HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, March 20, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE.

OF WESTMORELAND.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SIMEON GUILFORD, of Lebanon co.

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.

CLAY AND MARKLE!

Once more our glorious Banner out,
Upon the breeze we throw;
Beneath its folds, with song and shout,
Let's charge upon the foe!

WHIG COUNTY MEETING!

☞The democratic Whig citizens of Cumberland county, favorable to the election of HENRY CLAY and Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE to the high offices to which they have been respectively nominated, are earnestly requested to assemble in General County Meeting on *Monday evening the 8th of April next*, in the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, for the purpose of taking measures to secure a proper representation of the young men of Cumberland county in the great Whig Young Men's Mass Convention which meets at Baltimore on the 2nd of May next,—and also to respond to the nomination made by the Whig State Convention of Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE, for Governor of this Commonwealth!

Whigs of Cumberland county! we call upon you to turn out in your strength on this occasion. Turn out and show your sense of the long delayed justice due to the Patriot and Statesman, HENRY CLAY! Turn out and show that you appreciate and value as they deserve, the patriotic services of MARKLE!—the old Pennsylvania Warrior—who offered his fortune on the Altar of Patriotism for his country's good,—who fought on her battle-fields of Mississinewa and Fort-Meigs, with bravery, honor, and success—the hard-fisted and independent Farmer,—the citizen and soldier and the honest man, to whom the people of this State owe a debt of *gratitude* for his services in their defence, which the next Gubernatorial contest presents an admirable opportunity for them in part to pay.

"HONOR TO THE BRAVE!"

The meeting will be addressed by several gentlemen from a distance. Let every township in the county prepare to be fully represented.

By order of the County Committee.

March 20, 1844.

☞The Whigs of New Jersey have designated the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, as their choice for the Vice Presidency. No worthier man can be found.

☞A Clay Club has been formed at Norristown, Pa., by his former opponents. The Secretary was a delegate to the late Shunk and Muhlenberg Convention. They have learned to sing songs from the book with the "yallow kiver" already.

John L. Brown, who was sentenced to be hung in April next, for aiding a female slave to escape, has been pardoned by the Governor of South Carolina. He was to have been publicly whipped, however, as a punishment for his supposed crime.

Recollect your Pledge.

We trust the Hon. James Black, member of Congress from this district, will remember that he was *pledged* before the People last fall to *sustain the present Tariff!* Many of his constituents feeling alarmed at the threatened action of Congress, think it proper to remind him of *that pledge!*

MINIATURE BIOGRAPHY OF MR. CLAY.—Henry Clay, the Statesman, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777. He was elected a Representative to Congress in 1803, and was chosen as Senator for Kentucky, in 1806. In 1809 he was again chosen Senator. In 1811, having been elected to the House of Representatives, he was elevated to the office of Speaker of the House; during his term of service he was a strenuous advocate of the last war, which was declared June 19th, 1812. He was appointed a commissioner to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, in conjunction with John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Albert Gallatin, and Jonathan Russell.—During his absence, he was again elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1815 was a second time made Speaker. Under the administration of Mr. Adams, he was appointed Secretary of State. In 1831, he was again sent to the Senate by the State of Kentucky, where he remained until the year 1842, when he retired from public life.

☞The Grand Jury at Washington have found a true bill against Weller, the member of Congress from Ohio, for and assault and battery upon Mr. Shriver.

A BOY ATTACKED BY A LEOPARD.—As Driesbach, the lion tamer, was passing through the streets of Baltimore the other day with a leopard in his arms, and a crowd of boys following him, one of them came too near the animal, when he immediately grasped the boy's head in his mouth. Mr. C. immediately thrust his hand down the animal's throat, and with some difficulty succeeded in rescuing the lad from his grasp, though badly, and, it is feared, fatally, bitten. Mr. D. has been arrested, and is confined in prison for man-slaughter by means of the animal.

GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE!

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR!

☞We take from the Harrisburg 'Intelligencer,' the following brief narrative of the patriotic services of Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE in the last war.

The recent Democratic Whig State Convention having presented to the people of this Commonwealth, the name of Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE, of Westmoreland county, as the Whig Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, it is meet that the public should have some account of his public services to the country. These services have been of a character so valuable and patriotic, that all that is wanting to make him the general favorite of the people, is to let them know who and what he is, and what he has done to entitle himself to their regard, confidence and support.

Gen. Markle is a plain, honest, common sense Farmer of Westmoreland, to which county he removed in early life. He cultivates the soil with his own hands, and his manners, habits and principles, recommend him to the support of the Farmers of this State. Throughout the West, where he is known, he is universally esteemed as an honest and intelligent Pennsylvania German, of sound judgment, great experience, and enlightened views of National and State policy. We are assured by those who know him best, that although he never had the good fortune to receive a collegiate education, he is in EVERY RESPECT WELL QUALIFIED FOR THE OFFICE to which he has been nominated. He is moreover a *sound and consistent Whig* of the good old Republican school, a man of *undoubted integrity, and moral worth*, whose character is above suspicion of reproach. He was moreover the tried friend of Gen. Harrison with whom he formed an acquintance while both were fighting the battles of their country, and was one of the Delegates to the Convention that met in this borough in 1839, that nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency. He made use of every honorable exertion for the elevation of his brave old Commander to the Presidential office, and when that was accomplished, and the President elect was on his way to Washington to assume the duties of the distinguished station to which he had been called by a grateful people, he was met by Gen. Markle in Monongahela city, in Washington county, and though many years had passed since they had last seen each other, Gen. Harrison instantly recognized his old compatriot in arms, and embraced him with emotions of the most lively interest, while tears of joy bedewed their manly cheeks that had never blanched upon the battle field.

To enter into a history of the military services of Gen. Markle, would require much more space than we have room at present to devote to this subject. We shall therefore content ourselves in this brief statement with a notice of one or two of the more prominent incidents connected with his military career.

When war was declared in 1812, Ohio was for the most part an unbroken wilderness, densely populated with hordes of hostile savages, who were spurred on to deeds of rapine and bloodshed by their own savage natures, and the encouragement of an unprincipled civilized foe. The disgraceful surrender made by Hull on the 19th August, 1812, of the North Western army, left the whole of the frontier exposed to the incursions of the Indians and their British allies, and terror seized upon the unprotected inhabitants. The torch and the bloody tomahawk and scalping knife of the ruthless savage spread devastation and death among the thinly settled outposts of our enterprising western emigrants, and our whole western population appeared to be doomed to the bloody war of extermination and revenge, which the Indians were determined to wage upon their pale-faced foe.

At this crisis, Gen. Harrison having been appointed to the command, immediately issued his celebrated 'appeal for Volunteers,' which was responded to with spirit and enthusiasm, by the citizens of western Pennsylvania. This was the summons which first called forth the energies and patriotism of Gen. Markle. "He was at this time extensively engaged in lucrative business—superintending his farm, an extensive paper mill, and merchant grist mill. He had, too, at the time, a young and helpless family. But all this weighed not a feather in opposition to the demands of his country. In a few days he had raised a troop of cavalry, and was on the way to the scene of action. But unexpected difficulties met him at this place. The munitions and supplies expected were not to be had.

What was now to be done? was the important question. Wait until something could be heard from the Government agents, and the supplies obtained? No—for their country was bleeding at every pore, and their services in the field were immediately demanded. *Turn back* to their homes again? *Never*; their duty pointed them *onward*."—they had put their hands to the plough and would not look back. But still one or the other of the alternatives must be resorted to, unless the supplies could be obtained. Their noble Commander MARKLE, determined to cut the Gordian Knot of these difficulties by making a SACRIFICE FOR HIS COUNTRY, worthy of the best days of the Republic, and not to be surpassed in patriotism and devotion, by any example in ancient or modern record.

'PROCEEDING TO THE BANK IN PITTSBURG, HE OFFERED TO MORTGAGE HIS VALUABLE FARM AND PROPERTY IN WESTMORELAND FOR THREE THOUSANDS DOLLARS, TO BE APPLIED IN FULL TO PURCHASING THE ARTICLES IMPERATIVELY REQUIRED BY HIS TROOPS AND THUS ENABLE THEM TO MARCH TO THE SCENE OF CONTEST!!

'*But he was refused!!*

'Not discouraged, he returned immediately to Westmoreland, leaving his troops encamped on Grant's Hill, now the site of the new Court House. HE RAISED THE NECESSARY FUNDS ON HIS OWN RESPONSIBILITY, and returned to this city, (Pittsburg) purchased the necessary equipments, and marched for the post assigned him.

Capt. Markle now engaged with ardor in repelling the attacks of the savages. He saw some of the hardest service in the last war, was in some of the severest battles in the North West including the battle of Mississinewa, and the seige of Fort Meigs, in which he distinguished himself as a brave soldier, and energetic and patriotic officer. He was emphatically '*Gen. Harrison's Fighting Captain*,' and was chosen by him for every dangerous service requiring energy and despatch.

Such is the man whom the people of Pennsylvania are called upon to support for the Chief Executive office of the State. All that is above stated (and we have only given a few of the most important incidents in the life of the 'Old Warrior') is *true*—every word of it—and its truth can and will be established during the progress of the campaign, in such a manner that the most unscrupulous of his political opponents *dare not and cannot deny it.*

☞The Pittsburg American, a good Clay paper, comes out in a new and beautiful dress.

THE LOCO FOCO CONVENTION

OPINIONS OF A SHUNK PAPER.

☞The Volunteer is very anxious to make it appear that there was much violence and irreconcilable feeling in the Whig State Convention.—Although this is not the fact, let him give a fair statement of the beautiful harmony that existed in the loco foco Convention. We venture to say that more violent altercation, angry debate, and brawling denunciation were never heard in a Convention in Pennsylvania, than that in which the majority of the loco foco party were *cheated* out of the nomination of Francis R. Shunk! Gov. Porter's whole influence was exerted to defeat his late Secretary, and every exertion of the Van Buren leaders and wire-pullers put in force to break down the voice of the majority of the party. The Harrisburg correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, thus describes the scramble in the *organization* of the loco foco Convention:

"Before the Court House bell had ceased ringing, Mr. Frazer of Lancaster, moved to place in the chair for temporary organization, Mr. Beatty, of Butler, (a Shunk man, Mr. Lowry, of Crawford, moved forthwith to substitute Wm. F. Copland, a Muhlenberg man.) The two motions were put simultaneously by their movers, and both were declared agreed to. The two temporary chairmen, accordingly ascended the rostrum and took seats together. Much excitement ensued, and a regular "row" was well nigh coming off. A dozen of Delegates were on the floor at the same time attempting to speak, and a half a dozen were on the table, amongst them stood conspicuous Mr. Frazer of Lancaster, and Mr. Brewster of the city. No one could tell what was said or done for the space of some minutes, when repeated cries for "order" and "*peace*" were at last successful in bringing down the temper of the hurricane to an ordinary breeze."

This was finally settled by a compromise upon a delegate instructed for Judge Elder. After the organization the disputed sets of delegates came up for settlement. Of two sets from Schuylkill county, the Muhlies got theirs admitted, and thus securing them a *majority* they afterwards rejected *both* sets in every other disputed district! All this business occupied two entire days, amidst the greatest confusion and wrangling. As a last resort on Wednesday morning a Chester county delegate seeing that the SHUNK cause was hopeless moved a preamble and resolution in favor of dropping both SHUNK and MUHLENBERG and taking up a third man! We call particular attention to the following extract from this gentleman's preamble:

"*Whereas*, it must be admitted, that in all probability, Pennsylvania will be the battle ground on which the Presidential issue will be decided, and that *the Gubernatorial nomination by this Convention, now sitting, will have an influence* FOR WEAL OR WOE, *upon the Electoral vote of this State*, according as that nomination shall be acceptable, or otherwise, to the great body of the Democratic party; and calculated to promote Union and Harmony, and consequent success, or *create lukewarmness and discord*, and consequent DEFEAT; *And whereas*, it must be apparent to every candid and unprejudiced individual who has participated in, and witnessed the proceedings of this Convention, that the nomination of either of the two prominent candidates before it for the office of Governor, under the present feeling and circumstances of the party, must be *followed by a defeat*, which would bring after it the most disastrous results to the State and Union."

The reader can judge from the above the hopelessness which had fallen upon the spirits of the loco focos. The proposition was, however rejected by a vote of yeas 61, nays 70.

Mr. Muhlenberg's friends now feeling perfectly sure of his nomination, the balloting was at last gone into, and on the fourth ballot Mr. Muhlenberg received a majority of all the votes. But so gallingly did the Shunk men feel the gross injustice that had been done them, that many a curse "not loud but deep," escaped them after this result had been effected. The "Democratic Champion," a fierce little Shunk paper published in Harrisburg, says of the nomination:

"The Muhlenberg men have won the nomination for Governor, only by means which our conscience cannot and will not sanction. If he will be elected, then it shall be only by the same means; for the people cannot, and will not vote for an old Englishman, who is the *slanderer of the German population of our country*, and who is secretly determined, if he can, to establish the same kind of society which he found in the old world: where the power of wealth is superior to numbers!"

"Henry A. Muhlenberg, the descendent of eight aspirators to the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania, is therefore the man now placed before the Democracy of Pennsylvania, to be *beaten by his own party*. Well may he exclaim—"*Save me from my friends!!!*"

The editor of the Champion winds up by saying—

"*Delegates may be* BOUGHT *and* SOLD, but the people—the yeomanry of Pennsylvania—*can never* SWALLOW *a man they once spewed out of their mouths, and like the dog in the proverb, return again to their vomit.*"

The Shunk men every where feel that they have been cheated out of their candidate. The treachery in Fayette, Beaver Clearfield and Clinton—the injustice to the true Senatorial delegate from Schuylkill, and the disfranchisement of the Senatorial of Cumberland and Perry, and Bradford and Tioga, nominated *Muhlenberg*. Will the honest *Shunk men* sanction this perfidy and treachery by their votes? No doubt that most of the leaders will be *whipped* into the *traces*, but there are THOUSANDS *of the rank and file, that will vote for he gallant* MARKLE!

The Tariff in Danger!

☞In the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. McKay, from the Committee on Ways and Means, has reported the long expected bill to amend and modify the present Tariff.—The maximum is 30 per cent., until 1845, and then to be reduced to 25. It fixes the duty on rail road iron at $10 per ton, iron in pig $5 per ton, on coal ore $1 per ton; and on manufactured iron 30 per cent.

Although it is thought this bill cannot pass, yet there seems to be great apprehension that the Van Buren majority in Congress in their desire to conciliate the South, will pass some bill reducing or modifying the present Tariff. Its fate in the Senate is also somewhat doubtful. If it shol'd pass, says the Forum, it will EXTINGUISH EVERY FORGE FIRE IN PENNSYLVANIA; it will produce a complete revulsion in business; it will derange the currency by drawing specie abroad; it will cause distress and suffering, where now all is prosperity; it will LOWER WAGES to such a standard that NO LABORING MAN CAN LIVE UNDER IT: will bring about the disastrous times of 1841, when THOUSANDS OF WORKING MEN WERE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT!

Young Men's Convention.

The young Whigs of Baltimore are making the most extensive preparations for the reception of the delegates to the Convention of ratification to be held in that city on the second of May next. On Monday evening, says the Sun, they designated the place for holding the Convention to be "*Green Wood*," a beautiful and commodious situation on the north-eastern edge of the city—the road to which is paved within a couple of hundred yards—abounding with good water and shaded with trees.

☞The Governor has issued writs, ordering an election to be held on Friday, the 5th of April next, in the 11th Congressional District, to supply the vacancy in the Congress of the United States, occasioned by the death of Henry Frick, Esq.

Keep it before the People!

☞On the 2nd of March inst., a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives of this State, by Mr. Cooper, of Adams, declaring it to be "the duty of Congress to protect American Industry against the competition of foreign pauper labor." For this resolution there were fifty eight yeas, comprising *every Whig* in the House and a few loco focos, and *against* it there were *thirty-three nays*, every one of whom were loco focos! Amongst the nays we find to our utter astonishment, the names of Messrs. HECK and ECKELS, the representatives of Cumberland county!!! The following are the yeas and nays on the question:

YEAS—Adams, Ambrose, Bishop, Blair, Boal, Brady, Brooks, Butler, Carpenter, Carson, Connor, Cook, Cooper, Cumming, (Fayette) Cummins, (Butler) Cummins, (Mifflin) Dickey, Dunlop, Edson, Evans, Gould, Hammer, Herr, Hill, Hinchman, Ireland, Jordan, Kauffman, Kerr, Knox Lawrence, Linton, Long, Metzgar, Musser, McEwen, McWilliams, Nicholson, Parke, Picking, Porter, Roumfort, Sankey, Smith, (Lancaster) Smith, (Philadelphia co.) Smith, (Wyoming) Strauss, Sturgeon, Thompson, Toland, Trego, Urban, Whitaker, Whitman, Wilson, and Snowden, Speaker—50.

NAYS—Anderegg, Bachman, Bailey, Bennet, Brackenrige, Bright, Brush, Bush, Coleman, Deal, Dotts, ECKELS, Elliott, Farrell, HECK, Hineline, Kugler, Laning, Macmanus, Merrifield, Moore, Morgan, McCaslin, McFadden, McKinley O'Bryan, Potteiger, Shattuck, Shindel, Smith, (Monroe) Snyder, Tustin and Weber—33.

Let this vote of Messrs. Heck and Eckels be recollected in October next, when they come before the people of the Tariff county of Cumberland, for *re-election*—as they most probably will. Let it be remembered by every manufacturer, mechanic and laborer that thirty-three loco foco members of our State Legislature have thus deliberately voted against the protection of American Industry—a question on which Pennsylvania is not and cannot be divided in opinion. Keep this vote before the People!

For Governor, Mr. MARKLE, was only nominated by a bare majority on the *twenty-second ballot*—so violent and irreconcilable were the different factions of Whiggery. Mr. IRVIN of Centre county, was undoubtedly the choice of a large majority of the Federalists; but the influence of Thaddeus Stevens and the Anti-Masons prevailed, and the Whigs are again whipped into the traces as they were to the support of Joseph Ritner.—If they can stand this, they are truly a tractable set of fellows.—*Volunteer.*

☞We hope our neighbor had not put forth the above as a *sample* of the manner in which he intends to conduct the political canvass this summer. Nothing can be further from the truth than the whole statement. That Gen. Irvin was the choice of a large number of delegates, and that they supported him firmly and enthusiastically through twenty-two votings, is true, but that the friends of either Irvin or Markle were "so violent and irreconcilable," in the support of their favorites, is *not true*. On the contrary the nomination was not announced from the chair, before one of Gen. Irvin's warmest friends was up to move a resolution for the unanimous nomination of Gen. Markle. This resolution was carried instanter by *acclamation!* And more than this, at a large whig meeting held in Harrisburg on the night after the nomination, which Gen. Irvin himself attended, being on his return from Milton whither he had accompanied the corpse of his colleague, Mr. Frick, he gave his hearty acquiescence to the nomination in an address before the meeting, and recommended Gen. Markle to the cordial support of his friends! Did this magnanimous conduct display any violent or irreconcilable feeling? As to the "whipping in" by Thaddeus Stevens, it is a mere *bug-bear* of our neighbor's own imagining. Mr. Stevens was not in Harrisburg or near the Convention, and could not therefore have "prevailed" with his influence. The truth is that to divert attention from the rowdy scenes of the loco foco convention, our opponents are anxious to create the impression that there was want of harmony in the Whig Convention. But read the extracts from the Harrisburg Champion in another place in to-day's paper, and see by what means and by what *influences* the nomination of Muhlenberg was obtained!

We subjoin the remarks made by Gen. Irvin at the Whig meeting held at Sander's Washington Hotel the night after the nomination was made. It is characteristic of his manly disposition, and expresses the feeling that pervades the Whig party:

"At the close of Mr. Gibbons' speech Gen. Irvin was introduced, and received from the Assembly an enthusiastic welcome. The General stated that he had been called from his post at Washington, to perform the melancholy duty of accompanying the body of his late colleague, Gen. Frick, to his family in Northumberland: that it would have been more in consonance with his own feelings, had he declined attending the meeting, but having been placed in nomination before the Whig Convention as a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, and that Convention having preferred another gentleman to himself, he felt it a duty he owed to his friends and to the Whig Party, to avail himself of the first public opportunity to second the nomination that had been made and declare his determination to sustain it, and use every exertion to secure the election of Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE. He called upon his friends and upon every Whig in the Commonwealth to do likewise. Their candidate was an honest and a good man—who had bravely served his country in the field, and was now beloved and honored for his virtues and his past services by all who know him. Let the people gather to his support—they could elect him triumphantly; and that triumph would insure another still more glorious—the triumph of HENRY CLAY in the State of Pennsylvania. The General returned his cordial thanks to the friends who had given him their votes in the Convention and assured them that it was no mortification to him to have been defeated in that body by such a man as JOSEPH MARKLE. The meeting responded to the patriotic sentiments of General IRVIN with three hearty cheers.

Annexation of Texas.

The rumours circulated from time to time, in relation to a disposition on the part of the United States and Texas Governments to agree upon a treaty of annexation, continue to reach us from Washington. It seems to be a general impression that such a treaty is in progress. We yesterday gave a letter dated "Houston Feb. 24," stating that Gen. Henderson was on his way to Washington for the purpose of entering upon negotiations. Mr. Calhoun, the new Secretary of State, is also in favor of annexation, so that the public will, in all probability, be speedily called upon to consider this question as one of no little interest and importance.

☞The above particulars are confirmed by the National Intelligencer, of Saturday last, which announces that it is believed the terms of a treaty for the annexation of Texas have been already arranged, and this too through the solicitation of President Tyler!! Further developments will soon be made. Such a treaty will not be ratified, we believe, by the Senate, nor do believe the President's action will meet with any other than the most *indignant* response from nearly our whole people.

The Second of May.

Great preparations are making in all quarters for the great Whig Young Men's Mass Convention to be held in Baltimore on the second of May. It will no doubt exceed in the display of numbers the great gathering in the same place on the fourth of May 1840. Cumberland county must be there with an army and banners! Boys do you hear that?

Disgraceful!

☞We had occasion in the beginning of the Session of Congress, to find fault with the votes of our Representative, Mr. Black, on the 21st rule, concerning the right of Petition. He, however, got into a right position at last, and in a vote, some three weeks since, nobly ranked himself on the side of Freedom and voted for the *rescinding* of the odious rule. This was on the 27th of February, at which time the house decided by a vote of 106 to 86, to strike out of the new rules reported, the 23d, which was the same as the old 21st.

The next morning, however, the locofocos became alarmed at the vote they had given, being threatened no doubt by their friends at the South, with the consequences at the Presidential election, and they proceeded at once to undo what had been done, and to *restore* the gag rule! In this shameful proceeding, we regret to say Mr. Black deserted his manly position, turned recreant to his former vote, to his constituents, to Freedom itself, and after having deliberately on the day before voted to *abolish* the rule, now wheeled entirely round and gave his vote to lay the whole question of the rules upon the table *unfinished!!* We know not how to characterize such conduct, but we know that his free and independent constituency will cry out *shame!* upon such unmanly and paltry shuffling!

A FACT.—We counted in the Whig State Convention, 27 Delegates wearing ruffled shirts and 62 wearing *Breast pins;* while in the Democratic Convention, there was not a single ruffled shirt to be seen and but *three* breast pins.—*Shippensburg Democrat.*

☞We recollect seeing something in several back numbers of the 'Volunteer,' of a "shirt and pin" or *pin* society, to be formed in this county, but did not know that it had actually got into operation, and that Mr. K. had been appointed to the important office of collecting *shirt and pin statistics!* But it seems to be even so, and here is the first report of the collector! But Mr. K. has omitted part of his duty if he has not ascertained whether the "democrats" had any shirts on at all, or not, because if *shirts* are to be the *test* of "democracy" it would be important to know! We tremble, too, for the fate of those three unlucky 'democrats' who were caught in a 'democratic' Convention wearing those gauds of aristocracy, *breast pins!* Brand them at once, Mr. K. They are not to be trusted!

But the character of any Convention is best shown by its acts; let us judge the two Conventions by this standard. The Whig Convention of ruffled shirts and breast-pins selected as its candidate a plain and honest German Farmer who had once fought bravely the battles of his country.—The ruffled-shirtless party, on the contrary, spent three days in all kinds of political over-reaching and trickery for the purpose of defeating Francis R. Shunk, a *poor man*, that they might select Henry A. Muhlenburg, a *pampered and lordly aristocrat*, who rolls in wealth and splendid luxury. Let the people determine which of these two candidates is most worthy of their suffrages—the proud aristocrat or the brave old Soldier and Farmer!

A Reform Congress.

☞The present Congress, in which the Locos have a majority of over twenty in the House, is a most admirable body for the transaction of business and saving the people's money, truly! The National Intelligencer thus enumerates the *vast amount of business* that has been already got through with:

"Thirteen weeks, three calender months, has Congress been in session, and in all that period (long enough to have crossed the Atlantic six times) has been consummated no act but the act to refund the fine paid by General JACKSON in 1815, and the act (which the President has informed Congress is of no avail) for authorizing certain transfers of appropriations in the Naval service."

The People's Money.

☞The "Secret Circular" issued by a Committee of the Van Buren members of the Legislature to operate on the elections of Friday last, cost the people of this State a pretty item. It has been stated, and not denied, that some *thirty thousand* of these Circulars were printed at Harrisburg; and under the frank of Locofoco members of the Legislature, distributed throughout the Commonwealth, thus taxing the people of the State with *eight* or *ten thousand* dollars postage, for the purpose of taking an undue advantage of a majority of them at the polls. What do our honest taxpayers think of having the State Treasury fleeced in this manner?

Send on your Petitions!

☞The people must send on their petitions to Congress immediately if they desire to keep the present Tariff in force. We saw a petition in circulation in our borough a few days since, to which there was a yard or two of signatures. And what is better, these signatures came from men of all parties, Whigs and Locos. Scores of Locos signed it who voted for Messrs. Heck and Eckels last fall, and we hope they will recollect that these two gentlemen have recently voted in their places in the House *against* a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress to protect American Industry! Bear this in mind next fall

Jackson Jubilees!

☞Jackson Jubilees, says the Albany 'Journal,' are in the old style of tricks for which the Van Buren managers are proverbial. Finding it utterly impossible to kindle an enthusiasm or rouse any feeling in Mr. Van Buren's behalf, they are now attempting to revive the "hurrahs for Jackson" for Mr. Van Buren's benefit! This expedient will hardly answer. "People who trade on borrowed capital *ought* to break." So said Gen. Jackson and, in reference to Mr. Van Buren, so say the people. The Jackdaw of Lindenwold can no longer be permitted to strut about in the plumes of the Peacock of the Hermitage. Mr. Van Buren, in the approaching canvass, must stand or fall by his own merits. It is easy guessing what will be the result.

The Great Conventions!

The great Whig National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, the first day of May next. The Young Men's Whig National Convention of Ratification will meet on the following day, Thursday, the second of May.

New Jersey.

The Legislature of New Jersey have authorized a Convention to frame a new Constitution for that State and the two political parties have agreed to elect the Representatives jointly, each party nominating half the number to be chosen. This is a new movement and in such matters very commendable.

The London Sun thus mourns over the prospects in this country:

"There seems to be a growing impression that nothing will be done relative to the tariff until the new President is elected, and as Mr. Van Buren is understood to be favorable to a low tariff, *we are with regret that his prospects are becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less."*

It is stated that Mr. Biddle has left behind him a statement of the most important events of his life, with the associates who aided and aided him, and that the book will be published.

WHIG VICTORY IN ALLEGHENY!

DARRAGH ELECTED!

The Pittsburg papers of Saturday last bring the cheering intelligence that Cornelius Darragh, the Whig candidate to supply the vacancy created by Judge Wilkins in Congress, has been elected by *one thousand majority*. This adds another to the Whig strength in the Pennsylvania delegation to Congress, and shows that our friends in Allegheny are again harmonized and united! Clay and Markle will sweep the west like wildfire!

Splendid Whig Triumphs in the Empire State!

The banner of CLAY and PROTECTION waves in triumh over New York. From one end of the State they are arming for the great struggle, and have already achieved many victories in the preparatory contests.

BUFFALO which gave last year 450 Loco majority has elected a Whig Mayor by 214 majority! a very heavy vote.

ROCHESTER is again redeemed from the bondage of Loco Focoism—last year it was against us, this year Whig by 886 majority.

TROY increases her Whig majority from 184 (last year) to 400.

ITHACA has elected Whig Charter officers by 25 majority, last fall 100 Van Buren majority!

UTICA gives only 21 majority for the "Barn-Burners" where they had 130 two years ago.—Next fall she will go for Clay by hundreds.

The township elections are severely contested and everywhere show great Whig gains. Monroe county last fall was balanced—this spring 800 Clay majority!! Most of the counties have not yet voted but if they go as Broome, Monroe, Steuben, Fulton, and others have already gone, the Empire State is safe for Harry of the West.

New Orleans Election.

☞Our loco foco opponents are crowing most lustly over a "democratic" victory in New Orleans, by which the Whigs were beaten in an election for Senator, on the 26th ult. Well may they crow over such a victory! If they employ such means as were made use of in New Orleans, they can beat us every where, and their late *secret circular* shows that they have some trickery in view in Pennsylvania also.

The New Orleans papers say that this victory was obtained by fraud and violence of the most outrageous character.

A corrupt Judge, named Elliott, granted a number of certificates of naturalization *without any of the requisites provided by law* to qualify applicants to be naturalized. The number of certificates granted by him was about *eighteen hundred!* The number of votes cast by virtue of these fraudulent certificates may be inferred from the fact that the aggregate vote was nearly double what it was at another special election held last December.

In one ward where the judges of the election refused to receive these fraudulently naturalized votes, *the ballot box was broken to pieces, and the votes scattered, and the judges compelled to leave the ground.* In this way, by naturalizing eighteen hundred foreigners not legally entitled to votes, and breaking up ballot boxes and driving off the officers of the election, has Van Burenism gained a victory! When could they not gain it by such means?

MILITARY MEETING.

ATTENTION DELINQUENTS!

Agreeably to adjournment, a meeting of the "Carlisle Light Artillery," was held in the Drill Room, on Tuesday evening the 12th inst., when, on motion, Lieut. GEORGE W. CROP, was called to the chair, and WM. C. GOULD appointed Secretary; the meeting was called to order, when the following resolution was offered by Mr. John M. Gregg, and after some discussion *unanimously* adopted:

Resolved; "That from and after the 1st of May next, all Delinquents to the "Carlisle Light Artillery Company," and all members who are not *uniformed* and equipped agreeably to the Constitution of the Company be expelled from the Company.

Several committees reported and were continued—on motion of Sergeant John Wetzel, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the *Weekly Drills* of the Company be re-commenced on the evening of the first WEDNESDAY of April, at 7 o'clock, P. M. of which the members will hereby take notice.

On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the "Carlisle Herald & Expositor," "American Volunteer" and Penna' Statesman. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

G. W. CROP, Chairman.

W. C. GOULD, Sec.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 15, 1844.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings this week were about 500 head, and between 3 and 400 sold at last week's prices, 3 50 to $5 per 100 lbs.—Hogs have been more plenty and the demand more limited, in consequence of which prices have rather given way, as not over 4 50 to $4 62½ can be obtained.

FLOUR.—We have no sales of City Mills to report. The last transaction that reached us was last week at $4 62½ per bbl. Howard street has somewhat declined in price, not over $4 50 could be obtained at any time during the week, and but a few hundred bbls. sold at that price from stores, most of the buyers wanting it at something less. The car price is $4 37½. There is but little Susquehanna in market, and prices nominal. The inspections this week comprise the following kinds and quantites: Howard street, 6,352 bbls., and 70 half bbls.; family flour, 386 bbls.; total 7,854 bbls. and 110 half bbls., wheat flour. There were also inspected 608 bbls. rye flour, and 741 bbls., and 27 half bbls. corn meal.

GRAIN.—Wheat remains at last week's prices and receipts continue limited. Prime white has sold at $1 10, and good to prime red has sold at 95 to 100 cts. Corn is a little better, white commanding 38 to 39, and yellow 43 to 44 cts. Oats are rather looking up, and for prime lots 25 to 26 cents per bushel.

INFLUENZA AND CONSUMPTION.—It is indeed a melancholly truth that thousands fall victims to consumption every year, from no other cause than neglected Colds; yet we find hundreds, nay thousands, who treat such compaints with the greatest indifference and let them run on for weeks and even months without thinking of the danger. At first you catch a slight cough or cold; you allow business, pleasure or carelessness to prevent you from giving it any attention; it then settles upon your breast—you become hoarse, have pains in the side or chest, expectorate large quantities of matter, perhaps mixed with blood; a difficulty of breathing ensues, and then you find your own foolish neglect has brought on this complaint. If, then, you value life or health be warned in time, and don't trifle with your Cold, or trust to any quack nostrum to cure you, but immediately procure a bottle or two of that famous remedy, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which is well known to the best cure ever known, as thousands will testify whose lives have been saved by it. For Influenza, it is the very best medicine in the world, as hundreds will testify.

Sold in Carlisle by S. ELLIOTT sole agent for his borough.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE—In other words a panacea for all diseases—was diligently sought for, but never found, by the old alchemist. In these modern days, however, one medicine has been invented which is a specific for at least a dozen diseases. We mean Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which is certified by men of the highest standing in society to be a speedy cure for worms, intermittent fever, dyspepsia, piles, dysentery, acidity of the stomach, and all other complaints affecting the stomach and bowels. Its stomachic, as well as alterative qualities, are highly beneficial in all cases where disease is accompanied by a partial prostration of the bodily powers. While it removes obstruction, it imparts tone and vigor to the digestive functions.

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

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 hell, without substance. In such instances *Dr. Sieeling'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.

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. FEASE & SON'S Clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy is a certain cure for any old 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.

List of Causes

For Trial at the April Term, 1844.

FIRST WEEK.

Penel, Lesher & Humes	vs Martin
Mulford & Alter	vs Same
Moore	vs Givin
Same	vs Same
Myers	vs Zinn's Ex'rs.
Cake	vs McClure
Bigley	vs Rupley
Bullock & Co.	vs Given
Gorgas	vs Alexander
Snively	vs Poorman & Sheely

SECOND WEEK.

Beltzhoover	vs Bricker etal
Peal	vs Sturgis
Berlin	vs Green
Sherick	vs Graham
Williamsons Adm'r	vs Williamson
Piper	vs Millinger et als
Palm	vs