxon blood* which seemed everywhere spurring them into *active* and *honorable* existence, induced me in a *credulous* and evil hour to invest nearly all the money I possessed, viz: £7,500, in New Orleans Canal and Banking shares and Mississippi and Indiana State Stocks; and now, alas, none of these three concerns pay their dividends! I have a wife and six children, and two of your musket balls are still lodged in my body; and under this pressure from without, (as well as *within*,) you will not be surprised if I sometimes feel a little nervous about the interests of my family.

The gloom and *distrust* which the failure of the United States Bank, (and the States to which I have referred) have produced in England is very great! Yet still I wish that the same friendly feelings were entertained by the citizens of the United States for England, which Englishmen, I am happy to say, every where entertain for them. But the borderers on both sides, I fear, are a restless set, and nothing save the wisdom and best exertions of such calm and dispassionate men as yourself, and those who are competent to subdue and control the vices of the turbulent, will be able to preserve to those two great countries the blessing of peace.

We read with great regret in this country the accounts of the *doings* on both sides of your Northern frontier. There is not an Englishman of character and common sense who would not deprecate a war with America; but you must look after your people on the border as well as we.—I think you will find us at all times disposed to act fairly by you; but John Bull is a touchy fellow when you rose him, though willing to take *more* from his *cousin* in America than from any body else, yet there are limits to his forbearance. Could *you* but multiply *yourself* into a dozen Presidents of as many States, I am sure all the ill-feeling would soon subside. As for my single self, the marked kindness extended both to Gen. Riall and me by your countrymen has converted us more or less into *Americans*, and induced a confidence in their public securities, honor, and good faith which I am *now afraid* will prove the ruin of, my dear General, yours most faithfully.

J. Morillyon Wilson.

The Whig Policy.—The Whigs believe that the wealth of a nation consists chiefly in the employment of the people, and hence their policy is, to nurture and protect the labor of the Mechanic, the Farmer, and the Laborer. They believe that by encouraging home industry they add to the comfort, happiness and prosperity of the people, and consequently to the wealth of the nation at large, as national wealth is but an aggregation of that of the individuals composing it.

Jayne's Hair Tonic, will re-produce hair wherever it has before grown, revivifying the decayed roots and causing them to send forth a new and vigorous growth of Nature's most glorious ornament. If your head becomes bald from disease, never resort to a wig to hide the blemish, that will effectually prevent the hair from growing, by keeping the scalp constantly hot, and obstructing the perspiration.—First try Jayne's Hair Tonic, and if it does not restore the flowing honors of your caput, we will consent to pay the wig maker for roofing it with an artificial material.

Prepared and manufactured by Dr. D. Jayne Philadelphia, and for sale in Carlisle by T. C. STEVENSON, sole Agent for this Borough.

Canal Commissioners.

☞ Among the names mentioned for Canal Commissioner, Andrew Mehaffy, of Lancaster, and Simeon Guilford of Lebanon, are most prominent in the Eastern district of the state for the nomination of the Whig Convention. Either of these gentlemen are qualified for the office, and both are deservedly esteemed by those who know them for worth and integrity of character. Mr. J. W. Patton, of this borough, has also been mentioned, and with very great favor by those who were acquainted with him as superintendent of the Allegheny Portage rail road. We give place to the following communication which we find in the Harrisburg Intelligencer, setting forth the claims of the first-named gentleman, which does no more than justice to his merits:

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

Mr. M'Curdy:—Sir, I am a subscriber to your paper, but as I am a good deal from home, I do not have the pleasure of reading it every week.—I therefore do not know whether, among the gentlemen you have named for the office of Canal Commissioners, you have named one whom I consider eminently qualified to fill that important station. I allude to Andrew Mehaffy, Esq. of Lancaster county. He belongs to the "Old Gaurd"—is a staunch Clay man, and personally popular. But these are not the qualities for which he is to be recommended to the convention. He is to be recommended for his honesty, untiring industry, and the ability he displayed in managing the Motive Power department of the Columbia and Philadelphia Rail Road, under the administration of Gov. Ritner. The Motive Power fund under his management exceeded the expenditures by many thousand dollars while his immediate successor brought this department in debt from 50 to 100,000 dollars. The present superintendent, I believe, manages the road very economically, and according to his reports the Motive Power sustains itself, and has a handsome surplus over, but he has many advantages which Mr. Mehaffy had not; as the charge for the Motive Power has been raised at least 25 per cent, and the price for all fuel labor, and materials required for its maintainance has been reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. From these considerations, and his experience in the management of the State works, I think his nomination will give satisfaction to

CUMBERLAND.

Alabama.

Complete returns from the Mobile District confirm the election of James Dellet, a well-tried, faithful and unyielding Whig. His election affords convincing evidence that the present excellent and well-adjusted Whig tariff is fast gaining upon the good will and favor of the people. The election of a Tariff-man from South Alabama would once have been regarded as next to an impossibility. But Mr. Dellet openly and boldly took a high stand in favor of a discriminating tariff, and although his opponents resorted to the most despicable means to defeat him, even to circulating false rumors of his death, his views have been sustained by his election.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, August, 25 1843.

FLOUR.—Holders profess to demand $5 for City Mills Flour, but we have heard of no sales over $4 87½, at which price transactions took place early in the week. Howard street has become firm at $4 75, with sales steady, though at a moderate extent, until Thursday, when an advance of 12½ cts. was obtained for common brand from all new wheat. We quote 4 75 to $4 87½; and to dealers, from the cars, 4 20 to $4 62½.—Nothing doing in Susquehanna; Indeed, except for a small retail business the market is bare.

GRAIN.—In consequence of the limited supply, Wheat has improved in price, and good to prime red, which sold last week at 96 to 98 cents now commands 1 01 to $1 03; these rates apply as well to Southern parcels as to Maryland and Pennsylvania. There is but little doing in Rye, it may be quoted 52 to 53 cts. Maryland white Corn has sold at 50 cents; and yellow, 52 to 53, the latter for Pennsylvania. Oats may be quoted 23 to 25 cts. according to quality and condition.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey has declined to 25 cts. for bbls., and 24 hhds.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1843.

FLOUR.—The sales during the week have been light—holders are asking for superfine shipping brands, $4 75 per barrel. Extra family flour, on Broad street, $4 75 a $5. Rye, $3 12½ Corn Meal, $2 75.

GRAIN.—We notice sales of Penna. Wheat early in the week to Starch makers $1 01 per bushel, and sales of inferior at 95 cts.—holders ask this day $1 a $1 01. Rye 55 a 57 cts. Corn, do Delaware 27 a 28. Pennsylvania Barley 50 cents.

Attention! The Colonel is Coming!

Col. WALLACE, a Reformed Drunkard, from Philadelphia, will lecture at the following named places in Cumberland and Franklin counties on the days named:

New Cumberland,	Sept. 6.
Cedar Spring Mills,	" 7.
Oyster's Point	" 8.
Shiremanstown,	" 9.
Lisburn,	" 10.
Mechanicsburg,	" 11.
Shepherdstown,	" 12.
Churchtown,	" 13.
Hoguestown,	" 14.
Kingstown,	" 15.
Middletown,	" 16.
Carlisle,	" 17.
Newville,	" 18.
Newburg,	" 19.
Springfield,	" 20.
Stoughstown,	" 21.
Shippensburg,	" 22.
Green Village,	" 23.
Strasburg,	" 24.
Campbellstown,	" 25.
Chambersburg,	" 26.

Bank Stock for Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the Court house in the borough of Carlisle, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

18 Shares of Carlisle Bank Stock,

upon which 540 Dollars have been paid.

WILLIAM B. MURRAY,
Administrator of Mary D. Ramsey.
August 23, 1843. 2t-43

TEACHERS WANTED.

SEVEN TEACHERS are wanted for the Common Schools in Frankford township. The Board of Directors will meet at Bowman's Store, in said township, on *Saturday the 19th of September next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where Teachers can apply in person for the situations. The Schools are to be opened on or about the 1st of October.

WILLIAM McCREA, Secretary.
August 23, 1843. 3t.*

FARM FOR RENT.

TO be rented for money by public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 16th of September next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, of said day, to the highest and best bidder, a first-rate

FARM,

containing about 150 acres of clear land, situate on the Letort Spring, one mile South of Carlisle. Conditions made known on said day by the owner.

ANDREW HOLMES.
August 23, 1843. ts-43

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 the Office of the Herald & Expositor.

May 17, 1843.

The Mail and the Press.

It is as truly as beautifully said by the Hon. John C. Calhoun, in one of his speeches, that, "The Mail and the Press are the nerves of the body politic. By them the slightest impression made on the most remote part is communicated to the whole system."

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS
AT KNEEDLER & HUNTERS,
CHEAP BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,
East Main street, directly opposite to Ogilby's Dry Goods Store,

Where are kept constantly on hand a general assortment of Theological Classical and Miscellaneous Books; together with all the cheap works and best Magazines published in New York & Philadelphia. Also on hand a quantity of well bound quarto Bibles, price $1. German Bibles and German Testaments proportionally cheap; good Letter and Writing Paper at 12½ cents per quire.

500 Prints now on hand will be sold from 8 to 10 cents each. KNEEDLER & HUNTER.

Carlisle, August 16, 1843. tf-42

N. B. Books which they have not on hand when called for can be furnished at a very few day's notice.

FARMS FOR SALE,
IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PA.

SIX FARMS are offered for sale, each containing about 250 Acres of fine

Limestone and Chocolate Land,

well watered and improved, with a due proportion of wood, situate on the State Road in Trough Creek Valley, 6 miles from the Raystown Branch of the Juniata and Chilcoatstown, about 7 from the Tub-mill Gap, 13 from Campbell's Lock on the State Canal, and 20 from McConnellsburg and the town of Huntingdon. They are surrounded by a respectable and thriving population, established more than 50 years since; and are near to several Iron works, which afford markets for the produce of this fertile and beautiful valley.

For information, apply to Mr. James Glasgow, Coffee-run P. O. Huntingdon county, Pa., or Mr. William Houck, Broad-top P. O. Huntingdon county, Pa., who will show the premises; to Jos. B. Townsend, 309 Arch street, Philadelphia.

JOHN HARE POWELL, Phila.
August 9, 1843. tf-41

SHERIFFALTY

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 lect 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-32

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 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 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

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-24