HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, February 21, 1844.

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.

DEMOCRATIC HARRISON STATE CONVENTION.

The members of the Democratic Harrison party of Pennsylvania—those who united with them as allies in the achievement of that glorious political victory in 1840, the result of which was the election of that pure, venerated and much lamented patriot GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, to the Presidential Chair—those who have hitherto consistently battled for "the Supremacy of the Laws," who are opposed to all mysteries, whether of the Government or otherwise, which are inaccessible to the public eye—those who are opposed to favored classes and monopolies either of office or power—those who are tired of experiments upon the Commerce, Manufactures and Currency of the country, and all others who are convinced of the necessity of so reforming the abuses of the State and National Governments as to secure their prompt, faithful, economical and energetic administration, with a strict accountability to the people, on the part of those by whom they are administered, are requested by the State Central Committee of the Democratic Harrison party, to meet in their several Counties and Districts, and in conformity with former usages, to elect Delegates in proportion to the number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature from such Counties and Districts, a to STATE CONVENTION, to be held at Harrisburg, on MONDAY, the 4th day of MARCH next, at 12 o'clock M. to nominate a suitable candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of good order at the next General Election, and to do such other acts and things as may be deemed necessary.

The several County Committees will be careful to give the proper notices in their respective counties.

GEORGE FORD, Lancaster.
HENRY MONTGOMERY, Dauphin.
HARMER DENNY, Allegheny.
WILLIAM M. WATTS, Erie.
JOHN G. MILES, Huntingdon.
JOHN TAGGART, Northumberland.
WILLIAM F. HUGHES, Phila. co.
JOHN S. RICHARDS, Berks.
JACOB BYGANT, Northampton.

☞The Hon. E. A. Warner, a State Senator of Michigan, died on the 1st instant.

☞The New York papers announce the death of Judge Cowen, of the Supreme Court of that State.

☞In the second massacre of the Nestorian Christians, it is supposed hundreds of women and children were burnt to death, and a thousand men perished by the sword.

☞The amount of property bequeathed to the Hon. Henry Clay by the late Senator Porter, of Louisiana, is stated in the Lexington (Ky.) Inquirer at $50,000 or $60,000.

☞The Girard Will Case has been submitted to the Judges for their decision. The decision, it is the impression at Washington, will be in favor of the will.

☞Four Christian women in New York have been *baptized* and entered the Jewish church, and within the last week have each been married to *persons of that persuasion*. This is something novel.

☞The House of Representatives of Tennessee, on the 27th ult., passed the resolutions of the Senate *repealing*, in effect, the resolutions of the General Assembly of 1827, charging John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay with "Bargain, Intrigue and Corruption," and declaring that the charges therein contained against Messrs. Adams and Clay are unsupported by proof, and not to be believed.

☞An Indian town called Doakville, in the Chobtaw nation, contains a church, two taverns, eight stores with heavy stocks of goods, bakeries, and tailors, saddlers, carpenters, wheelwrights and blacksmith shops, &c., ranged in order upon streets as in other towns. The stores, &c., are principally carried on by natives, who are said to be civil, orderly and sober.

☞The Right Hon. Richard Packenham, Envoy Extraordinary from the English court has arrived in this country. He will open negotiations in regard to the Oregon Territory. We hope the delicate questions involved, will be settled peaceably and with honor to both parties.

☞The supreme Court of Rhode Island will hold their next regular term at Newport on the first Monday of March; at which time it is presumed that the indictment against Mr. Dorr for the alleged crime of treason against the State, will be called for trial.

☞The Mississippi Senate has passed a bill dividing the State into Congressional Districts. It gerrymanders the State outrageously, giving the Whigs but one district. It is believed that it will pass the House.

☞The Whigs of the Congressional District of Adams and York have appointed W. R. Morris, of York, delegate to the National Convention, and nominated Daniel M. Smyser, of Adams, for the Electoral Ticket.

☞Hon. Leverett Saltonstall will, it is said, be the successor of Mr. Choate, as Senator in Congress from Massachusetts.

☞The Legislature of the State of Virginia terminated on Thursday its annual session, which had lasted seventy-four days.

☞Ex-Governor Noble, of Indiana, died at his residence at Indianapolis on the 8th inst.

The Presidential Contest!

The Volunteer out for Van Buren--his nomination certain--falsehoods and mummeries of 1840!

☞Our neighbor of the "Volunteer," who, it is well known, has *privately* been bitterly opposed to again running Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency—has at last "given in," and in obedience to orders from head-quarters, publishes the address of the recent great meeting at Harrisburg, and boldly proclaims that it is now rendered *certain* that Mr. Van Buren will receive the nomination. This is all well enough and we doubt not the Whigs are perfectly satisfied with it, but it is added "that Martin Van Buren will again be triumphantly placed in the White House at Washington, from which he was ejected by the *falsehoods* and *mummeries* of the 'coon campaign of 1840."

We have often been surprised that our Locofoco opponents should continue this silly cry about "*falsehoods and mummeries*," *not because every* repetition of it is a falsehood in itself, but from what is a much stronger motive with them, its obvious desertion of *policy;* conveying as it does a positive *insult to the intelligence of the people.* Does it not sound strange, we ask, to hear these professed *democratic* Editors make such a grave accusation against the *people* as that they were carried from the performance of duty by "falsehoods and mummeries?" Is not locofocoism loud-mouthed in its denunciations of every one who dares to even intimate a doubt that the people of these United States are in every respect competent to the responsible task of self-government? And is it not the *democratic* party that professes to watch with vestal vigilance over the destinies of our youthful country, and to believe that in no other hands than theirs can its great interests be committed with safety? Truly intelligent sovereigns then, are these "democrats," if with their host of *truth* scattering newspapers the people are yet deceived by *falsehoods!* Truly vigilant sentinels on the watch-towers of American Freedom are these "democrats" then, if mere "mummeries" can lure them from the post of duty when a great country's vital interests are at stake!! Does not the Volunteer plainly see that if it believes the people to have sufficient intelligence and honesty to know and do what is right, that it *insults* their character by charging them with being led away by "falsehoods and mummeries?" But while we would thus attempt to open our neighbor's eyes to his blunders, we do not really wish him to give up the charge. Continue telling your readers every week that in 1840 they were the poor miserable dupes of "falsehoods and mummeries," and send out your young orators to address meetings and denounce the people to their faces as wanting intelligence and honesty, and we shall be perfectly satisfied with the justly indignant response that will greet the declaration, and the results that will follow in the overwhelming rebuke with which the people will return the insult at the ballot boxes!

The "*mummeries*" *alluded to*, we suppose, are those poor *indecent* songs, whose pealing choruses gave such life and spirit to Whigs in 1840, and proved so excruciatingly annoying to the ears of our locofoco friends. We cannot really assure the Volunteer that this part of the performance will not be repeated this year, for while we recollect the spirit with which "Yankee Doodle" and other national songs animated the Whigs of the Revolution, we cannot give up so efficient a means of exciting the spirit and enthusiasm of the Whigs of 1844.

But the "*falsehoods*"—what are they? What *are* the "falsehoods" by which the Whigs succeeded in duping the people in 1840, and to which it appears the 'Volunteer' and its locofoco cotemporaries were not able to open the eyes of the people? The Whig press charged that the Van Buren Administration was corrupt and profligate—was it not *true?*

It charged that the people's money was squandered by faithless public agents—that *millions* were lost by *defaulters*—was it not *true?*

It charged that the Government expenses, which under John Quincy Adams's administration, were but about *thirteen* millions of dollars annually, were after that increased by the Van Buren Administration to the enormous amount of THIRTY-FIVE MILLIONS ANNUALLY!—was it not *true?*

It charged that this enormous expenditure was not required by an economical administration of the Government, but a great part of it was stolen by defaulters, and squandered upon favorite supporters of the party and sycophants of the Administration—can it not be *proven?*

It charged that the Administration was not using measures to promote the prosperity of the Government and the people—it charged that a uniform currency, the best the world ever saw, was *destroyed*, and thus the great business interests of the country were thrown into confusion, and bankruptcy and ruin spread wide over the national prosperity—cannot this be *proven?*

It charged that the Van Buren Administration fastened upon the people the odious Sub-Treasury scheme—a scheme by which the *purse* and the *sword* would be placed in the hands of the President—a scheme by which the country would be reduced to an exclusive *hard money* currency—a scheme by which the rich would be made richer and the poor laborer reduced to the miserable pittance of *ten cents a day*—a scheme which could not keep the public money more safely than before, but which would inflict untold evils upon the business interests of the country. Is this a "falsehood?"

It charged that the Van Buren Administration attempted to create a vast *Standing Army*—that safeguard of monarchical tyranny but oppressor of the people—was this a *falsehood?*

But we should occupy too much space did we enumerate all the charges made against the Van Buren Administration, and so clearly branded upon its brow that its profligacy became a stench in the nostrils of the people! An administration whose Executive head unblushingly avowed himself a Northern man with Southern principles, and *whose paltry shuffling demagogueism* became so odious to the people, that nineteen out of twenty-six States, and one hundred and fifty thousand majority out of two millions of voters, declared through the ballot-boxes that they would no longer have him to rule over them! And now the people are insultingly told that *their* boorish ignorance prevented them from *appreciating* the exalted character of so pure and patriotic an administration,—that the Administration was pure and just and right, but that the people were weak and ignorant and carried away by delusion!!—But not content with thus slandering the people, the *Baltimore Convention* is about to set forth its imperious *mandate*, ordering the poor deluded people to repent them of their evil doings—to retract their decision, and to say in humble terms of submission, *we were wrong* and Mr. Van Buren was *right*; our reason was disordered and we were led away by "falsehoods and mummeries!!"

This is the language used to the people, and this *is plainly what they are asked to do* by the Van Buren leaders. Will the people be *whipped in*, or will they not rather recommend to the repudiated "sage of Lindenwald," in the language of the friends of Colonel Johnson at their late meeting in Harrisburg, to "stay at Kinderhook and cultivate cabbages?"

Letter from the "Magician."

Mr. Martin Van Buren, locofoco candidate for the Presidency, has written a letter in reply to the officers of the Pennsylvania "Democratic" Mass Meeting, lately held, whose communication he states has been received with feelings of no ordinary character. Mr. Van Buren takes care, in his characteristic style, while giving a good deal of praise to Mr. Buchanan for "knocking under" so gracefully to his superior pretensions, to tell the Pennsylvania 'democracy' that they were not *all* for Mr. Buchanan, but a choice portion of them decidedly preferred Mr. Van Buren; who, however, caused them to be informed that he desired no clashing of their respective interests!—Can any one tell where these anti-Buchanan Van Buren creatures were located?

Mr. Van Buren also ventures to intimate that he was defeated in 1840 by means of "falsehoods and mummeries." We marvel at the temerity which could coolly sit down and indite such a deliberate insult to the people as is contained in the following from Mr. Van Buren's letter:

"The belief that the use of such means contributed to the result of 1840, must have lowered the character of our people in the estimation of mankind, and if so, how much would their respect for us be diminished, should the coming canvass be so conducted, as to establish the impression that the American people are liable to be always thus imposed upon? Liability to occasional error is an infirmity from which no individual is exempt. What right have we then to expect that communities should be infallible? But there is a wide difference between an occasional aberration and a confirmed defect of character. Can we expect the people of this country to maintain the *elevated standing in the eyes of the world*, which they have hitherto enjoyed, if, after the lapse of years, and the fullest opportunity for reflection they suffer themselves to be a second time operated upon by appliances, from the use of which every friend of free government must turn with mortification and disgust."

Recollect, reader, that it is the great head of the professed "democratic" party who thus talks of the people being subject to mental "aberation" and "infirmity!" A broad charge of *insanity* flatly urged against the people because forsooth they gave a majority against Mr. Martin Van Buren when running for the Presidency!! Truly the "insane root" must be a prominent article of provender at Kinderhook about these times!

Henry Clay.

The following noble resolution was among those adopted by the Young Men's Whig Convention of Indiana, held at Indianapolis last month.—"How many Clay men" will heartily respond to this beautiful tribute! The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That HENRY CLAY has no compeer in this wide spread Republic—that for profound statesmanship, matchless eloquence, comprehensive mind, eminent talents, and deep and fervid love for his country, he is indeed prominent and alone, far above and beyond the reach of successful rivalry—that he stands, like Saul, the son of Kish, a head and shoulders above all his fellow men—that his self-sacrificing spirit, his pure loftiness of character, and his earnest devotion to his country's interests, even while the vials of wrath were being poured out upon his head, while his footsteps were dogged by malice and envy, while the shafts of destruction were hurled at him, and reproach and slander scattered in his path, have endeared him to the innermost hearts of the American people—that the cheering authems of the free, which are even now ringing from every hill and dale—from every valley and plain—from the bayous of Louisiana to the forests of Maine, and from the orange groves of Florida to the wide-spread prairies of Iowa, attest unerringly that this canvass will not only end in the triumphant and brilliant success of Whig principles, but in doing, what has been so long deferred, but so richly due—JUSTICE TO HENRY CLAY."

A Good Political Anecdote.

At a Locofoco Convention recently held in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, a friend of Gen. Cass moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, General Lewis Cass emigrated to the West from New Hampshire in early life with his knapsack on his back, and unsheathed his sword in repelling the Indians from our Northwestern frontier, and in fighting against the British during the last war: Therefore resolved, that he ought to be supported by the democratic party for President of the United States.

This of course did not please the friends of the little Magician, whereupon a brother Loco of the Van Buren stripe, moved an amendment by striking out the name of "Lewis Cass," and inserting that of "Martin Van Buren," which motion, after an animated discussion prevailed. The amendment having been agreed to, of course the next thing in order was the reading of the resolution as amended; whereupon the Secretary hemmed thrice, and in a very loud, clear and distinct voice, read as follows:

Whereas, General Martin Van Buren emigrated to the West from New Hampshire in early life with his knapsack on his back, and unsheathed his sword in *repelling the Indians and fighting against the British!*

By the time the Secretary had got thus far, the absurdity of the thing became so manifest, that the *same Locofoco* who moved the amendment sprang to his feet, exclaiming, "*Tut, tut, tut, Mr. Chairman, that'll never do.*" *I move to lay the whole affair on the table*, and there it was laid accordingly.

A Noble Sentiment.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, describing one of the late exciting debates in *Congress, says that Mr. King of Massachusetts*, receives great credit for the handsome and noble defence of Mr. Adams, which he made, in answer to the aspersions of Mr. Ingersoll. When asked by Mr. Gilmer, in a very unparliamentary and indecorous manner, but one that is only too common in the present House, whether the great Latimer petition had not been headed by a slave, Mr. King turned upon Mr. Gilmer, and gave him this noble answer:

"Sir—*In Massachusetts, we know no slaves.—There, every being, made in the image of his Maker, owes allegiance and homage only to his Creator!*"

An Eloquent Extract.

Hon. John P. Kennedy, the member of Congress from Baltimore, has written a capital Letter to the Clay Club of the sixth ward of that City, in which, among other good things, he says:

"With adversaries so divided in principle, so shaken by internal discord; with a cause so good, so long improved, so just to the country; with friends so trusty and true, so zealous and so earnest; with a leader so glorious in all the attributes that challenge the respect, win the confidence and rivet the affection of the nation,—what have we to fear in the contest that awaits us? I will indulge a prophecy: The Whig fires will blaze over wider fields of living men, and the blasts of the Whig bugle will find an echo in a greater multitude of living bosoms in 1844, than even in the glorious uprising of 1840."

York County.

It appears from the statistics furnished by the late census, that in our neighboring county of York, there are 4216 persons over 20 years of age, who can neither read nor write—being *one* out of *eleven* of the entire population of the County!—This is a lamentable state of society!

It appears, also, that there are 216 *Distilleries*—which is *four* more than are in the great State of New York—the largest State in the Union!

There are in the County 7 flour mills, manufacturing 20,056 barrels; 132 grist mills; 102 oil mills; and 4 paper mills.

☞Hon. R. B. Magruder, Associate Judge of the sixth Judicial district of Maryland, died in Baltimore on Sunday week, suddenly of a disease of the heart.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia 'Forum.'

THE TARIFF—GENERAL TICKET MEMBERS.

Washington, February 13, 1844.

I think I begin to see the game of the locofocos for the session. There will be a complete re-union between the Calhoun and Van Buren branches of the party; a bill will be passed through the House reducing the present tariff, and some means will be adopted to stave off the direct question on the reception of petitions. This will be the incense offered up by Van Burenism on the shrine of Calhounism, and for this empty fealty the 'chivalry' of the South will bow in submission to the Magician of the North! As to a modification of the tariff, it must be borne in mind that it is *demanded* by the Spectator, Mr. Calhoun's late organ, (or rather the *late* Mr. Calhoun's organ,) as a matter of *local* interest to the South. Now, the Whigs of the South are not opposed to the present duties; they have had triumphant victories since the passage of their Tariff Act of 1841, when it was an issue before the people; I cannot then but fairly draw the inference that an attempt will be made by Northern locofocoism to repeal the tariff, *merely as a matter of party conciliation* to their Southern political allies. The question then is, shall the interests of the majority be sacrificed to the visionaries of the South, and shall Van Buren receive Northern support when he opposes its interests, merely to catch the votes of a faction, and a small faction in the South? There is no such thing as a wish for practical "free trade," even in the South; General Clinch, recently elected by a largely increased vote in Georgia, is a known advocate of the present tariff; so are the Hon. Senator Berrien and Mr. Stephens of the House; Mr. Chappel, the other Whig member from that State, is an 'impracticable,' and although strongly attached to Mr. Clay, I learn he is willing to *modify* the present tariff, but not to surrender the principle. I would I had any influence with this gentleman, that I might say to him—'try the present bill, see how it operates in practice; let theory sleep for a year or two, and give the tariff, as now constituted, a fair trial. If it is found to be oppressive on any section or interest; if it is found to produce more revenue than the wants of a rigidly economical government may require; if it is found in any instance prohibitory, or offering more than fair equality between the domestic and foreign interests, then alter the objectionable parts, and let the necessary modifications be made; but till the trial is made, let not its good effects be impaired by creating doubts of its permanency.'

I might refer to Louisiana, where the sugar planters demand that their great staple should be *protected*, and to this demand Mr. Calhoun has returned a favorable answer. Does not this concede the principle of protection, as incidental to a tariff? And if Louisiana is right in asking the shield of the law for her sugar, have not all the other States an equal claim on legislation for their respective local interests? Then a tariff must be a thing of compromise; we must reconcile conflicting interests as far as possible, and the pure republican spirit of our constitution demands that while the rights of the minority are not unreasonably impaired, the will of the majority, expressed through their legislative representatives, is the supreme law of the land. I protest then against the corrupt combination, by which the dearest interests of the people of the North are to be sacrificed to Southern faction. I protest against Van Buren's elevation to power, over the prostrate form of domestic industry! I protest against the parricidal act of striking down our institutions for the sake of elevating one man to power or ridding a politician of a rival. These blows of faction are death to the community at large; all experience has taught this, and history warns us against ostracism of any kind. Some graphic author has observed, who I remember not, but his words are impressed on my mind, "the poison which passed the lips of Socrates penetrated the vitals of Greece; the axe which fell upon the neck of Cicero, severed the head of Rome." I apply this extract as most applicable to the course of Van Buren, who seeks by seeming compliance with the wishes of Mr. Calhoun, to drive him from his position and place him in a false attitude before the people. Neither of these gentlemen are my favorites, but the Van Buren triumvirate has decreed the political death of Calhoun, and as I believe him honest, though mistaken, I regret to see him so swindled by his more sagacious rival! Besides, his position is so ultra—that it is one of the balances of our government—if we all thought alike, we should be the prey of demagogueism and our national safety is based only on the contrariety of opinion.

It now remains to be seen, whether the friends of Mr. Calhoun will be *gulled* by the pretended attempt of Van Buren's friends to modify or repeal the existing tariff. It now remains to be seen whether the developements made by "leaky vessels" of the party, will not open the eyes of the Calhounites to the fact, that no modification of the tariff will be offered in the House, unless it be of such a character as to make its rejection by the Senate perfectly certain! It remains to be seen whether the Southern chivalry will suffer themselves to be *used* as the ladder to elevate Van Buren, while he cheats, deceives and dupes them! Will the bare fact of introducing a modified tariff bill, and giving it a hollow support, be considered as surrendering the ground occupied by the North on the subject of protection? If so, then Calhounism is indeed degraded to the footstool of Van Buren!

The debate in the House this morning was continued by Messrs. Haralson of Georgia, Bowlin of Missouri, Garret Davis of Kentucky, Stiles of Georgia, Schenck, of Ohio, and Dromgoole of Virginia. The latter gentleman submitted amendments to the resolutions appended to the Report of the majority of the Committee on Elections. It will be remembered that the Committee's resolutions denounced the District System Law of the last Congress, as "unvalid, unconstitutional and inoperative." In the course of the unanswerable arguments which the advocates of that law have made in the House, the locofoco majority has found that this denunciatory position was entirely untenable: they therefore yielded their ground, gave up the whole question, and Mr. Dromgoole's amendments simply affirm that the members elected by General Tucker are entitled to their seats! A more convincing argument against their whole course could not be made against the majority than they themselves offer by adopting this course. If they *dare* not pass resolutions that the District Law is "invalid, inoperative and unconstitutional"—the converse hold good, that the law is *constitutional, valid, and practicable!* How then are they to give the seats to the members from the four States? By the tyrant power of a partizan majority overriding the requirements of the Constitution! No other way is left! And that way will be seized upon!

The debate was continued by Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina, and Barnard, of New York, until 8 o'clock, when a motion to adjourn was carried by yeas and nays, 76 to 39.

HARVEY BIRCH.

☞The President signed the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine within an hour after it had passed the Senate.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15, 1844.

In the House, Mr. Cummins, of Mifflin, a resolution for afternoon sessions, two days in each week. Laid on the table.

Mr. Nicholson a resolution to limit the sessions of the Legislature to eighty days instead of one hundred, as provided by the reform act of last session. Laid on the table.

SENATE.

Mr. Champneys, from the Committee of Investigation on Printing, made an able and lengthy report on the law and the facts involved in the late election of State Printer. The report reviews the whole ground, and comes to the conclusion that the election of Isaac G. McKinley was legal, and that his election by the Legislature, and acceptance of the office, constitutes a contract with him, which the arrangements between him and the other Printers, unconnected as they were with the members of the Legislature, does not vitiate it. But that the Legislature undoubtedly possess the power to repeal the law, and annul the contract, upon making reasonable compensation to the State Printer for any losses which he may sustain in consequence of having procured suitable materials for the execution of the work.

Mr. Hughes, from the minority of the Committee, on behalf of himself and Mr. Sullivan, made a report differing essentially and almost entirely from the views taken by the majority. The minority concede that there was good ground for the opinion of the Attorney General, in regard to the want of authority in the Legislature, to adjourn the election from day to day; they deny the doctrine of contract as held by the majority, and seem to think the combinations entered into amongst the Printers and others, sufficient to have vitiated it, even if there had been otherwise such a contract. They conclude, that the Governor was justifiable under all the circumstances in refusing to approve the bonds, and express the opinion that the matter is entirely open for legislation. They are in favor of giving out at least the *English Printing to the lowest bidder. The allegations* against the German Printers being entirely unsustained by the evidence, little is said of them.

The reports having both been read, which occupied considerable time, the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and the usual number of copies of each was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Farelly, from the Internal Improvements made a lengthy report, against authorizing the sale of the Public Improvements to an incorporated company. The committee think it would be bad policy, and give various statements of the costs and receipts from the same, to prove that we shall soon be able to make them profitable.—The Committee say that there is no cause for despair, in paying the interest on the public debt—that there are other sources, which, however, it is not in their province to bring to the notice of the Senate, and that there is no good reason for resorting to this extreme measure. If there was no other way of saving the credit of the Commonwealth, the Committee say they would recommend the measure, without hesitation. The report being read, the Committee was discharged, and the printing of the Report ordered.

Mr. Crabb, from the Committee on Banks, to whom had been referred a bill, read in place a few days ago, relative to the right of Stockholders of Banks, &c., to vote by proxy, &c., reported the same with a recommendation that it be negatived. Mr. Penniman, from the same Committee, reported adverse to the passage of the bill for the repeal of the 8th section of the act of 1843, rechartering the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia and for other purposes. It relates to the re-eligibility of Bank Directors.

The Tariff.

The Albany Evening journal closes an article relative to the proposition of the locofocos to *repeal* or *modify* the present Tariff as follows:

"Go ahead gentlemen. Lay your Vandal hands upon the Tariff if you dare! Try more "Experiments" if you are not satisfied with past experience. The country is just emerging from a long dark night of wrongs and oppression. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce are just raising their heads. Prosperity at last dawns upon us. Let the followers of Van Buren, in pursuance of his Anti-Tariff Letter, blast the interests and dash the hopes of the People, by striking a blow at the Tariff, and they will encounter a gale next fall, in comparison with which the storm of 1840 was a mere squall."

Lo-co-fo-co Defined.

The Editor of the Whig Clarion, a spirited campaign paper, published at Raleigh, North Carolina, furnishes a new explanation of the meaning of this political appellative, which we publish for the especial benefit of all concerned. He says it was given to a noisy clique of pot-valiant politicians, in one of their towns, who habitually congregate at the bar-room of the principal hotel, to luxuriate on the beauties of Locofocoism and whiskey. A stout, brawny Kentucky drover, who stood six feet and upwards in his stockings, a dear lover of Henry Clay—as all true-hearted Kentuckians should be—had endured their "wisdomical" lucubrations, and provoking taunts, until he could bear it no longer, and in the bitterness of his soul, he pronounced them all a pack of "*Locofocos.*"

A pert disciple offered to bet that he could not tell the meaning of the word. "Not tell the meaning of that word?" quoth he of the "Bloody ground." "Well, what is it?" "You all know well enough what *Lo* means—*low* in principles, *low* in patriotism, *low* in righteousness; and now particularly *low* in spirits. Well, *Co* means the company—the whole gang of you; in short, the *low company*. And then as to *Fo*, it is as easily seen as told. It means *foe* to your country's best interest, *foe* to a good currency, *foe* to American *labor against the labor of English paupers*, and to cap the whole, *foe* to Henry Clay, the cleverest fellow in all creation. Well, the other *Co* is the company of all this, the *foe company;* and together, forms a kind of double *co-partnership*, of which you seem to be very active members, my friends." They looked at his fists, and his eye, and were *discreet*.

A New State.

On Monday last, the President of the United States sent to Congress, a communication from the Governor of IOWA, covering the proceedings of the Territorial Legislature, asking that Iowa may be admitted into the Union as an independent State. The subject was refered to the Committee on the Judiciary in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Clay and the Union.

Mr. Clay recently paid a visit to the ship "Wabash" at New Orleans, and in the course of a reply to a complimentary sentiment, thus spoke of the Union:

"Above all, our Government and all our systems of policy should be ever administered in reference to the preservation of our glorious Union—that paramount and transcendant object, which is the sole guaranty of our liberty, our free institutions, and all our inestimable privileges. And without harmony between the parts, union may exist in form, but its spirit and its vigor will have fled."

Such should be the sentiments of every American, and long may the stars and stripes wave over a country so blessed as we are.

Jacksonism and Locofocoism.

General Jackson, remarks the Editor of the Louisville Journal, in his annual message to Congress, earnestly recommended a change in the Constitution to limit the incumbents of the Presidency to a single term. The Locofocos are now vehemently opposed to such limitation. General Jackson earnestly advocated the protective system. The Locofocos are now violent in denouncing this system. General Jackson advised Congress to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. The Locofocos now reprobate distribution with all their might. Is it not the most ingenious logic ever heard of which proves that General Jackson was a Democrat and that the Locofocos are Democrats also?

Locofoco Democracy is very much like Janus straddling a fence, with one face and one leg on the side of protection, one term, and distribution, and the other face and the other leg on the side of free trade, two terms, and no distribution. If some sculptor should produce a statue of Democracy embodying the Locofoco notions of it, it would certainly be the most beautiful and classic specimen of the art in modern times.

HOW ABSURD AND DISHONEST IT IS for any one to recommend any particular Panacea as an infallible cure for all stages of consumption, because in doing so they claim the creative power! for in some cases the Lungs become like unto a honey comb—a mere shell, without substance. In such instances *Dr. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup*, promotes expectoration, thereby alleviating, and giving as much ease, as any other medicine. It has been used with remarkable success in curable Consumption, Whooping Cough, Measles, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Breast, Side, Back, Scarlet Fever, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, &c.

The wife of Reuben Maps, Crosswicks, N. J. was entirely cured of a Cough of Three Years standing by Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup.

For sale in its purity in Carlisle, at SAM'L. ELLIOTT'S Drug Store. Remember only 50 cents per bottle.

COSTIVENESS.—Mr. John Earl, 25 Tenth street, Philadelphia, was for many years afflicted with the above disease (costiveness,) which had continued to grow worse daily until it became truly alarming—he was recommend to use several remedies; which he did, and not receiving any benefit from them, despaired of ever being cured, until he was advised to try *Dr. Brandreth's Pills*, which he declares in a short time completely removed his complaint and soon restored him to a perfect enjoyment of health, a blessing he acknowledges he never expected to enjoy.

Sold in Carlisle by CHARLES BARNITZ Agents for this town

LIFE AND HEALTH BEFORE EVERYTHING.—This maxim cannot be disputed. There would be no enjoyment in this world without health, and nothing should be left undone to preserve it. Slight Colds are the origin of more fatal diseases and death than all other complaints combined in the United States. A peculiarity of climate which attacks the lungs with fatal certainty, unless attended to in time, causes a cough and then terminates in consumption. No excuse can be offered for allowing these attacks to germinate in the system. PEASE & SON'S Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy is a certain cure for any cold if used in the commencement. In this rests the grand secret, and should not be forgotten.—It is put up in handy and portable packages, and can be carried in the pocket, whether at home or travelling.

Sold at MYERS & HAVERSTICK'S Drug and Fancy Store, North Hanover street, sole Agents for this Borough.

☞Are you troubled with feeling oppression after eating? Do you experience a faint and dizzy sensation after taking strong exercise? Are you afflicted with griping or spasmodic pains in the stomach and bowels? Are you annoyed with some eructations and other symptoms of imperfect digestion? Have you a dull but constant pain in your right side, or between your shoulders? Do you experience uneasiness in the region of the kidneys, accompanied by shooting pains of the back? In one word, have you any of the symptoms which denote a disordered state of the stomach, the bowels, or the nerves? If the answer is affirmative, and you wish to change it to a hearty and joyous negative, try a bottle or two of Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, and, unless there is a malformation in your organic structure we guarantee a cure.

Sold in Carlisle by T. C. STEVENSON, only agent for this borough.

DR. WISTAR'S GREAT DISCOVERY.—It was once said "There is nothing new under the sun." This has been emphatically true, in regard to medicines. Hundreds of Pills, Panaceas, Expectorants and Specifics of all sorts have been puffed into notoriety—all made mainly of the same ingredients, adding new materials to the healing art. But Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry furnishes a new medical agent—a new principle evolved from nature's own depository. It cures Asthma, incipient Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Lungs when nothing else will. An honorable member of the Canadian Parliament writes that it has cured him of Asthma of ten years' standing. A. Williams Esq., Attorney at Law, 58 William street, N. Y. was cured of the same disease of twenty four years standing. Mr. Cozens of Hadonfield N. J. makes affidavit that it cured him of supposed Consumption, after physicians had given him up to die; and so of hundreds of others.

☞Remember, we positively, in no case, palm off mutual cures produced by this invaluable remedy.—Be sure to get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

Sold in Carlisle, by S. ELLIOTT, only agent for this borough.

DRY MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1844.

FLOUR.—Sales early in the week of superfine shipping brands at $4 75 per barrel. This day holders are asking $4 87½; extra family flour in Broad street, $5 a 5 25, for city consumption.—Rye $3 25. Corn Meal $2 37½ a 2 50. Buckwheat $2 50 per cwt.

GRAIN.—Sales of good Pennsylvania Wheat $1 a 2 05 per bushel. Rye 65 cts. Corn 46 a 48 cts. Oats 32 a 33 cts.

DR. RUSH'S INFALLIBLE HALTH PILLS.

TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS A BOX.

The proprietor of this invaluable legacy of a great man, has for some time failed to present them to the public in an advertisement. The reason is a plain one. So much has their use given satisfaction, and so strongly have they been recommended to one another, that it has been utterly impossible to supply the demand, both here and for country agents. During the present month, more than two hundred gross or nearly THIRTY THOUSAND BOXES, have been sold in this city and vicinity, and supplied to Agents throughout the United States, and many orders have been on hand weeks before they could be filled. In fact it needs not the spirit of prophecy to foretell the day when the only Pill in use will be that invented by the immortal Dr. Benjamin Rush, the greatest physician America ever saw.

THE HEALTH PILLS have cured, were cure seemed well nigh impossible; they have restored to perfect health hundreds who had long languished on beds of pain; they have operated like a charm, when all other medicines failed even to afford relief, they have given comfort to the afflicted, and hope to the despairing; they have removed the ills of the young and given back youth to the aged. Indeed, they seem to possess the properties ascribed by the alchymists of Morinus days to the ELIXIR, that SOVEREIGN BALM, that conqueror of infirmities, to discover which, they passed long days and weary nights of labor and study.

Sold in Carlisle at KNEEDLER & HUNTER'S Book store, East High street, who are sole Agents for Carlisle.

Angley & Greason, Shippensburg.

DR. L. G. LOOMIS! DENTIST.

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth, that are required for their preservation, such as *Scaling, Filling, Plugging, &c.*, or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full set.

☞Office on Pitt street, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. Dr. Loomis will be absent from Carlisle the last ten days in each month.

May 24, 1843. (tf

NEW GOODS, AGAIN!

CHARLES OGILBY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of Winter Goods, consisting, in part, of Elegant Chena Chusans, Crape De Ambers, Plain and satin striped Alpackas, Mouse De Laines, new style Calicoes, and London Chintz: Elegant Silks, Mantillas; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Cassinetts; Kentucky Jeans; Tickings; Checks; Flannels; Blankets Muslins; Merinoes; Irish Linnens and Sheetings, &c; Alpacha Wool; Cashmere and worsted Hosiery; Together with lots of other new goods too numerous to insert, forming altogether the largest, best and cheapest stock of goods in this county.

Don't mistake the old stand, opposite Mr. Brown's Hotel, East High street.

Carlisle, January 3, 1844. tf.

CARLISLE AGENCY.

For Indemnity against loss by Fire.

THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COY., OF PHILADELPHIA,

Charter Perpetual.—$400,000 Capital paid in

Office 163½ Chesnut street.

MAKE INSURANCE, either permanent or limited, against loss or damage by fire, on PROPERTY and EFFECTS of every description, in town or Country, on the most reasonable terms. Applications made either personally or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

C. N. BANCKER, Prest.

The subscriber is agent for the above company for Carlisle and its vicinity. All applications for assurance either by mail or personally will be promptly attended to. W. D. SEYMOUR.

December 6, 1843. 1y-6

S. ELLIOTT

OFFERS for sale at very reduced prices, a full assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs,

PAINTS, &c. together with Stationary, Fine Cap Paper, by the Ream, Letter do. Slates by the dozen, Silver Pencils, Drawing do. Sable hair do., Drawing Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Penknives, of a fine quality, Painting brushes, Graving do. Shaving do. Teeth do. Flesh do., Shaving and Toilet Soaps in great variety, Varnish,

Spices Ground and Unground,

Together with every other article in the Drug line, the attention of Physicians, Country Merchants and Dyers, is solicited as I am determine to sell at very low prices for Cash.

Carlisle, March 15, 1843. tf

CONFECTIONARY, FRUITS &C,

LINE & MONYER,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have just received at their store on High street, next door to Beetem's Hotel, Carlisle, a large, fresh, and elegant assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, and other articles in their line, which they are ready to dispose of, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Their