ERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, September 13, 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 amongst 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.

For Canal Commissioners.

SIMEON GUILFORD, of Lebanon.
WILLIAM TWEED, Northumb'land
BENJ'N. WEAVER, of Allegheny.

Whig Nominations.

The Whigs of Franklin county have nominated for the Assembly, Thomas Carson and Jasper E. Brady, Esqrs.

The conferees of Franklin to meet those of Cumberland and Perry to nominate a candidate for Congress for this district, are Messrs. George A. Madeira, James Davidson and Colonel N. E. Kinzer.

The Whigs of Philadelphia city have nominated for Congress, second district, Joseph R. Ingersol; for Assembly, George W. Toland, Benjamin M. Hinchman, C. B. Trego, William E. Whitman, Thomas J. Conner. John Swift, Esq. was appointed delegate to the National Convention.

The Whigs of Chester county have nominated for Assembly, Jesse C. Dickey, Robert Parke, Joseph Whitaker.

William H. Irvin, an active young Whig, has come out as a candidate for Assembly in Mifflin county, on the volunteer principle, with a fair chance of election.

Vermont Election.

☞The Vermont State election took place on Tuesday the 4th inst. Joel Mattocks was the Whig candidate for Governor. Besides him there was a loco foco and an Abolition candidate, which, by a division of the votes, has probably prevented an election by the people. The Whigs have, however, elected their members of Congress, and both Houses of the Legislature.

☞The Grand Jury of Lancaster county, have presented the city, and the boroughs of Marietta and Columbia, for issuing small notes.

☞Bob Tyler *fainted* at the close of a speech before a Repeal meeting in New York the other evening.

☞A letter writer of the Charleston Mercury says there is a dandy at Saratoga so exquisitely exquisite, that he sleeps all night with his gloves on, and with leeches applied to the ends of his fingers, to make his hands delicate and soft.

☞A public meeting of the citizens of Pittsburg, formally called by the Mayor, was held on the 29th ult., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive John Quincy Adams, on his contemplated route through that city to Cincinnati.

☞A tide of German emigration is setting into Western Virginia, say the papers of that region.

☞A company of one hundred Prussian immigrants passed through New York to Wisconsin, last week, an advance party of a large society of Lutherans, comprising, it is said, 14,000 people!

☞The receipts of tolls on all the Ohio Canals, during the fortnight ending on the 31st ult., exceeded those of the corresponding period last year by $13,314 48.

☞A countryman in the Philadelphia market had 300 pounds! of butter seized for being short weight, last week.

☞In New York, last week, Dr. Francis Bolton brother-in-law of the late De Witt Clinton, died from the effects of intemperance.

☞Col. Johnson has authorized the declaration that he will not under any circumstances, be again a candidate for *Vice* President!

☞The Sioux and Chippewas have concluded a treaty of peace through the intervention of the United States.

☞The Santa Fe Traders are under the escort of the U. S. Dragoons, as far as the boundary line.

☞Another Mormon War is brewing. The people of the counties in Illinois, adjoining Nauvoo, are getting restive, and threaten to kick against them.

☞A Convention to promote the better observance of the Sabbath, was held in New Jersey last week. Chief Justice Hornblower presided. It was composed of all denominations.

☞Willis Hall, Esq., of Albany, N. Y. who had a severe attack of paralysis, is rapidly recovering, and a speedy restoration of all his faculties is expected.

☞The receipts of tolls on all the Canals of N. York, from the commencement of navigation this season up to the 23d instant, were $1,042,541.

☞The Whigs of Philadelphia have re-nominated John M. Scott, Esq. as their candidate for Mayor. James H. Hutchinson has received the Locofoco nomination for Sheriff of the city and county.

☞A Baptist clergyman and his wife, who reside in the vicinity of Boston, have the pleasure daily of gathering around their fireside, four daughters who were born in the four different quarters of the globe, viz: one in Europe, one in Asia, one in Africa, one in America—a fact probably unparalleled in the history of any other family in New England.

THE CAMPAIGN FAIRLY OPENED.

The tickets for Canal Commissioners being now before the people, says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, the campaign of 1843 may be regarded as fairly opened. It behooves the Whigs of Pennsylvania therefore, to consider well the nature of the contest:—What is to be gained by victory?—what to be lost by defeat? These are questions which demand the serious consideration of every Whig—of every tax-payer of the Commonwealth—and if they are true to themselves and the interests of the State, they will see the importance of the contest, and arouse themselves to the work of redeeming the State from the hands of the spoilers.

The first object to be gained for the good of the people, is the election of a Whig Board of Canal Commissioners, who will conduct the public works faithfully and honestly, and solely with a view to the public benefit. This is the first great object. Is it one worthy of a united, vigorous and determined struggle? Let the tax-payer look at the *extravagance* and *corruption*, that has been practised upon these works for years, under the present administration, sinking the State lower and lower in the scale of political and moral degradation. Let him look at the enormous *public debt*, now upwards of FORTY-TWO MILLIONS *of dollars!* chiefly accrued through the construction and mismanagement of the public works, and the *peculation* and *plunder* that has been carried on upon them. Let him look at the accumulation of interest upon this public debt, at the rate of upwards of *two millions and a half annually!* and increasing every year. And let him then say whether a change in the administration of these works is not desirable. Now is the time to effect this change. Let the people who have the interests of the Commonwealth at heart, take the management of the works from the hands of the party who have proved themselves unworthy or incapable of the trust, and place it in the hands of honest men, whose business capacities and industrial habits peculiarly fit them for the faithful performance of the duties of the station. Such men are those placed on the Democratic Whig ticket. If the Whig party rally faithfully to the work, and give them a hearty and vigorous support, their election can be placed beyond a doubt.

We are of those who believe that the Public Works can be made to yield a revenue to the government, over and above all expenditures; but they must be judiciously and honestly managed. We base this belief upon the fact that they did so under the administration of Gov. Ritner. In 1836–37, the revenue on the whole line of finished improvements was $975,350 49. The expenditures, consisting of ordinary and extraordinary repairs, salaries of agents, motive power, locomotives, ropes, implements, and all expenditures necessarily attendant upon the works, amounted to $969,880 09. Excess of receipts over expenses $5,470 40. This be it remembered was the first year of Gov. Ritner's administration. In 1837–38, the second year, the revenue was $959,336 32—The expenditures $736,744 55. Excess of receipts **$222,591 77!** In 1838–39, the third and last year of this administration, the revenue was $1,076,045 47—the expenditures $721,865 30. Excess of receipts **$354,180 17!!**

Here is a statement taken from official data, showing that in the three years of Gov. Ritner's administration, when the public works were under the management of honest and capable public officers, they yielded an excess of receipts over and above all expenses, of **$582,242 34!**

Now contrast this with the management of affairs under David R. Porter, and we find that in the *first year of his administration there was* A DEFICIT of $360,595 98! thus:—In 1839–40, the first year of Porter's administration, the revenue from all the finished lines was $1,072,620 75—expenditures $1,433,216 73! EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER RECEIPTS $360,595 98! *The difference of the expenditures this year and the year previous amount* ONLY TO THE SNUG LITTLE SUM OF **$711,351 43!** and the business on the works, if any difference, slightly decreased, as evinced by a comparison of the revenue of the two years. *Here is a specimen of the* WHOLESALE PLUNDER PRACTICED UNDER THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION. Here is the great leak in the vessel that requires stopping; and until it is stopped, the condition of the State must grow worse and worse. The extravagance and waste in the Legislature, in matters of printing, contingencies, &c., about which there is so great a cry, and in which there is great room for reform, is nothing in comparison with the shameful abuses practiced upon the public Improvements.

We have no certain data at hand by which to ascertain the exact amount of revenue and expenditures in the two last years. The reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General are made out in such a manner as to make it impossible to get a correct statement from them, the items being jumbled up under general heads. It is notorious, however, that the same system of profuse expenditure was continued up to the time the present board of Commissioners was appointed. The present board, we believe, to their credit be it said, have made some praise-worthy efforts to reform abuses; and where there was so much room for reform, it would be strange, indeed, if they could not *improve a little.* But in order to introduce a thorough reform, there must be a thorough change of policy. *New men* must be elected, wholly disconnected with the administration of David R. Porter; and the accomplishment of this object should arouse the Whigs to extraordinary exertions.

Bloomfield Encampment.

A fine Encampment of Volunteers took place at Bloomfield, Perry county, last week, which was attended by Captain Washington's company of Light Artillery. The Artillery seems to have been the main attraction, and their evolutions, as they seldom fail to, afforded the highest pleasure to the spectators. The Perry Freeman thus notices the drill:

"On Wednesday afternoon the United States Mounted Artillery went through all the difficult manœuvres by which their exercises are so deservedly distinguished.

What a display was that company's sword exercise! All was complete military precision, regular, united, beautiful. Every man elevated at the same instant—every sword gleaming over head, or adroitly moving in every direction, exhibited in a beautiful manner the perfection to which military science and skill can arrive. But to the drill of the Mounted Batteries. We can *think* a description, but we cannot *pen* one that would begin to do justice to the innumerable evolutions—the short wheeling of the batteries while galloping—the continual changing of fronts—the rapid firing—the gyral movements which none but a practised eye could recognize, as all was but seeming confusion to the astonished spectators. At one moment the company were at one side of the field firing, before the inexperienced eye could follow them; so rapid and eccentric were their movements, the firing was heard again in a direction altogether different from the one in which the spectator was looking. At least this was our case, others may have had a better eye to discover their *moveable* location. An Irishman, making a bull, might say, "while he was looking at them he did'nt see them."

The citizens present were so well pleased with Captain Washington's magnificent military display, and with his urbane and gentlemanly deportment, that they promptly called a meeting to give tangible form to their sentiments, and tender him their thanks before he left Camp Perry.

Simeon Guilford, Esq.

☞As this gentleman has been placed in nomination by the Democratic Whig State Convention, for the important post of Canal Commissioner, the following sketch of his public services, which we find in the Lebanon Courier, will be read with interest. It will be seen that Mr. GUILFORD has seen much practical service, not as a politician but emphatically as a *working man.* In speaking of the estimation in which Mr. G. is held in his own county by those "who know him," the Courier says, "we have reason to believe his nomination will be responded to in this and neighboring counties by *an unparalleled vote.* To those who know aught of him, it will be unnecessary to say a single word in commendation of his character or capacity—to those who do not, we say inquire, not only of his friends, but of his political opponents, and let them if they can, even with the shadow of truth, allege any thing against his integrity as a man, his usefulness as a citizen, or his abilities to fill the station with honor to himself and profit to the people."

"The subject of this notice is the son of Simeon Guilford, Esq., of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a surviving soldier of the revolutionary war, (now in the 93d year of his age,) who in that momentous period served his country with zeal and fidelity for six years. As in numberless other cases, Mr. Guilford, after the close of the revolution, was compelled to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and consequently unable to give his son an education fitting him for a higher station than that occupied by himself. This difficulty, however, was overcome by the perseverance of the son, who is, in every sense of the word, a *self-educated man.* When a mere youth, he became the pupil of Canvass White, Esq., and joined the corps of that distinguished engineer on the great Erie Canal, in the State of New York, with which he was connected for five years.

In 1823, Mr. Guilford was selected by Mr. White to aid him in the construction of the Union Canal, and for four years was engaged as such on the most important service to that company, as well as to the whole country, by the discovery and application of the Black Hydraulic Cement, or Water Lime, an entirely new article, which the company procured in great abundance and at a small expense. Previous to this discovery, the cheapest cement used by the company for locks, &c., cost about $2,00 per bushel. That discovered by Mr. Guilford was afterwards procured at from 30 to 38 cents per bushel, and since then has been brought into general use on most of the public improvemnets; not only in this State, but throughout the country. So sensible was the company of the great service rendered by Mr. Guilford, by the discovery of that composition, that they presented him with a full copy of Rees' Encyclopædia as a slight compensation for the great saving effected by it, and as a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held.

In the spring of 1827, Mr. Guilford was employed by the Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, and as one of the principal Engineers of the State, located and constructed the Susquehanna Division of the State Canal. As an instance of his skill and the proficiency he had attained in that important branch of scientific knowledge, we will here mention that he commenced his survey on the 31st of May, 1827, and surveyed and located a line of canal on both sides of the Susquehanna river, from Clark's Ferry to Northumberland, a distance of 79 miles, and furnished a map and report, with detailed and specified items of his survey to the board on the 26th day of June of the same year, or in *twenty-seven days!* an amount of labor, both physical and mental, which no man of ordinary intellect, or unless possessing the most intimate knowledge of his profession, could accomplish. He remained upon that division of improvements until it was nearly finished, when he left the service of the State to enter into the iron business, in which he has since been engaged. When about to retire from the employ of the State, the citizens and contractors on that line of the canal, presented him with a pair of handsome Silver Pitchers, "as a token of respect they entertained for his abilities as an engineer, and his deportment as a gentleman."

Since first employed on the Union Canal (now twenty years) he has resided in Lebanon county.

The Locofoco Nominations.

JAMES CLARK of Indiana, JESSE MILLER of Perry, and WM. B. FOSTER, jr., of Allegheny, are the Locofoco candidates for Canal Commissioners. This is a ticket, says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, composed of *ultra party men,* the two first of whom are well known as most violent partizans, who have been noted for a blind adherence to party, and their willingness to go all lengths to carry a party object, and make every thing subservient to that object.—The great interests of the Commonwealth have always been with them a secondary consideration. JAMES CLARK is well known to the people of the State as a Canal Commissioner under Gov. Wolf and as the *President of the first Board of Commissioners under Gov. Porter.* JESSE MILLER was formerly a Senator from Perry, and subsequently 4th Auditor in the Treasury Department at Washington under the administration of Martin Van Buren. He has been noted for nothing but his ultra party feelings. MR. FOSTER is a gentleman of respectable abilities as an Engineer, having been some time in the employment of the State in that capacity. He is not much known in the political world, but we learn is a devoted Locofoco, and in party matters will always be found ready to go as far as the farthest.

The first year of Gov. Porter's administration, with JAMES CLARK as the President of the Canal Board, the *expenditures* on the finished lines of the Public Works *exceeded* the revenue **$360,598 98!** whilst the year before, under Gov. Ritner's administration, the Improvements *yielded a revenue* to the State, *over and above all expenditures,* of **$354,180 17.** Facts like these need no comment. They show Mr. Clark to have been either *incompetent* or *dishonest* in the discharge of his duties as a Canal Commissioner.

If the people of Pennsylvania wish to continue this state of things, they will vote for Clark and his Locofoco colleagues. If they wish a *change*—if they wish the Public Works to be placed under the management of *new men*—honest, faithful and capable—they will vote for the Democratic Whig Candidates.

The Whig Nominations.

We have only time, says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, to say in general terms of the gentlemen nominated, that they are men of sterling worth, of known integrity, and of transcendant abilities for the performance of the duties of the important offices for which they are nominated. They are NEW MEN, "fresh from the ranks of the People," and just such men as the people desire to have as their Canal Commissioners. The ticket will command the confidence of the people, and, we confidently believe, *will be* TRIUMPANTLY ELECTED.

The Florida Disclosures.

The *white* Indians of Florida are in a fair way to be unmasked. The Savannah Republican says that proof of a positive nature almost has been obtained of the truth of the supposition that some white persons, previously deemed of high respectability were connected with the Indians in their atrocities in that Territory. Gen. Worth, it is intimated, is in possession of the strongest *circumstantial* proof, and those who have from time to time, escaped these murderous attacks, have expressed the solemn conviction that some of the assailants were white men, too often badly enough disguised as Indians.

"A Mistake."

☞The Germantown Telegraph which originated the rumor that Governor Porter had pardoned the McClenachans, now announces that it was "a mistake"—as the Razor Strap man would say.—If we have made any mistake with reference to those in Cumberland county, it is scarcely necessary to say that the correction shall be promptly made.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the Democratic Whig State Convention for the nomination of Candidates for Canal Commissioners, assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 6th of September.

At 11 o'clock the Convention was called to order by NER MIDDLESWARTH, Esqr. who nominated WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, of Chester county, as temporary Chairman of the Convention; and JOHN K. ZEILIN, of Delaware, JOHN L. WATSON of Northumberland, and DAVID DUNCAN of Centre, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of John Strohm, Esq, the Senatorial and Representative districts were called over by the Secretaries and the credentials of the following Delegates were presented:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

Philadelphia City—James S. Wallace, George R. Smith.
Philadelphia County—John C. Gerrish, Eugene Benyard, Joseph Louderback.
Montgomery—Robert T. Potts.
Chester and Delaware—John K. Zeilin.
Berks—Lot Benson.
Bucks—John C. Kenderdine.
Lancaster and Lebanon—John Strohm, John Harper.
Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe and Pike—Benj. Bannan.
Bradford and Tioga—Moses J. Clark.
Lycoming, Clinton and Centre—Reuben M. Stephenson.
Dauphin and Northumberland—Benjamin Jordan.
Mifflin, Juniata and Union—Ner Middleswarth.
Perry and Cumberland—Frederick Watts.
York—Philip Smyser.
Franklin and Adams—Robt. M. Bard.
Huntingdon and Bedford—James A. McCahan.
Clearfield, Indiana, Cambria and Armstrong—Benjamin King.
Washington—Colin M. Reed.
Allegheny and Butler—Dr. T. H. Patterson.
Beaver and Mercer—Jas. D. Clark.
Erie—Dr. Wm. Johns.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Adams—Daniel M. Smyser.
Allegheny—James C. Reed, Daniel Naglee, Benj. Darlington, Thomas Aikin.
Armstrong—David Leech.
Bedford—D. Stewart Elliott, Marks Dickson
Beaver—Jas. Patterson, Matthew T. Kennedy.
Bradford—Nath'l. E. Clapp, Eli Baird.
Berks—Marks B. Eckert, A. G. Bradford, Wm. H. Seibert, Jacob Kline.
Bucks—Michael Taylor, Albert G. Hines, Mathias Shaw.
Butler—Geo. W. Reed.
Cambria—John Fenlon.
Centre and Clearfield—Gen. John Potter, David Duncan.
Chester—Wm. Williamson, Wm. K. Correy, Samuel Shafer.
Columbia—Geo. A. Frick.
Cumberland—Jas. Kennedy. Jos. W. Patton.
Delaware—H. Jones Brooke.
Dauphin—John P. Rutherford, Benjamin Musser.
Erie—Elijah Babbit, Wm. C. Kelso.
Franklin—Andrew Snively, Maj. J. Colhoun.
Huntingdon—Thomas Jackson, Daniel Caldwell.
Lebanon—Jefferson Shirk.
Lancaster—William Heister, Jos. Konigmacher, Thos. Sterett, Theo. D. Cochran, David Lebkichler.
Luzerne—J. G. Slocum, Andrew Lee.
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter—Wm. Johnson, Robert Irwin.
Montgomery—Jonathan Jarret, Benjamin Frick John Rex.
Mercer—E. Sankey, L. L. McGuffin.
Mifflin—James Milligan.
Northumberland—John L. Watson.
Perry—Abraham W. Monroe.
Philadelphia City—J. Coleman Fisher, Dr. M. M. Reeve, George W. Jones, A. S. Roberts, Charles Gilpin.
Philadelphia County Thomas Matlack, Michael Curby, Jacob Dock, Samuel Parke, Samuel Williams, John Hass, Spencer Roberts, James Vineyard.
Schuylkill—James H. Graeff, Col. B. Aycrigg.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—Wm. Ward, Geo. Walker.
Union, and Juniata—M. H. Weaver.
Washington—Capt. James Brice, William M'Kennan.
York—Henry Kauffelt, John N. Mosser, Samuel M. Wright.

The seats of the delegates from Lancaster were contested by a second set, viz: Thaddeus Stevens, Joseph McClure, George Ford, William B. Reed, James B. Freece and Nathaniel Ellmaker.

The reading of the list having been gone through with,

Mr. Watts, of Cumberland, moved that a committee of five delegates be appointed to settle the controversy between the two sets of delegates from Lancaster, and report which set shall be admitted to seats in the convention.

Mr. Smyser, of Adams, moved to amend the motion by admitting both sets.

Mr. Rutherford, of Dauphin, moved further to amend by admitting both sets, but allowing each set to cast only three votes in the Convention.

A brief discussion ensued on these several propositions, when the amendment to the amendment, and the amendment were voted down by decisive majorities, and the original motion was adopted.

The chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Watts, Middleswarth, Smith, Darlington, and Potts.

On motion of D. M. Smyser, it was *Resolved,* That a committee, corresponding in number with the State Senatorial Delegation, be appointed to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Daniel M. Smyser, Dr. M. M. Reeve, Jacob Dock, Robert T. Potts, H. Jones Brooke, Jacob Kling, John C. Kenderdine, John Harper, James H. Graeff, Moses J. Clark, General John Potter, J. G. Slocum, Benjamin Jordan, M. H. Weaver, James Kennedy, Henry Kauffelt, Thomas Jacks, Benj. King, Colin M. Reed, William McKonnun, James G. Reed, E. Sankey, D. W. Johns, Robert Irvin.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Half past 2 o'clock, *P. M.*

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. WATTS from the committee to determine which set of Delegates from Lancaster were entitled to seats in the Convention, made the following Report, which was adopted *unanimously.*

The Committee have examined the subject of the right to seats in the Convention by the respective delegations from Lancaster county, and have come to the conclusion that primary meetings have been regularly held, and delegates elected, who met in convention at Lancaster, on the 30th of August, 1843, and nominated delegates to this convention. Your committee are of opinion that the nomination is in accordance with the usages of the Anti-Masonic and Whig party of that county, and therefore, offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That Wm. Heister, Joseph Konigmacher, Thomas Sterrett, Theo. D. Cochran, Henry G. Long and John Strohm, are entitled to seats in this Convention.

Mr. SMYSER, from the committee appointed to nominate officers for the permanent organization of the Convention, made the following Report which was adopted.

President.
NER MIDDLESWARTH of Union.

Vice Presidents.
MARKS P. ECKERT of Berks,
DAVID LEECH of Armstrong,
PHILIP SMYSER of York,
T. H. PATTERSON of Allegheny,
GEO. W. JONES of Philadelphia City,
JOHN POTTER of Centre.

Secretaries.
Jno. K. Zeilin, of Delaware,
James H. Graeff of Schuylkill,
R. M. Stephenson of Lycoming,
Thomas Matlack of Phila. county.

The PRESIDENT on taking his seat, returned thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, in a brief and appropriate address.

Mr. Heister then moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioners; when the following nominations were made:

Mr. Heister nominated John Strohm,
Potter " William Tweed,
Harper " Simeon Guilford,
Sterrett " Andrew Mehaffy,
Weaver " Jacob Wagenseller,
Darlington " Benjamin Weaver,
Jackson " James Morehead,
Shafer " Solon Fleming,
Rutherford " James Martin,
Sankey " James M. Power,
Smith " Jonathan Knight,
Hines " Jno. E. Kenderdine.

Mr. Strohm having been nominated as a candidate, resigned his seat in the Convention, and

On motion of Mr. Heister, the Convention proceeded to vote, *viva voce,* the Secretaries calling the names of the delegates.

FIRST BALLOT.

For	William Tweed	61 votes
"	Benjamin Weaver	39
"	Jonathan Knight	27
"	John Strohm	31
"	Andrew Mehaffy	23
"	Simeon Guilford	21
"	Jacob Wagenseller	9
"	James Morehead	8
"	Solon Fleming	4
"	James Martin	2
"	Jno. E. Kenderdine	2

WILLIAM TWEED of Northumberland, and BENJAMIN WEAVER of Allegheny, having received a majority of all the votes given, were declared to be duly nominated.

SIMEON GUILFORD having on the fourth ballot received a majority of the whole number of votes given was declared duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Philadelphia city, it was

Resolved, That WILLIAM TWEED of Northumberland. BENJAMIN WEAVER of Allegheny, and SIMEON GUILFORD of Lebanon, be *unanimously* nominated by this Convention.

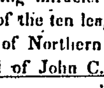
On motion of Mr. Weaver of Union, it was Resolved, that the officers of this meeting inform the Candidates of their nomination by this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Cochran of Lancaster, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the officers, for the able, faithful and impartial performance of their duties.

On motion of Mr. Smyser of Adams, it was Resolved, that the officers of this Convention be authorized and empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur by death, resignation or otherwise, in the ticket this day nominated.

On motion of Mr. Matlack of Philadelphia County, the proceedings were directed to be signed by the officers, and published in all the Democratic Whig papers in the Commonwealth.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

Unparalleled  Speed!!!

☞The Philadelphia Forum tells the following amusing incident which took place in the Locofoco Convention, on the 5th instant, by which Mr. Foster, of Allegheny, was suddenly made a resident of Bradford county! Mesmerism never performed such an astonishing miracle! We have heard, says the Forum, of the ten leagued boots of Jack the Giant Killer, of Northern men with Southren principles, and of John C. Calhoun's political somersets, but we never could conceive of such a perfect change, annihilating both time and distance, as was exhibited by the locos at the Canal Convention on Tuesday. After Mr. Clark and Jesse Miller had been nominated, the great struggle to choke off the Cameron influence resulted in the choice of Mr. Foster of Allegheny. Thus all three members were from the West of Susquehanna, the claims of the North having been entirely thrust aside. Mr. Foster of *Allegheny,* was announced as elected, but some time after there appeared an extra containing the official proceedings, in which he was designated as Mr. Foster of *Bradford!*

This was speed indeed—for Mr. Foster was a resident of Pittsburgh at 5 o'clock, P. M., but before dark he had travelled some 250 miles to Bradford county, where he had not been before, even on a visit, for eighteen months—had taken bag and baggage, pitched his tent and became a regular bona fide resident of Bradford county—all for the sake of having a nomination "hail" from the North for one of the Canal Board candidates.

And they hope to gull the people by this trick—the Western Locofocos, who for years have subsisted on the plunder of our public works, hope to have all three Commissioners in their interest, that they may go on robbing the State and the tax payers yet a little longer.

Pennsylvanians! look to this shallow artifice! Look that you perpetuate not the plunder system by casting your votes for these men.

Tribute of Respect.

Mr. Zug having been for some years an active and zealous advocate of the principles of the *Washington Temperance* Society, his funeral was attended by the *Temperance* men of this brrough in a body, and the subjoined resolutions passed:

At a meeting of the friends of Temperance held in the Court House on Wednesday afternoon, September 6th, 1843, called for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in relation to the decease of JOHN ZUG, Esqr.

On motion, *The* meeting was organized by appointing Rev. *J.* Squier, to the chair, and *T. H.* Criswell, Secretary.

After the meeting was regularly organized, Rev. Mr. *Thorne* offered the following resolutions.

Resolved, *That* the present occasion of the assemblage of the several *Temperance* societies of this Borough, the being convened *to* present the last testimony of respect to a deceased and worthy Brother, is an affecting one, calculated to produce the most solemn emotions; and should impress all our minds with the conviction of the uncertainty of human life, and the urgent necessity of so remembering our days as to apply our hearts unto heavenly wisdom.

Resolved, *That* we appreciate the services rendered to the community in general, and the exertions made in behalf of the *Temperance* cause by our lamented friend *John* Zug, Esqr. and especially the grateful estimation in which he was held, while he resided in the city of Baltimore and while associated with that eminent band of *Washingtonian Brethren,* from whom he learned the first principles of that noble and *Philanthropic* cause, which as yet, is unsurpassed in moral sublimity, and in the actual relief of domestic misery, and the creation of domestic happiness, by any occurrence that has been recorded in the annals of ancient or modern history.

Resolved, *That* while we bow with due submission, to this afflictive dispensation and regret the apparently untimely death of our young and promising brother, whom we fancied had much good treasured up for many years, yet we will cherish a lively sense of his many virtues—of the amiability of his disposition and the modesty and amenity of his behaviour, and especially of his humane and untiring exertions in the great cause of *Temperance*—a cause so near and dear to our hearts, and having so intimate a connection with time and eternity—with our present and future existence.

Resolved, *That* this mournful event should quicken us all as members enlisted in behalf of *Temperance* to renewed exertions, to increased watchfulness and to diligent prayerful consideration, that the Almighty Giver in his infinite goodness and grace may raise up other associates and coadjutors, whose lives and labors seem so essential to the extension and success of our societies' operation especially so in the apparently combined efforts, which are now being made to oppose and neutralize their salutory influences.

On motion, John Irwin, Esqr. Isaac Todd, Esq. J. H. Devor, Esqr. Rev. J. V. E. Thorne, and C. Bell Esqr., were appointed a committee to procure a person to deliver a eulogy on the character of the deceased.

On motion. Resolved, that we adjourn to meet in procession and take such position in the funeral procession as may be desired by the friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be given to the parents and family of the deceased, and a copy to each of the papers in this Borough for publication.

(Signed by the officers.)

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamship BRITANNIA, arrived at Boston on Sunday morning, with dates from Liverpool to the afternoon of the 19th ult, and London to the 18th. The markets generally seem to have improved.

Parliament had been occupied with the Irish Poor Laws, Emigration to Canada, the treaty of Washington, Revision of the Tariff, and the Foreign Policy of Great Britain.

Near Manchester, there had been another turn-out of the factory operatives. Wales was in the same unsettled condition. In Ireland things are in the same condition of agitation, but without any progress.

In the discussion of Irish affairs, Lord Brougham spoke with deserved severity of President Tyler and his son, in the House of Lords, when the affairs of the sister country were being incidentally discussed. "A *person* named Tyler, said to be a son of the President, has taken part in the repeal agitation!" exclaimed the noble lord, who proceeded to say that "no one was answerable for the fooleries—the excessive fooleries—of his family." Lord Brougham, while thus severe on the son, styled the sire the "accidental President of the United States;" but he could not believe, unless he saw the document with his own eyes that that functionary had written the letter attributed to him in favor of repeal.

Harvest prospects looked brighter. The weather during the last ten days, had been glorious—everything that could be desired.

The British Parliament was to be prorogued by the Queen in person, on Thursday the 24th ult.

Father Mathew, the "apostle of Temperance," after visiting Manchester and Liverpool, had proceeded to London, where he was holding vast meetings in the suburbs, and administering the pledge to thousands daily.

The Protestant Association, at a meeting, adopted a memorial, which has been signed by the President, Vice Presidents, and other persons connected with the society, addressed to the archbishop and bishops of the united church of England and Ireland, directing their attention to the fearfully rapid spread of tractarianism, and praying their lordships to exert their influence in suppressing its extension. Memorials are reaching the right reverend prelates daily, some from bodies, as in case of the Protestant Association, and others from paticular parishes throughout the country.

During the present week the underwriters at Lloyd's have received accounts containing information of twelve melancholy shipwrecks, attended with a very serious loss of human life.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, September 8. 1843.

FLOUR.—The market is not so firm. The operations have not been heavy; but sales of City Mills have been made at 4 68¾ to $4 75, and Howard street the same; dealers taking Howard street at 4 62½. Susquehanna sells only in small lots at $4 75 fresh ground.

GRAIN.—Prices of Wheat have declined; the best lots of red offering, will not command over 95 to 98 cts., and inferior kinds at considerably less. Two or three cargoes of Pennsylvania have gone into strore. The transactions in Rye are too inconsiderable for notice. Maryland white Corn sells at 48 to 49, and yellow at 50 cents. Oats 21 to 23 cts.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings at the yards on Monday exceeded somewhat 400 head, and about 360 of which were taken by the butchers, chiefly at 4 25 to $4 75 per 100 lbs.; 80 were left unsold. We quote Hogs $4 50, with a limited stock on hand, and prices tending upwards.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey is in limited request; hhds. not commanding over 23½, and bbls. 24 and 25 cts. pergallon.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth, to give public notice of the General Elections and in such notice to enumerate.

1. The officers to be elected.
2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, Paul Martin, High Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, do hereby make known and give this

PUBLIC NOTICE

to the electors of the County of Cumberland, that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT (being the 10th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON

to represent the county of Cumberland in the House of Representatives of the United States.

TWO PERSONS

to represent the county of Cumberland in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE COMMISSIONER

for the county of Cumberland.

ONE SHERIFF

for the county of Cumberland.

ONE CORONER

for the county of Cumberland.

ONE DIRECTOR

of the Poor and of the House of Employment of said county.

ONE AUDITOR

to settle the public accounts of the county Commissioners, &c.

Also by virtue and in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 16th day of April, 1843, the Electors aforesaid, are to elect

THREE PERSONS,

as Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania.

The said elections will be held throughout the county as follows:

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Carlisle, and townships of North Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankford and Lower West Pennsboro, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle.

The election in the district composed of Silver Spring township, will be held at the public house of John Trimble, in Hoguestown, said township.

The election in the district composed of that part of East Pennsborough township, lying West of Oyster's Point, running from John Holtz's to Eichelberger's tavern, at the public house of Andrew Kreitzer, in said township.

The election in the district composed of that part of East Pennsborough tp., lying East of Oyster's Point, running from John Holtz's to Eichelberger's tavern, at the public house owned by Robert H. Church, in Bridgeport, in said township.

The election in the district composed of New Cumberland and part of Allen township, will be held at the public house of John Sourbeck, in New Cumberland.

The election in the district composed of Lisburn and a part of Allen township will be held at the public house of Peter M'Cam, in Lisburn.

The election in the district composed of that part of Allen township, not included in the New Cumberland and Lisburn election districts, will be held at the public house of David Sheaffer, in Sheperdstown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the public house of John Hoover, in said borough.

The election in the district composed of Monroe township, will be held at the public house of Widow Paul, in Churchtown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Upper Dickinson township, will be held at Philip Weaver's House, in Centreville, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Newville, and township of Mifflin, Upper Frankford, Upper Westpennsboro', and that part of Newton township not included in the Leesburg election district hereinafter mentioned, will be held at the Brick School House, in the borough of Newville.

The election in the district composed of the township of Hopewell, will be held at the school house in Newburg, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippensburg township, and that part of Southampton township, not included in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Council House in the borough of Shippensburg.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d July 1839, it is thus provided, "That the qualified electors of parts of Newton and Southampton townships in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the following lines and distances, viz:—Beginning at the Adams county line, thence along the line dividing the townships of Dickinson and Newton to the turnpike road, thence along said turnpike to the Centre school-house, on said turnpike, in Southampton township, thence to a point on the Walnut Bottom road at Reybuck's including Reybuck's farm, thence a strait direction to the saw-mill belonging to the heirs of George Clever, thence along Krysher's run to the Adams county line, thence along the line of Adams county to the place of beginning, be and is hereby declared a new election district, the election to be held at the public house of William Maxwell, in Leesburg, Southampton township.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839.

Notice is hereby given,

"That every person, except justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is, by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk, of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

And the said Act of Assembly, entitled "an Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the Inspectors and Judges chosen as aforesaid, shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, *before nine o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October,* in each and every year, and each of said Inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of the votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place; and in case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected a Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place; and in case the the person elected a judge shall not attend then the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of said assessors respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election, during the whole time the said election is kept open for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or judge, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this state and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in this state six months: *Provided,* That the white freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, and having resided in this state ONE YEAR, and in the election district TEN DAYS, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners aforesaid, unless, FIRST:—he produces a receipt for the payment within two years, of a state or county tax, assessed agreeable to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either by his own oath or affirmation, or on the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such tax, or on a failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof:—or SECOND:—if he claims a right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the state at least one year, next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act; and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act. Whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote, shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid a tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote on account of his age, and in either case, the reason of such vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next immediately preceeding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fida residence in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officers of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up, or attempt to block up the window or the avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidation, threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months. And if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offended was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisements, challenge or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet, or offered to be bet.

"If any persons, not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election, within this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person or persons so offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspectors two tickets together, with the intent to illegally vote, or shall vote the same or if any shall advise or procure another so to do, he or they so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeable to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets, or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

The Judges are to make their returns for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Carlisle, on Friday the 13th day of October, A. D. 1843.

God save the Commonwealth.

Given under my hand at Carlisle, this 10th day of September, A. D. 1843.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Sept. 13, 1843. t-e.