



E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, November 22, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT HENRY CLAY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES.

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 the 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.

CLAY MEETING!

The friends of HENRY CLAY and a Protective Tariff, are requested to meet at the public house of William Brown, on East High street on Thursday Evening, 23d inst.

for the purpose of taking measures preparatory to the formation of a CLAY CLUB for this borough. Every friend of Henry of the West is earnestly requested to be present.

MANY.

Carlisle, Nov. 22, 1843.

Clevinger, an American sculptor of considerable promise, died lately of Consumption while on his way home from Italy.

Gen. Bertrand, was gone to Norfolk and Richmond. He will visit Washington on his return.

Chester Butler, Esq., of Luzerne county, is spoken of as the Whig candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State.

The South Carolina papers state that there was a shower of fish and blood in Laurens District, near Enoree river, a few weeks since.

Mrs. Richards, a colored woman of Pottsville, was so severely beaten by her brother, Edward Jordan, on Tuesday last, that she died very soon afterwards.—Jordan has been arrested.

Mike Walsh, the Subterranean leader, has been sentenced in New York, for four indictments for libel, one of which sends him to the Penitentiary for two months.

The trial of Solomon Schoemaker, for the murder of his brother Elias, closed at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 1st instant. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

A mulatto man was convicted on Monday week, in Frederick county, (Md.) of aiding and abetting the escape of ten slaves to Pennsylvania. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for five years and six months.

A German musical periodical, published at Carlsruhe, announces the greatest prodigy yet—a boy who has the power of counting three vocal sounds at one time, and therefore of executing music in three parts!

One of Ericson's steamboats, intended to ply between Lancaster and Philadelphia, via Conestoga Navigation, Susquehanna Canal, and the Chesapeake and Delaware canals, visited our place on Monday last, says the Columbia Reporter.—It resembles a common Canal boat, and measures 78 feet in length and 16 in breadth. It is calculated that it will travel at the rate of eight to ten miles an hour. No doubt is entertained of the success of the experiment.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from France, says that the account of the late rencontre of Cassius M. Clay is now being copied in all the European papers, as an evidence of the impracticability of Republicanism. It was asserted that Cassius M. Clay was a son of one of the candidates for the Presidency, and the whole occurrence is described in extravagant, high-colored language, and is calculated to reflect discredit upon our country.

On the 10th inst., Dr. Wm. McMurtrie, of Huntington, the oldest resident of that place, departed this life. He heard the Declaration of Independence read in the State House Yard on the 4th of July, 1776, led the city the same day for Huntington, and resided there until his death. He was personally intimate with Gen. Washington, Dr. Franklin, and other worthies of the Revolution.

Santa Anna has published a decree, closing all the Custom houses on the American frontiers. This ends the profitable trade of our citizens with Santa Fe. The murder, within the limits of the United States, of a Mexican citizen connected with that trade, may have had its effect in producing the decree.

The Antislavery Committee of Correspondence for Allegheny county, met on Saturday week. They passed a resolution appointing the 8th of January next as the time for holding a Convention, to determine upon a course of action for the party in future. The proceedings will attract some attention.

The Whig Convention for the State of Connecticut, held at New Haven, adjourned on Wednesday, after nominating Roger S. Baldwin for Governor; Reuben Booth for Lieutenant Governor; Daniel F. Tyler for Secretary; Jos. B. Gilbert for Treasurer; and Abijah Carington for Comptroller.

A story was circulating in Rome at the last accounts, that an attempt had been made upon the life of the Pope, by a sort of Revolutionary physician, who was arrested whilst in search of his holiness, and a loaded pistol was discovered upon his person.

Allen Muir, aged eighty-four, has been executed at Sterling, Scotland, for the murder of his wife. The scene on the scaffold was of a most revolting nature, the miserable old man invoking curses on the witnesses against him for a period of more than five minutes.

It is said that Senator Chase is determined to resign in January, in order to allow Mr. Webster to be elected to the United States Senate.

The Tariff Again!

The Volunteer, forget when it published the opinions of Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan, upon the Tariff, to set those of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun! We submit them, and ask the particular attention of our Readers friends of the Tariff to their language. The first is Mr. Van Buren's, which, as the New York election is over, the Richmond "Enquirer" has given to the public.—ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1843.

My Dear Sir—I thank you very kindly for your friendly letter. I have at no time, or anywhere, hesitated to express my decided disapprobation of the Tariff Act of the last session as well in respect to the principle upon which it is founded, as to its details. In good time you will have my views in relation to that and other subjects before the public. In the mean time, believe me to be, Very sincerely,

Your friend and obt. serv't., M. VAN BUREN.

The second is Mr. Calhoun's answer to a committee of his friends, who addressed him the question—"are you the advocate of a Tariff for the protection of manufactures?" He replied as follows:

"Fort Hill, July 28, 1843.

Gentlemen:—I had supposed that I would be the last man to whom the question you put to me would be proposed. I had supposed that my opinions on the subject were known to all; but as you desire an answer I will give it.

I am decidedly opposed to a Tariff for the protection of manufactures, both on the grounds of expediency and constitutionality; and, as far as I know, the party which supports my election are opposed to it. Very respectfully,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Now, what says Henry of the West? Before he resigned his seat in the Senate, he made the following frank and decisive declaration. Read it, Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics! and learn who is the true friend of American industry.

I have heard (said he) and shall die, in the conviction of the wisdom of the protective policy. I have regretted during life, and shall when I die, the prevalence of those errors—I respectfully believe mistaken causes—which make some of our citizens unwilling to adhere to it. I believe the day is not far distant, when the majority of the whole nation will call upon the General Government for protection."

We observe by the last Volunteer, that Captain Sanderson was Chairman of the Committee on resolutions at the Buchanan meeting, on the 13th inst. If he wrote them, Capt. Sanderson as Editor and Captain Sanderson as Resolution writer—must be very different persons. It will be recollected that the Volunteer has been engaged for the last two weeks in an attempt to prove that Mr. Clay is not in favor of any higher or more protective Tariff than is Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Calhoun. But in the resolutions of the meeting, we find Mr. Clay denounced as in favor of a High Protective Tariff! Such a Tariff, it is said, would be one of the measures of his Administration if elected. And this resolution is published in the Volunteer; almost side by side with an article on "the Tariff again," in which Mr. Clay's letter is placed in parallel with an extract from Mr. Buchanan to show that both are in favor of incidental Protection only! And this after accusing us of trying to throw dust in the eyes of the people! Is it possible "the democracy" can be duped and deceived in this way?

The Banner Prize!

The committee of Whig young men in Baltimore, appointed to prepare a splendid Banner to be presented to the State delegation which shall have the largest number in attendance at the Whig Young Men's National Mass Convention which meets in Baltimore in May next, to ratify the decision of the National Convention, have published a correspondence lately had with Henry Clay. The committee addressed a letter to Mr. Clay, expressing their desire to have a scroll for the said banner, cut by the honored hands of the former of Ashland himself from the soil of his own home, as being the most valued prize they could offer to the patriotic and friendly competition of their countrymen.

Mr. Clay replies under date of the 10th inst. that he will "take great pleasure in complying with the request. A stick of white or blue ash, (the best description of timber he thinks grows, in our forests) has been already cut and is in progress of preparation for the staff. When completed it will be forwarded through such channel as will ensure its safe arrival."

Young Whigs of Pennsylvania, will not such a banner be worthy a vigorous effort to gain?

Use of the Beard.

A friend, who has a flowing beard that would excite the envy of Mahomet were he alive to see it, has handed us the following for publication.—It is from a late number of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal:

"By recurring to the customs of the ancients both previous and for a long period subsequent to the time of our Saviour, it will be seen that it was customary to wear the hair and beard long. We also learn from the best authorities that diseases of the throat and chest, as well as scrofula and analogous complaints, were of a very rare occurrence among them. Indeed, we believe it to be a fact which cannot be controverted, that, with those nations where the hair and beard are worn long, the people are more hardy and robust, and much less subject to diseases, particularly the pulmonary character, than those who shave. The Turk, the Russ, the Greenlander, the Persian, &c. have been nearly exempt from bronchitis and lung complaints, in comparison with the European and American. Nor can this be attributed to any climate influence, for no people are more exposed to atmospheric changes, than the inhabitants of the Northern regions.

"The fashion of shaving the beard, like many other foolish and injurious customs of civilized life, has originated from absurd and ridiculous causes. Among the first who practised shaving the beards, were the soldiers of Alexander the Great, who were commanded to remove their beards, in order that they might not serve as handles to their enemies in battle. When Louis XIII. ascended the throne of France in 1643, it was the custom of the inhabitants to allow their faces to remain as their Creator made them. This notion, however, was a needless youth, and thus, in order to appear royally, was shaving introduced and made proverbial. In Spain, also, was the fashion introduced in a similar manner. Philip V. was a beardless boy, and therefore, for fashion's sake, did his subjects, hitherto noble and manly in appearance, reduce themselves to this unnatural and childish state.

"The hair being a bad conductor of caloric, is admirably calculated to retain the heat of those parts which are exposed to the influence of the atmosphere within from the effects of cold, and the constant atmospheric vicissitudes to which man must be exposed. The importance of this protection is appreciated when it is borne in mind how much inflammation, attacks are induced by the sudden application of cold, and by depressing that function so necessary to health, the perspiration. With a long and heavy beard, man can brave, with impunity, the peltings of the pitiless storm, and bid defiance to the cold winds of winter, while a shaven and unguarded throat must succumb to the piercing blast."

Mass Convention in Kentucky.

A great Whig Mass Convention assembled in Louisville, Ky., on the 13th inst., for the purpose of nominating Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of that State. About 3000 delegates were present from nearly every county in the State. Hon. Judge Owsley was nominated for Governor, and Mr. Dixon, for Lieutenant Governor. The right spirit is abroad in Old Kentucky, the home of Henry Clay!

Mrs. Stames Twin Mothers.—Two children have been born in Lexington, Indiana, with the breast bone united the whole length.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Whig Victory!

The returns from all Massachusetts are most gratifying to the Whigs. Although, in consequence of the peculiar system of elections there, which requires the highest candidate to have a majority of the whole number of votes cast, instead of a mere majority over his competitor there has been no election of an Governor by the people, yet the result shows that Massachusetts is still a thorough Whig State, and will not have Locofocoism to reign over her!

The popular vote for Governor stands, for Briggs, (Whig) 57,419; for Morton, (Locofoco) 53,172; Scattering, 8,670. Briggs' majority over Morton, 4,247!

In the Senate, the Whigs will have 12 members and the Locos 7. There are 21 vacancies for no choice, which will be filled by the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives 172 Whigs have been elected, and 119 Locofocos, leaving a Whig majority of 54! There was no choice in 115 towns, a part of whom may yet elect members. A majority of these towns are favorable to the Whigs.

Massachusetts will certainly have a Whig Governor, as she has a Whig Senate and House of Representatives. Huzza for the old Day State!

Whig Victory in Maine!

An election was held on Monday the 13th inst., in the four Districts of Maine which failed to make choice of members of Congress at the State Election in September. The result is most cheering.

In the third (Kennebec and Sagadahoc) District, Luther Seaborn, Editor of the Kennebec Journal, and one of the best Whigs living, is elected by nearly 1000 majority! He filed by over 200 in September.

But the most astonishing result is that in the Lincoln and Oxford (renamed the "Comet") District. Forty-three towns, which in September gave 1848 against Morse, the Whig candidate now give 157 in his favor, a Whig gain of two thousand and fifteen! It is believed he is elected. Maine is coming out bravely for Henry of the West!

Whig Victory in Vermont!

An election for members of Congress in the Second District of Vermont, took place on the 17th inst., and the Hon. John Calhoun (Whig) was chosen by about 500 majority. Whig gain over 1000!

Michigan Election.

This election took place on the 7th inst. The State has gone for the Locos, as usual. John S. Barry, Democrat, is elected Governor, and doubtless all the locofoco candidates for Congress.

The Annexation of Texas.

There seems no reason to doubt, from the indications in the Madisonian and other quarters, says the N. Y. Tribune, that John Tyler will recommend to the next Congress, substantially, the Annexation of Texas to the United States! The reports of disension and an apprehended explosion in his Cabinet on this and other subjects may or not be well founded; but that the Message will talk largely of the designs of Great Britain on Texas, the untiring machinations of the Abolitionists, and the necessity of counteracting them by some prompt and decisive action with regard to Texas, appears certain.

If this project of Annexation be formidably backed and vigorously pushed, it will for a time override all party considerations. The Free States without regard to party, can never agree to the addition of a vast new territory to our domain in which the poisonous seed of Slavery has already been thickly sown. The serious proposal of it will arouse a resistance to which the Missouri excitement was a trifle. But it cannot be strongly pressed. Mr. Van Buren and his friends will keep out of it, while the leading Whig journals, even of the South, have already condemned it. Mr. Calhoun's friends may go in with Mr. Tyler, but they will not make a great force all told. We believe the project of Annexation cannot secure over fifty votes in the House and twelve in the Senate. Yet we shall watch the course of the demonstration with a lively interest.

A Tariff and Specie.

These two together. Without a tariff this country cannot retain a large amount of either gold or silver. The reason is plain enough.—Were there no tariff we would buy more from England than she would buy from us, and we would have to balance the account in specie; as, for instance—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1836 we imported goods from \$118,000,000 and exported to the amount of 36,000,000. In 1842 only to the amount of \$82,000,000.

The result is, we send our gold and silver at home or instead of keeping it to England. But this is not all. England is obliged to purchase sixty or eighty millions of dollars' worth of our products every year. Formerly, she paid for them with broad-cloth, calicoes, &c. Now, however, we make these articles, to a very considerable extent, ourselves. The result is, she is obliged to send us thirty or forty millions of dollars in specie every year. Of this amount over seven millions were received in Boston alone, between January 1st and September 30th, of the present year. This fact we learn from the official reports. How can hard money men oppose the tariff?—Rochester Democrat.

Gen. Cass.

"The Western 'Miamian' gives the following extract from Niles Register. Mr. Buchanan is not the only 'old Federalist'; the modern 'democracy' is supporting:

"We have long entertained a high opinion of the talents and patriotism of Gen. Cass—though not subscribing to all his opinions, but the fact is that while Gen. Cass is a gallant officer of the Revolution, and a gentleman of the old school, superintended the recruiting service in Delaware, in 1790-1800; for what we Democrats then called the 'provision eating army' (he the present Gen. Cass) was the precursor of the Grammar School in Wilmington, and always appeared with a 'black cockade' in his hat—and so we can state in the 'Delaware Journal', as being in the present recollection of many of the citizens of Wilmington."

Tavern.—An eminent modern writer happily remarks:—"The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of woman. The foundation of political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man. The foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, reliance on the goodness of God."

Toadstix.—We find the origin of this term, so much in vogue at the present day, given in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, as follows:

"A great personage, wishing to get quit of a troublesome hanger-on, caused a dish of toads to be served up one day instead of a dish of fish.—The invention was seen, but the dependant knew too well the value of the connection which he had established, to take the hint. He partook of the toads with all the appearance of relish, never leaving it he presumed that he thought them anything but good soles. Thereafter, any one who was content to live on the bounty of another, at the expense of a few occasional insults, was said to eat that person's toads—to be, in short, a toad-eater."

Whig Prospects—1838 and 1843.

The Connecticut Courant says, the remark which we have seen in several Whig papers that Mr. Clay's prospects for the Presidency at this time are better than were General Harrison's during the fall previous to the election, is one which may be made with great truth. Although it may startle some of our readers who do not keep election results in their minds, it is nevertheless true, that in the fall of 1839, there were but eight States giving electoral votes, in the hands of the Whigs. Tennessee which was then against us, Governor (2556 majority) and Legislature, has now chosen a Whig Governor by 4000 majority, and a Whig Legislature. Georgia, which then elected a Van Buren Governor by a majority of 1827, and a Legislature, in which was a Van Buren majority of 36 on joint ballot has now chosen a Whig Governor by about 4000 majority, and a Legislature in which the Whigs have a majority on joint ballot of 50 to 60—North Carolina, which was then against us, is now for us. In Maryland, in 1839, the popular vote exhibited a Van Buren majority of 1154, and his friends had a majority of 14 in the Legislature; now the Whigs have the popular vote and both branches of the Legislature. In Pennsylvania, that year, the Whigs chose but 11 members of Congress to the Locos 17, and in joint ballot of the Legislature, the majority against them was 39; now they have 13 members of Congress to the Locos 11, and the majority against them in the Legislature is 22. In Ohio, the Locos then had a majority in the two Houses of 40; now the Whigs have a majority. Notwithstanding our disasters in the above enumerated States in 1839, they all went for us at the Presidential election in 1840, and the result of their recent elections indicates that they will be found on the Whig side in 1844. The official returns may not give us a majority of the popular vote either in Pennsylvania or Ohio, but we judge these States can be carried next fall from the great things which have just been accomplished in them without any organized efforts on the part of our friends.

It is true we have lost New Jersey, which was for us in 1839; but no doubt can exist but that she will come out Whig at the next trial. Massachusetts went against us in 1839, but she has redeemed herself this fall.

The Whig prospects are so much better now than they were a year before the last Presidential election, that we may not only expect to carry by a majority still larger than that which General Harrison received. He obtained the vote of nineteen States. Can we not give Mr. Clay twenty?

Fireman's Riot in Philadelphia.

A terrible riot occurred in Philadelphia on Thursday night, 8 Sunday, and Sunday night, 12th inst. The Companies participating were, the Weccaco, Hose, Fairmount Hose and Good Will Engine, and the New Market Company from Baltimore. Skulls were fractured, men maimed and wounded in various ways, and fire apparatus broken and torn to pieces. The climax of the disturbances appears to have been reached late on Sunday night, when the Fairmount Company, proceeding to attack the house of the Good Will Engine Company, were received and twice repelled by a discharge of musketry! The Philadelphia Mercury says:—One named Morris, was shot in the abdomen; another, named Harvey, was wounded in the neck and back part of the head; one received a ball in the arm, and several were shot in the legs. Two are thought to be dangerously hurt.

The Vice Presidency.

On this point of the Vice Presidency we find the following brief but most pithily and satisfactorily article in the Richmond Whig:

"This (the Vice Presidency) is a matter we leave entirely to our northern brethren. If they give Clay for President, they may choose their own man for the Vice; and provided he is a good and true Whig, undelivered by Tyranny, and above all suspicion of treachery, we of the South, will go for him with all our might."

Senator McDuffie.

The Washington (Georgia) News, of the 14th inst. says:—Mr. McDuffie assisted at a political discussion last week, in Elbert county, when he was met by one of our Georgia Whigs, in which somewhat to the astonishment of the Locofocos, he expressed his opinions relative to the constitutionality of a United States Bank, were unchanged, he still believing it to be constitutional. Though his health was very much improved, he contemplates retiring from the United States Senate next year."

A bill has passed the Vermont House of Representatives, by a vote of 107 to 5, forbidding any officer or jailor of the state to have anything to do with arresting or detaining a fugitive slave.

Texas.—The Baltimore American says—It is said that the Government at Washington has received information which goes to sustain the serious charges recently made against President Houston of Texas. If this be so, the fact, we presume, will not be long withheld.

The Harrisburg Union says, the packet boats for Pittsburgh ceased their trips for the season, on Thursday, the 16th inst. Passengers will be conveyed, through the winter, by rail road and commodious stages, by the Chambersburg and Pittsburgh, in forty hours by the morning line and forty-seven hours by the evening line.

William Fulbright died on the 23d of September, at his residence, near Springfield, Missouri. He was the first man to blaze a tree or kindle a fire in the then Kickapoo country.

Strong Insurrection.—An individual, whose trade is office-begging, writes to a friend of the same profession the following letter:—"You had better insurrection to Sangamon county, Illinois, for a slaying man men get office here."

Urbant Extract.—Beautiful it is to see, and understand that no worth, unkind it do, even on this earth. The work an unknown good man has done, is like a vein of water flowing hidden under ground, secretly making the ground green; it flows and flows, it joins itself with other veins and veins; one day it will start forth, as a vast perennial well.—Carlyle.

Handy Andy somewhere tells of a place so cold that the butter froze as hard as granite, and which could only be separated by a chisel and mallet. The words froze as they came from his mouth, and dropped to their feet in pellets of ice; and frequently after a long conversation, a man might be seen standing up to his knees in his own doquence!

Mercury.—Whether in the shape of Blue Pill, Calomel, Conserve, 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 cure is to be procured by the use of the vegetable properties of the disease and substitute another in its place.

Brand's Vegetable Universal Pills stand prominently in the cure of dyspepsia, and are as certain as they are salutary, and being composed entirely of vegetables, they cannot possibly injure therefore a trial is their always safe.

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

Progress of John Quincy Adams!

Mr. Adams arrived at Erie, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday the 31st ult., and was received with distinguished honors. He left that place on the same day, and arrived rather unexpectedly to the citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 1st. He addressed the citizens of the place in the church. He spoke of the growing prosperity of the West, and of the most enthusiastic terms. He was greeted with three cheers when he set down. His progress is like a triumphal march. He left the same afternoon and expected to be in Columbus on Saturday the 4th, and in Cincinnati on the 9th.

We learn by the Cincinnati Gazette, that he arrived, as expected, at that city on the 9th, and was greeted with the honors of artillery, and the cheers of more than ten thousand people! A gentleman addressed him on behalf of the citizens, to which he made a thrilling and eloquent reply.

Mr. Adams, having been prevented by the inclemency of the weather from making an address after the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Observatory, made an appointment to meet the people next day at the Wesley chapel. Accordingly, on Friday at 10 o'clock, A. M., the citizens of Cincinnati formed a procession and escorted Mr. Adams to the Wesley Chapel, which was crowded. Not one half of those who desired to get in were able to do so, and we learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that thousands were unable either to see or hear the venerable speaker. Judge Barnett addressed Mr. Adams, and introduced him to the audience in a very happy and appropriate manner; and when he alluded to the honesty and disinterestedness of their guest, the Chapel was made to ring with their cheer. When he had concluded, and the applause had ceased, the venerable Patriot rose and spoke for an hour and three quarters. His opening remarks were merely in response to the address by Judge Barnett, and the remainder was confined to the subject requested by the invitation he had received. The whole is soon to be published by the Astronomical Society of Cincinnati. During the day a resolution was passed by an unanimous vote, to change the name of the spot on which the Observatory is to be erected, from Mt. Ida to "Mt. Adams." J. P. Foote, Esq., who moved this resolution, said no words were adequate to express the thanks of the people of Cincinnati, and the Astronomical Society to Mr. Adams, and therefore he would call upon the ever-lasting hills for aid.—Henceforward, then, be this Hill, so solemnly dedicated to science, a standing monument of the undying value of virtue, law, knowledge and liberty. Let it ever be known to those who inhabit the great North-West, as "Mount Adams."

Henry Clay.

The Raleigh Register says:—"One thing especially recommends HENRY CLAY to the suffrage of the great body of yeomanry of the United States. He is one of them. Born in humble obscurity, he owes not his elevation to wealthy parents or splendid family connections. Whatever he is, he is indebted to that original greatness of mind, the gift of his Creator; to that principle of unswerving, patient and persevering industry, which no obstacle, however great, could turn back from its purpose, and to the discriminating judgment of his fellow citizens who best know him, and who well appreciated those talents and that patriotism, on which a nation may safely rely."

Confession and Denial.

A German named Augustus Jacoby confessed to a companion last week in Philadelphia, that he was the murderer of Mr. Parke, one of persons murdered in the horrid tragedy committed about the first of May last at a place called Chagwater, near Belvedere, Warren co. N. J., which resulted in the death of a man named Parke, and John Costner, his wife and child; for which a relative of the deceased named Carter has since been tried and acquitted, although a weight of circumstantial evidence was adduced against him.

Jacoby was immediately arrested and taken before the Mayor of the Northern Liberties on Friday last, for examination, where he repeated his confession. But on Saturday he made a statement in which he totally denied all he had previously said! He gave as a reason for having uttered the self-accusation, that he was at times subject to hypochondria, under which he was laboring at the time. He is retained in custody.

Valuable Remedies.

HEADACHE.—Bathe the forehead and temples with a mixture of hartshorn and strong vinegar, equal parts, and mix a little of it up the nose. Sick headache must be cured by an emetic as it proceeds only from a foul stomach.

SORE MOUTH.—Mix together honey and white borax, equal parts, and with a white rag tie to the end of a skewer, rub the mouth three or four times a day.

SORE THROAT.—Take twenty drops of spirits of turpentine in loaf sugar every night till cured.—Black currant jelly hastens the cure.

BRONCHITIS.—Take forty drops of Balsam of Peru on loaf sugar, in a tumbler of water every day at 11 o'clock.

TOOTHACHE TO SLEEP.—Take a grain or two of camphor at bed time; this is a sure and safer remedy than opium or laudanum.

NIGHT SWEATS.—Drink a gill or more of warm water, at night, previous to retiring to bed.

A Slave Insurrection in Cuba.

The New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday, contains a letter dated Havana, Nov. 6th, which states that intelligence had reached that city of a slave insurrection on several plantations near Mantanzas. The writer adds that it has been suppressed, after a loss of fifty lives. Several slaves hung themselves and 67 were in custody.

THE COTTON CROP.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin estimates the cotton crop of the United States this year at 1,800,000 bales. Another correspondent of the same paper sets it down at 2,000,000 to 2,100,000.

Mrs. Zorvish Stewart, widow of the late David Stewart, of Ringwood, Hunterdon county, N. J., died on the 31st ult. at the great age of one hundred and three years and some odd months. She has been married and had ten children, all of whom she reared to the age of manhood, and frequently after a long conversation, a man might be seen standing up to his knees in his own doquence!

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