HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, November 8, 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.

☞Will our young friends of the Columbia Protector point out the article we "cribbed" from them uncredited?

☞The Transporters on the Pennsylvania Canal will discontinue receipting for goods on the 10th inst. and for Passengers on the 15th.

The "Waynesboro' Circulator," a talented paper in Franklin county, has hoisted the Clay flag at the head of its columns. The work goes bravely on!

☞The Porter Journals of Pennsylvania are one and all in favor of Henry A. Muhlenberg, for the next Governor. What does it mean?

☞The Vermont Loco Foco State Convention held recently at Montpelier, instructed the delegates to the National Convention, to vote for Martin Van Buren.

☞The prisoners confined in the jail of Reading, Pa., made an attempt to escape a few days ago by heating a poker and burning the locks off several doors. They were discovered, and secured.

☞Mr. Wise has already given token that he intends to make a *splutter* in Congress, at the coming session, on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

☞Col. Johnson was bluntly asked at a dinner, in Concord, N. H. a few days since, whether "he did or did not, in his opinion, kill Tecumseh."—The old veteran answered frankly that in his opinion he did. Therefore the old song of,

"Rumsey dunnsey,
Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh"

was founded on fact, and the Colonel is immortalized.

☞The Calhounites in New York, according to the New York Express, are not disposed to submit to the decrees of the Syracuse Convention, in regard to the manner of appointing delegates to the National Convention. That Convention appointed a full delegation in favor of Mr. Van Buren. The Calhounites protested at the time against this, and now are preparing to organize, with a view of having delegates appointed from each of the Congressional Districts of the State. But this is all idle blustering. When the time arrives, Mr. Van Buren will be nominated, and these Calhounites will submit with as good a face as they can.

☞The popular idea regarding the Rocky Mountains that it is a lofty, vast continuous mass of rocks partially covered with soil, on which impenetrable forests find roots and sustenance, has been exploded. Recent explorations, directed by Government, have elicited the gratifying fact that there is a *pass* in the mountains which makes the transit perfectly easy.

☞Hon. Daniel Webster, it is said, is about to take a tour to the South—being now, for the first time within thirty years, able to command his own time. He will descend the Ohio and Mississippi, from Pittsburgh or Wheeling, to New Orleans, pass over to Mobile, thence through Georgia, and by way of Charleston, South Carolina, to Washington city.

☞The Boston papers announce the death of Allen Bradford, L.L. D., in the 79th year of his age. Mr. Bradford was a lineal and worthy descendant of the Pilgrims, and had been for many years Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

☞Young Fassett, the murderer of Tutor Dwight, of Yale College, has been, after a thorough examination, ordered to find bail in the sum of $2000, to appear for trial for assault and battery at the Superior Court, to be holden in New Haven on the 4th Tuesday of January next.

☞Commodore Claxton died some time ago in South America. His body was brought home and was buried on Monday week in Baltimore with great ceremony.

☞It is estimatnd that in the United States, with a population of 17 millions, the annual consumption of Tobacco is 108 millions of pounds—equal to 7 pounds for every man, woman and child in the country!

☞The venerable John Quincy Adams passed through Buffalo, New York, on Monday week, en route for Cincinnati, and returns to the Atlantic by the way of Pittsburgh.

☞Two more of the anthracite furnaces of Pennsylvania have resumed operations—one at Danville, and another at Shamokin.

In the case of the Rev. George Marshall, tried at Pittsburgh, Pa., for seducing a young girl who resided with his family, the jury were unable to agree and were discharged.

☞Vineyard, who murdered Mr. Arndt, in the legislative chamber of Wisconsin, has been at length tried and acquitted. The trial, according to all accounts, was an equally murderous assault upon Justice.

☞Mr. Audubon, the Ornithologist, arrived at Philadelphia, on Saturday, from his great Western tour.

☞Dr. Sewall has returned to Washington from a trip to Europe.

THE PRESIDENCY AND THE TARIFF!

Mr. Clay the only candidate for the Presidency who is in favor of the principle of Protection, and the present Tariff!

☞Our neighbor of the "Volunteer" is fully satisfied, we presume, from the late election, that Cumberland county is an out-and-out Tariff county. We shall therefore have no more anti-Tariff or Free-Trade homilies from that quarter hereafter. The Volunteer's efforts now are to prove that Henry Clay and his Whig friends are *not the exclusive supporters* of the Manufacturing interest, and that the "democratic" party does not occupy "a position hostile to that interest." For this purpose there is copied into the last Volunteer a letter recently written by Mr. Clay to the Editor of a newspaper in Georgia, and a series of comments upon it by the Editor of the Pittsburg "Aurora," which the Editor of the Volunteer adopts as his own and places before his readers.—The Editor of the "Aurora" like he of the "Volunteer" lives in a manufacturing county, where opposition to the Tariff dare not be named, and hence our neighbour's coincidence of opinion with him.

Now, if our readers will patiently follow us through an article which must necessarily be of considerable length, we will endeavor to prove by Mr. Clay's late letter and former public avowals of his opinion on the subject of the Tariff, and by the opinions of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Buchanan as lately avowed, that Mr. Clay is the original, fast, and firm advocate of the present Tariff, while the three latter gentlemen are *directly opposed* to it. And we think from the facts we are able to present upon this subject that the people may plainly see that the "democratic" party, by its leaders, is in a position hostile to the Tariff, and that if the American people desire to have a Tariff giving due Protection to our manufacturing interests, their only hope for it lies in supporting Whig measures and Whig men, and especially the great Statesman and "*author* OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM," HENRY CLAY!

Let us first publish Mr. Clay's last letter on the subject of the Tariff. Locofocoism is triumphing over this letter because instead of a *high* Protective Tariff, Mr. Clay only asks for *incidental* protection in establishing a Tariff. And further, says the "Aurora" through the "Volunteer,"—"the identity of his (Mr. Clay's) views with those of the gentlemen from whom a *democratic* candidate for President will be taken, will convince the people that governmental action on that measure will be the same, let who will be elected." A great ado is also made about the expression in Mr. Clay's letter that the Tariff of 1828 was passed under circumstances "highly discreditable to American legislation." All this shall be explained after we give the letter, which is as follows:

ASHLAND, 13th September, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—I received your favor, addressing some inquiries to me, in respect to the policy of protecting American interests. On that subject I have frequently publicly expressed my sentiments within the last two years. In the Senate of the United States early last year, I fully expressed my views, and what I said then was published. About the same time, I communicated them in the answer which I transmitted to a letter, addressed to me, by a Commitee of the Legislature of New York, which was also published. I again expressed my opinion in reply to a letter which I received from a fellow-citizen of Philadelphia, requesting me to state the principles of the Whig party. A statement of them, as understood by me, was accordingly made, and it is now conspicuously published at the head of many newspapers. The last expression of my opinion, is contained in a letter which I recently addressed to Nashville, and of which I now transmit a copy. If you had seen these various expressions of the opinions which I hold on the subject of your letter, I presume you would not have deemed it necessary to address me.

The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the United States, in respect to a tariff, may be briefly stated. In conformity with the principle announced in the compromise act, I think, that *whatever revenue is necessary to an economical and honest administration of the General Government, ought to be derived from duties imposed on Foreign imports.* And I believe that, in establishing a Tariff of those duties, such a *discrimination* ought to be made, as will *incidentally afford reasonable protection to our national interests.*

I think there is no danger of a high tariff being ever established; that of 1828 was eminently deserving that denomination. I was not in Congress when it passed, and did not vote for it; but with its history and with the circumstances which gave birth to it I am well acquainted. They were highly discreditable to American Legislation, and I hope, for its honor, never will be again repeated.

After my return to Congress in 1831, my efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of 1828. The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified them; and the act of 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act, still further reduced and modified them. The act which passed at the extra session of 1841, which I supported, was confined to free articles. I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Generally, the duties which it imposes are lower than those in the act of 1832. And without intending to express my opinion on every item of this last Tariff, I would say that I think the provisions, in the main, are *wise* and *proper*. If there be any excess or defects in it, (of which I have not the means here of judging,) they ought to be corrected.

My opinion, that there is no danger hereafter of a high Tariff, is founded on the gratifying fact that our manufactures have now taken a deep root. In their infancy, they need a greater measure of protection; but as they grow and advance, they acquire strength and stability, and, consequently, will require less protection. Even now, some branches of them are able to maintain, in distant markets, successful competition with rival foreign manufactures.

Hoping this letter may be satisfactory to you, and afford all the information you desire, and tendering my grateful acknowledgements for the friendly feelings and sentiments entertained by you towards me,

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.
H. CLAY.

The first thing that will strike every sincere and honest inquirer into the character and opinions of our public men will be, that such a letter was addressed to the South. We do not believe any loco foco candidate would have dared to make so bold and frank an avowal to that quarter. It has been the favorite game of loco foco aspirants to the Presidency, to play their whole strength and employ every art of *finesse*, to catch the Southern States. To get the broad tier of Southern States in their interest was an object for which the Eastern, the Middle and Western States have been frequently abandoned or left to chance. It was for this purpose that truckling demagogue, Martin Van Buren, servilely announced himself "a Northern man with Southern principles!" But does Mr. Clay pursue the same course? No, his manly independence and honesty of principle would scorn to employ subterfuge or gain any object, even the Presidency, by the utterance of any thing but the *truth!* He will have the South, if they will go with him for PROTECTION, but not without! The Protection of American Manufactures—the building up of an American system, by which the United States should be a nation free and independent of any other in the world, is with Henry Clay a rock-seated *principle*, deeply implanted in his heart, which no time or circumstances can ever remove or silence.

With this principle and with the advocacy of this system he started into public life, and never will he be found wavering or flagging in his support of it. All know this who are acquainted with his brilliant public life and services, and those who do not know it can easily ascertain the truth by purchasing and reading one of the late editions of his life, and speeches. But what foundation does this letter give for the assertion that Mr. Clay is not in favor of a Protective Tariff? None at all. We defy any person to honestly read it and arrive at any other conclusion than that Mr. Clay *is in favor of sustaining the present Tariff*, and that, so far from contemplating higher and higher Duties, he believes the continual and rapid progress of our Manufactures tends ever to diminish instead of increasing the necessity for decided Protective Duties.

Mr. Clay could not have said more than this had he been even writing to the people of the North, and his firm and honest adherence to the Protective policy would not permit him to say less to the South. Mr. Clay is in favor of raising, the *whole* amount required for the expenses of Government by means of duties on foreign imports: this every one who is acquainted with the subject knows is all sufficient to give protection to American manufacturing interests, if the Public Land money is distributed to the States. It is useless, therefore, to attempt to mislead the public mind by proclaiming that Henry Clay is at this late day either lukewarm in the support of, or wavering as to the correctness of the policy of Protection. Mr. Clay refers all who desire information of his opinions to his published speeches of former years, and especially to the exposition which will be found over his name at the head of our paper. He makes no attempt and has no cause to evade or shrink from an examination of his past course on this subject.

And now as to his allusion to the "circumstances highly discreditable to American legislation" in the passage of the Tariff bill of 1828. We have an explanation furnished to our hand by the New York Tribune, which says:

"*The Richmond Enquirer* is trying to mystify Mr. Clay's allusion to circumstances 'highly discreditable to American Legislation' which were connected with the passage of the Tariff of 1828. The facts are thus: The people in that year called for a more efficiently Protective Tariff, and Congress was favorable. But there was a Jackson majority in each House, and Messrs. *Silas Wright*, and *Martin Van Buren* were in Congress from this State. These gentlemen determined to concoct such a Tariff as should compel the New England Members to vote in the negative: and this they effected by imposing extraordinary duties on Molasses and other raw products largely consumed in New England. In this way, they contrived to create an impression through the Middle States that Mr. Adam's especial friends were hostile to the Protective policy, while they flourish away as the champions of the *Jackson* Tariff, which was most unequal and ill-digested in its provisions. The true friends of Protection found the bill shaped to their hands by the overpowering Jackson majority—they had to vote for or against the bill as it was presented to them; and some of them went one way and some the other. It was the contriving and shaping of the bill to accomplish a sinister purpose which Mr. Clay justly pronounces 'discreditable;' and yet the Enquirer says that if discreditable to American legislation, it was of course discreditable to those of his friends who voted for the bill.' Of course it was no such thing."

Our article is growing to an enormous length, but the subject is of vital importance to the people and every person ought to know the views held of the Tariff by our public men who are looking to the Presidency. We have shown that Mr. Clay is and always has been a Tariff man *from principle*. Now let us see how the public avowals of Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Buchanan will bear out the assertion of the "Volunteer" that *their* views are so *identical* with Mr. Clay's, as to "convince the people that governmental action on the Tariff will be the same let who will be elected!"

Let us see the "identity" in Mr. Van Buren's case. The last we have heard from him on this subject is an extract from that venerable loco foco print, the Richmond Enquirer, which establishes the *identity* with a vengeance, truly! The Enquirer of the 17th of October, says:

"We seize this opportunity, too, to convey our astonishment that any one should have ventured to compare the opinions of Messrs. Clay and Van Buren upon the tariff. We have a letter before us, sent to us by a friend, and addressed to him by Mr. Van Buren, *in which Mr. Van Buren denounces and utterly disclaims, the present tariff law*; and we all know that Mr. Clay, in a letter or speech to some of the citizens of Kentucky, complains heavily of the prospective designs of the Republicans to strike at that law."

That's sufficient for Mr. Van Buren! As for Mr. Calhoun, he is so rampant, fiery and uncompromising a Free Trade man, that it is an utter absurdity to talk of *him* having an "identity of views" with Mr. Clay. Some months ago in addressing a letter to a body of his Southern friends, Mr. Calhoun commenced with, "you do me no more than simple justice in pronouncing me to be entirely opposed to the Tariff bill passed at the last session of Congress." And a convention of the Calhoun party of South Carolina, held several months since for the purpose of placing Mr. Calhoun before the people for the Presidency, felt so confident that the entire "Democratic Republican party of the Union," (the loco focos) was opposed to the present Tariff that they hoisted their flag boldly with the following inscription:

"The Democratic Republican party of the Union is united upon the principles of FREE TRADE—*low duties*—no debt—Separation from Banks—economy—retrenchment—and a strict adherence to the Constitution, which implies all the rest."

What a beautiful "identity of views" with Mr. Clay does this exhibit!

We shall do no injustice to Mr. Buchanan, in stating *his* position with regard to the Tariff.—Mr. Buchanan is a *kind* of a Tariff man, but what kind it is somewhat difficult to understand. He voted, along with the whole delegation from Pennsylvania, for the present Tariff, but done it with as wry a face as though he were eating persimmons, as his speech at the time shows. But though he voted for the law, it is certain he is not so sure a friend of the Tariff as Mr. Clay. He hates Protection so bad that he wants the Public Land money to go into the U. S. Treasury and the expenses of the government so reduced as to leave scarcely any room for duties on imports at all! Read an extract from his speech made just before he voted for the present Tariff bill, and see if there is a perfect "identity of views" with Mr. Clay:

"I have thus hastily sketched one side of the picture, and now let me hasten to the other. I admit, most cheerfully, that the bill is *extravagant in the protection which it affords*; and, in some instances, is altogether prohibitory. It is a bill of which I DO NOT APPROVE, *and for which I would not vote*, were it not for the present unparalleled condition of the existing law, the treasury and the country. I had earnestly hoped that it might be modified and amended by the Senate in such a manner as to render it more acceptable; but in this I have been utterly disappointed."

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"If the present extravagant bill should be forced upon the country, I feel conscious that *I have done everything that I could do to avert it*, in the only manner possible—by most sincerely endeavoring *to unite our political friends in favor of a moderate and conciliatory measure.*"

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"*I shall accept this* now, as much the least of two evils—and look forward with hope to better times, *for an adjustment of the Tariff, on a scale more consonant with all the great and various interests of the Union.*"

The difference between Mr. Clay's opinion of the present Tariff and Mr. Buchanan's, is simply this. Mr. Clay considers its provisions in the main *wise* and *proper*. Mr. Buchanan looks upon it as extravagant in its *protection*, and only the least of two *evils!* The person who can discover any "identity" here, may commence searching with a good hope of success for "the philosopher's stone!"

Col. Johnson, whom the "democratic" leaders will not look at as a candidate for the Presidency, is, we believe, a Tariff man. Gen. Cass is one after Mr. Buchanan's kind. But if the people want an original, tried and honest champion of the *principle* of Protection, they can only find him in Henry Clay! Are we not sustained in the above extracts, in our assertion that among the Presidential candidates Mr. Clay is the *exclusive advocate of the present Tariff?* Who can draw any other just conclusion? Let the friends of American Industry cling closely then to Henry Clay, as their true and tried supporter! In the language of no less a person than Thomas H. Benton, in a letter written by him in 1824,—"the principles which would govern the administration of Mr. Clay, if elected, are well known to the nation. They have been displayed upon the floor of Congress for the last seventeen years.—*They constitute a system of American policy, based on the Agriculture and Manufactures of his own country;* upon interior, as well as foreign commerce upon internal and sea board improvement; upon the independence of the new world, close commercial alliances with Mexico and South America. If it is said that others would pursue the same system, we answer that the founder of the system is the natural executor of his own work. That the efficient advocate of American iron, lead, hemp, wool and cotton, would be the triumphant champion of the new tariff; the safest friend to interior commerce, would be the statesman who has proclaimed the Mississippi to be the sea of the West; the most zealous promoter of internal improvements would be the President who has triumphed over the President who opposed the construction of national roads and canals; the most successful applicants for treaties with Mexico and South America, would be the eloquent advocate of their own independence."

A Villainous Transaction.

☞The Boston Atlas gives a detailed account of another astounding disclosure of locofoco dishonesty. It is well known that the parties in the last Legislature of Massachusetts were so nearly balanced, and the scale preponderating slightly in favor of the Whigs, that the Locos were compelled to resort to bribery to obtain the single vote which would fill the vacancies in the Senate to their liking, and thus give them the power of electing Marcus Morton Governor. Collins, of Eastham, and Bell, of Montgomery, two men elected as Whigs, were the instruments selected by the Locos for their vile designs. Collins has already been paid by Morton and John Tyler for his treachery with the post of light-house keeper on Cape Cod, and the whole system of corruption used with Bell has just been revealed. Bell was relied on as a Whig, attended caucusses, and voted for a Whig Speaker; but on the morning when the Senate vacancies were to be filled, he suddenly turned and by his vote the Loco Senators were mainly elected. It now appears that Bell was waited on by a man, not a member of the House, but well known as a doer of the dirty work of the Locos—that after a moment's whispering they left the Hall together, and went into the lobby, the door of which was instantly closed. Mr. Bell came back to his seat—and, just as the voting was commencing, the seat next him was left by its proper occupant, and taken possession of by one of the lobby conspirators, who followed Mr. Bell round through all the ballotings—watching his vote—took from him privately the Whig ballots that he had in his hands, and saw that his part of the lobby contract was fulfilled. And thus it was that the Morton administration was put into power. Bell's vote did it—and thus was Bell's vote obtained.

During the session of the Legislature, Mr. Bell addressed a letter to Governor Morton, claiming something in the way of reward for his services. No answer was given; but before the session closed, the same man who took Bell from the House into the lobby, as before described, entered a tailor's shop in Washington street, and ordered a suit of clothes for Mr. Bell. The measure was taken—the clothes made and sent to Bell's boarding house, and the bill paid by the conspirators!

But the suit of clothes was not enough for Mr. Bell, for in June Governor Morton received a letter from Mr. Bell complaining that while his Excellency and the party were enjoying power and distributing spoils, no part of $400, promised him, was forthcoming. Bell then wrote to Hallet; and the result was, Governor Morton made him Justice of the Peace! But this paltry commission did not suit him; he wants the $400; and in default of the Locos toeing the mark to their agreement, Bell, in anger, divulges the whole affair!

What a beautiful commentary is this upon locofoco professions of "democracy!" And what a spectacle to present to the world! A Governor of one of the free States of this great Republic trafficking with venal Legislators—buying up their votes with Justices' commissions and suits of clothes! The people of Massachuseits must wipe off this stain on their State escutcheon.

A Hebrew Wedding.

The New York Tribune states that a Hebrew wedding took place on Wednesday, in Crosby street, where Mr. T. J. Seixas was uniten to Miss Anna Judah. Rev. J. J. Lyons officiated as Priest, assisted by a Philadelphia brother. The ceremonies were most impressive to the large congregation of Gentiles whose curiosity had drawn them to the sacred edifice, which is rarely opened to any but the faithful on such occasions. A long recitative in Hebrew was chanted by the priest from the alter, after which a canopy 120 years old, resting on four uprights, was brought out, and the parties took their station under it and were united. A ring was given, a glass of wine drank by the wedding pair, the glass broken, with some chanting intermingled, and the ceromony declared complete.

Judge Atchison has been appointed United States Senator from Missouri, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Linn.

The new Court House in Chambersburg is at last completed—the finishing act being the elevation of a statute of Franklin to its place on the cupola, which was done on Saturday week. The building cost about $43,000.

Four hundred dollars worth of smuggled goods were seized at Buffalo, a few days since. The goods had been brought from Canada.

☞A Calhoun man in Georgia thus talks:—"*Van Buren will not do*, and I would sooner have a bold, fearless, independent, honest man, even if he had glaring faults, personal and political, than an intriguing, little red-headed rascal, who sets traps, and fixes triggers to work out ends, to which he was never entitled from personal ability, or the value and amount of his public services."

Reports from the North state that heavy snows have fallen. A letter from Vermont says twenty inches had fallen with drifts, four feet deep.

☞We gather from a letter of Mr. Wise, and the editorials of the Madisonian, that the annexation of Texas to too United Statet is to be a bait by the present administration, to the South.

☞It is an ascertained fact that one-fifth of the whole population of the United States is composed of Methodists. The first Methodist church erected in the United States was that in John street, in New York, the walls of which are now standing. It was built

The Sandwich Islands.

The Government of the Sandwich Islands has been restored to the native king. A late arrival at New York brings intelligence that the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands has been restored to King Hamehamcha III., from whom it had been wrested by Lord Paulet, commanding H. B. M. frigate Caryefort. The act of restoration was consummated on the 31st of July. As the decision of the British Government to this effect was announced in London as early as March last, sufficient time had elapsed, prior to the end of July, for instructions to be transmitted, via Mexico, to Admiral Thomas, and the tone of his declaration clearly indicates that they had been received. Guaranteed as the independence of the Sandwich Islands, in effect, by England, France, and the United States, it will rest on a firmer basis than ever before, and those Islands will continue to be a lodge on the highway of nations for the commerce of all friendly powers. The United States and England have each, within a few months past, appointed a gentleman of character and influence, to reside there in the capacity of Commercial Agent, in whose auspices, in connection with the native Government, it may be hoped that in future all difficulties will be avoided.

The manner in which Admiral Thomas speaks of the American missionaries at the Sandwich Islands and their work, is honorable both to himself and them.

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.—England has restored the sovereignty of the Sandwich Islands to the native government, and demanded from France the relinquishment of her usurpation of the Society Islands. On the 20th of June a manifesto was issued by the British Commodore (Nicholas) to the effect that the French authority should not be recognized in those islands.

Texas.

A Texas correspondent of the New Orleans Tropic gives some important information, if true—and he says it is from an indisputable source. It is that correspondence has been going on between President Houston and the British and Mexican Governments, the object of which is to recognize the nominal sovereignty of Mexico over Texas, through Huston's influence, and then for that Government to cede it to Great Britain for a consideration. Texas would then be a British province, and Houston appointed Governor for life. The national vessels of war were to be sold at public auction on the 14th—to which there appears to be considerable opposition. General Murphy, our late Charge to Texas, has discovered the affair, it is said—and despatches on the subject have been forwarded to Washington, by Mr. Abell.

To Law Students.

☞The "Law Times" of London, in answer to a correspondent who requests some advice as to his studies, holds the following pithy language. It will do for other students, and every other person who desires to acquire knowledge:

"Live like an hermit, work like a slave, learn everything, read men as well as books, mingle in all business; shun all pleasure: for one hour you dedicate to reading give two to reflection, three to observation. Deem no art nor science worthless; accustom yourself to *act* as well as to deliberate, to *speak* as well as to *think*; confirm reading by practice, and improve practice by reading; store your mind with all sorts of knowledge, you never know when it will be required, and even that which is not useful will always prove ornamental; for methods make your own; adopt those you find most apt; experience in this will be the best teacher: your own habits the best adviser. There is no royal road to knowledge, and but one golden rule—work! work! work!"

GRADES.—The Whigs, says an exchange paper, look down upon the Calhoun men. The Calhoun men look down upon the Van Buren folks. The Van Buren folks look down upon the Dorrites.—the Dorrites look down upon the Tylerites. The Tylerites, if possible, look down upon monkeys!

☞Mr. Brownson, a well known "democratic" orator and writer has been telling some truths recently in the "Democratic Review," which have not been altogether palatable to the leaders and managers of the party of which that publication is the organ. The following paragraph contains one of these unwelcome enunciations. *Mike Walsh*, in his rough way has made pretty much the same declaration in New York; and we believe that many of the people, who have been for years hoodwinked by party delusions and led and managed & controlled for purposes which brought no good results to them, are beginning to discover something of the same sort. Mr. Brownson thus speaks of the *leaders* of his party:

"They want a political machine, in which ye shall be the cogs and wheels, or the motive power, which they can work for their own political elevation and selfish ends. Hence their fawning and caresses, their protestation of love for the dear people, and their maddening shout of democracy. But what do they propose for your benefit, and what have they done to elevate your condition?—They would extend to you the elective franchise, but with the express understanding that you are to *vote for them!* They are to turn you off with political equality, while they reap all the advantages."

☞A man named Richard Evans, was horribly maimed at Palermo, Me., a few days ago, by two women and a man, in disguise. One of the women was Evans' wife.

NEWSPAPERS.—The Alexandria Gazette has the following neat and truthful paragraph in regard to newspapers, which is worthy of consideration in estimating the relative character of those useful articles:

"Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper, and the industry and talents of its Editor, by the quantity of the editorial matter which it contains. *It is* comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out, daily, columns of *words*—words, upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in "one weak, washy, everlasting flood," and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions; and yet his paper may be a meagre, and poor concern. But as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated, and his labors understood and appreciated, by the general conduct of his paper—its tone—its temper—its uniform, consistent course—its principles—its aims—manliness—its dignity—its propriety."

☞A young man, named Samuel Biter, a resident of Lower Chichester, in Delaware county, Pa., died of tetanus or lockjaw, on Sunday last. About two weeks previous to his death, while on a gunning excursion the gun which he was using burst, inflicting a severe wound in his hand, and lacerating the nerve.

WHEREVER PEASE'S HOREHOUND CANDY has been introduced and appreciated for its worth, how many thousands have been cured by its magic influence, from the elevated station of chief magistrates of the country, from the haughty and proud aspiring prince, to the inmate of the one-story cabin—all have united in favor of the most splendid triumph in medical science; and it may be established without fear of contradiction that although hundreds of quacks have palmed upon the community their worthless compounds, time has swept them into oblivion. Pease's Candy has stood the test, and won for itself the name of the "True Panacea" for the cure of colds, coughs, &c. Among the ingredients is Sarsaparilla, which at the summer season of the year acts as a purifier of the blood and cleanses the system by its mild and innocent operations.

Sold at MYERS & HAVERSTICK'S Drug and Fancy Store, North Hanover Street, sole Agents for

Fiendish Murder in New York.

☞We learn from the New York papers, that on Sunday morning, a young German, named Wm. Leitzer, murdered his wife, fired the bed on which she lay, and went off for a while, thinking, no doubt, he would avoid detection. He kept a sort of merchant tailor's establishment in Broadway, adjoining the Broadway House, and lived in the back part of the store, which was divided from the front by a curtain.

When the fire was discovered several neighbors rushed in, forcing open the door. The fire was extinguished, and the unhappy wife discovered lying on a lot of feathers, (the bedstead and bed tick having been consumed) a pillow over her face and breast, and she perfectly dead—a portion of her limbs being so much burnt that the bones lay perfectly bare. Herself and husband, it appears, have lived for a long time unhappily, and the monster in human shape had taken this mode, apparently, to get rid of her. It is evident that he first smothered her with the pillow, then set to work, by the destruction of the building and the victim, to conceal all traces of his crime. They are both young. He appears to be about twenty-six years of age, and is an uncommonly fine looking young man.

The unhappy young wife, as she lay, presented a melancholy, though deeply interesting and strange picture. She seems to have been uncommonly good-looking, and of petit, elegant make. The pillow used for her destruction covered her breast and face, and protected it from the fire—the rest was a blackened mass, and the contrast was striking in the extreme. Never was a more perfect specimen of finished and beautiful out-line than her face and chest—never a more shocking one than that presented by her cindered limbs. A canister which had contained spirit gas lay near the bed, and it is supposed that the wretch threw the gas over the body of the deceased after he had murdered her, so that it might readily ignite.—Pieces of cloth and combustible matter were found under the feet of the murdered woman, and also two holes in the floor, shewing an appearance of the fires having been kindled under each side of the foot of the bedstead or cot. Leitzer seemed very calm during the inquest.

He has been committed for trial.

Doings of Rum!

Smith Oder, residing near Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia, *while laboring under under the effects of liquor*, stabbed his son with a knife, in three places. The young man is not expected to survive.

☞Lieutenant George C. Wyche, attached to a United States ship, lying at Boston, committed suicide, at the watchhouse in that city, where he had been taken, in a state of *intoxication*, on the 25th ult. Mortification at his situation, it is supposed, prompted him to the act. He was 35 years old, and had been 15 years in the Navy. He was a native of Virginia.

Horrible Tragedy!

On Friday evening last, a fearful tragedy occurred at Westbrook, on the Connecticut river.—A letter to the New Haven Courier states that Mr. John Stannard, jr., a wealthy and highly respectable farmer in that town, about fifty years of age, who has a wife and two children, was deliberately shot while at the supper table, by *his own son!*

The unfortunate father, says the Herald, was an estimable man and deacon of the Congregational church in Westbrook. Himself and his family have always lived together in the most affectionate and harmonious manner, and the motives which prompted this murderous deed remain an inscrutable mystery to all except Omnipotence.

☞A young man named James Russell, of Zanesville, Ohio, was accidently shot through the head, a few days ago, by his companion, while hunting wild turkeys. He died instantly.

MEN MAY—Whether in the shape of Blue Pill Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate or any other form, never can effect a permanent cure of any disease, because, being a mineral, it cannot be digested, and consequently cannot purify the blood. The only curative properties it possesses is to change the present development of the disease and substitute another in its place.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills stand pre-eminent in the cure of disease, because their effects are as certain as they are salutary, and being composed entirely of vegetables, they cannot possibly injure: therefore a trial of them is always safe.

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

☞Messrs. Knowles & Cheeseman, whose names appear below, are old established merchants at Knowlesville, Orleans county, N. Y. Proofs of the great superiority of Dr. Wistar's Balsam pour in from all parts of the country. Nothing can equal its success in relieving human suffering.

KNOWLESVILLE, June 20, 1843.

This will certify that I have been afflicted with a Liver Complaint, general debility, and pain in my side, for several years, and for eighteen months, had been unable to do any work. In December last I commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and found immediate relief from it. I soon began to gain strength, the pain in my side was relieved; and I had also a cough, which was entirely cured in a few weeks by this medicine

ANNA D. HOPKINS.

The above certificate is strictly correct.

KNOWLES & CHEESEMAN.

Sold in Carlisle, by S. ELLIOTT, sole Agent for this Borough.

EVERY HUMAN HAIR IS A PERFECT TUBE, with innumerable ramifications of the arteries branch along its inner surface. Through these vessels the blood, which imparts vitality to the hair, circulates, and when from obstructions in pores of the scalp, the supply of blood and moisture is cut off, the hair loses its gloss, becomes dry and harsh, and falls off.—Now it is obvious that unless the pores of the scalp be opened, the capillary action of the blood restored, and the scurf and dandruff proceeding from suppressed perspiration removed, baldness must specdily ensue. Jayne's Hair Tonic will produce all these effects—nay more, it will re-clothe the bald places with vigorous and luxuriant tresses, and ensure a healthful and redundant growth of hair, as long as it is used in conformity with the printed directions which accompany each bottle, and to which are appended numerous testimonials of its efficacy, from some of our most distinguished clergymen, and physicians.

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

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3, 1843.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings this week exceeded 1,000, and about 900 sold at $3 37½ a 4 37½ per 100 lbs., butchers and packers participating in the latter only to a limited extent.—Hogs sell at $4 a 4 25 according to quality.

FLOUR.—City Mills $4 25 and select brands of Howard street the same for mixed lots $4 18¾ could probably be obtained; and dealers are taking it from the cars $4 12½. Susquehanna sells at $4 31½.

GRAIN.—Sales of good Wheat at 90 a 93 cts. inferior qualities rate from 75 to 88. Maryland Corn may be quoted 40 a 41 cts. for new white and 44 a 45 for old do new yellow 42 a 43; and old do. 51 a 53. Oats 39 a 23 cts.

WHISKEY.—[illegible] sell at

BOOTS, SHOS, HATS & CAPS.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

THE Subscriber having just returned from City, is now opening a very large stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, in addition to his former stock, all of which will be sold as low as any in the place for cash.

15 Cases of Men's, boy's and Youth's Calf, Seal, Kip and coarse boots.
7 cases of men's, boy's and youth's calf, seal, kip and coarse monroes.
3 cases women's, misses' and children's calf, morocco, grain, and kip monroes.
2 cases women's and misses' calf and seal buskins
10 cartoons of Ladies kid and morocco welts, buskins and slippers.

Also a large assortment of children's shoes.

At the store of

WM. M. MATEER,
South Hanover Street.

September 6, 1843—tf.

STERRET'S GAP PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 11th of NOVEMBER, on the premises, the property known as the Sterrett's Gap Property, situate on either side of the Cumberland and Perry county line and lying in North Middleton, Carroll and Rye townships of said counties, described as follows: No. 1, A

Tract of Land,

containing 214 Acres, lying on both sides of the county line, about 50 acres of which is cleared and well cultivated, and the remainder well timbered with oak, chestnut, &c. There is erected thereon a TAVERN HOUSE, known as the Sterrett's Gap Tavern, situate on the road leading from Carlisle to Bloomfield. There is besides all the necessary out-buildings and conveniences necessary to a Tavern. No. 2, 5 LOTS OF FIFTEEN ACRES EACH, all lying in Rye township Perry county, and covered with thriving young chestnut timber. Also will be sold several hundred acres of Timber Land, lying in said township which will be sold with the above, or separate, as may best suit purchasers. Terms, &c. make known, by

BENJAMIN KUTZ.

October 18, 1843. 18-51

ADJOURNED SALE.

THE subscriber, Assignee of Samuel McGeehan, of West Penn borough township, Cumberland county, offers at an adjourned sale, to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of November next, the

VALUABLE FARM,

belonging to said estate, situate in said township, containing 231 Acres of Limestone Land; there is erected on it a

TWO STORY STONE DWELLING HOUSE,

with a Bank Barn and several other out-houses, together with a thriving ORCHARD, &c. The whole Farm is in a fine state of cultivation, and will be sold seperately or as a whole to suit purchasers. The Cumberland Valley rail road runs directly through it, furnishing the best facilities for speedily reaching a market with produce.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when attendance will be given and terms made known by—

JAMES McCULLOUGH,
Assignee of Samuel McGeehan.

October 18, 1843. ts-51

Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the following described Valuable Real Estate, situate in North Middleton township, Cumberland county, containing 150 ACRES, more or less, of Patented Land, about 125 Acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and the residue covered with thriving young timber. The improvements are a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, Stone Kitchen, and a Frame Barn, with a Wagon Shed and Corn crib, and a fine young thriving Orchard with choice fruit. The farm is well covered with Loc