HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, June 19, 1844.

"Our country's flag aloft we raise,
Our hopes now high are upwards rising;
In burning words it there displays
The names of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN."

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE.

OF WESTMORELAND.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SIMEON GUILFORD, of Lebanon co.

For the Sale of the Main Line

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.

Hon. Isaac Leet, former member of Congress from Washington County, Pa. died at his residence, in the borough of Washington, on Monday.

☞A large Native American meeting was held in Lancaster, on the 5th inst. of which E. C. Reigart, Esq. was President. Both Locos and Whigs participated in its proceedings.

☞The Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, will be offered for sale on Monday the 5th day of August next, at the Philadelphia Exchange; in pursuance of an act of the last Legislature providing for the same. It will be divided into twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

☞Hon. Mr. Ellsworth, alluding to the valuable discoveries that have recently been made in medical science, notices the immediate relief that may be obtained from that most painful of all diseases, tic doloreux, by the simple topical application of ammonia; and the allaying the most speedy and effectual manner, the delirum tremens, by the use of carbonate of ammonia.

☞The New Haven Register relates a capital story of one of the members of the Connecticut Legislature who was present at Gov. Baldwin's 'swarry' on the evening of the election day. Sipping lustily at the first glass of ice cream he had ever seen, he approached a person whom he supposed connected with the family, and with a sort of 'I'll keep shady' air, whispered, 'Your cream here, as you call it, is sweetened first rate—but I guess you did'nt know it was froze, did ye?'

☞The Reading Journal says that malleable iron is now manufactured at a number of forges in that vicinity, directly from the ore, mixed with equal portions of the old forge cinder. Three tons of the mixture make a ton of blooms. This is one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. An anthracite furnace on a large scale is soon to be built. Old Berks looks as if determined to support home industry.

☞Dr. Duncan's bill fixing the Presidential elections on the same day throughout the year, has been amended by the Senate so as to commence its operations in 1848. When it is recollected that to make this bill operative every State would have been obliged to call its Legislature together at an expense of many thousand dollars to the people, the wise course of the Senate will be acknowledged.

☞Judge Smith, of Herkimer county, N. York, has been arrested on a charge of forgery, accused of having forged three names—one of them that of the County Clerk—to a mortgage for about $700, in 1839. A true bill was found against him, he was called from the bench, arrested and held to bail.

The New York Courier says that the Mormons held a meeting in that city a few nights since, when delegates were appointed at the same time, to a "National Convention" about to assemble at Utica, for the purpose of nominating their prophet, Joe Smith, for the Presidency.

☞Some one in New York, has invented a kind of candy in which one of the principal ingredients is castor oil. In this way this nauseous medicine can be taken as a luxury! and children will suck these candy sticks very readily, without being aware how they are at the same time 'sucked in,' as regards its properties.

☞The New York Chrystal Fount says:—When the Washington society first started two men commenced a distillery in this city, calling it the Washington Distillery, saying it would stand as long as the Washington Society. One of these men some time since hung himself in his own vat, and his partner lately died of intemperance!

☞A young gentleman named W. W. Peden, formerly of Adams county, Pa. who was in the possession of a large sum of money, was shot on the public highway in Wilkes county, N. C., a few days since. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of having been the murderers.

☞Prentice says:—"The mortification of the locofocos, on finding that James K. Polk was their candidate instead of Martin Van Buren, was just about as great as a boy would feel, who should get up in the morning and find a pole in possession of his martin box."

☞The Charleston S. C. Mercury says:—"Mr. Polk's views on the Tariff, on the bank, and the all absorbing question of Texas, are Southern to the back bone."

THE WHIG BALL IN MOTION.

Tremendous Gatherings of the People—Mass Meetings and Primary Assemblages.

Huzza, huzza! the Keystone's rising.
For MARKLE, CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN.

If we had any doubts of the success of our principles in this good old Commonwealth, says the Clay Bugle,—if we had any fears of the triumphant election of General MARKLE, in October, and the security of the Electoral vote of the Commonwealth for CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN, by an overwhelming majority in November, all such doubts and fears would be dissipated by the recent cheering evidences of the growing popularity of our measures and men, as manifested in the numerous large and enthusiastic conventions and meetings held in every part of the State. The bone and sinew of the Commonwealth are indeed up and doing. They have buckled on their armor for the contest, with the full determination to wrest the State from Locofoco misrule. In the Whig districts they are marching on in all the pride and glory of conscious strength, while even the most impregnable strongholds of Locofocoism are fast tottering before the mighty force of PUBLIC OPINION. With the enthusiasm and ardor evinced by our friends there can be no such thing as *fail*. The enemy are distracted and divided on the Gubernatorial question, while as regards the Presidency, the unpopular candidates presented to them for their suffrages, elicit contempt instead of enthusiasm. In a word, the Whig Star is in the ascendant, and the ides of October and November will once more place it in the zenith of its glory.

To attempt to crowd into our columns even a brief notice of all the recent Whig demonstrations that have taken place in various parts of the State, would be altogether out of the question. We can only find room for a word or two in relation to a few of the most important, which the reader will find hereto annexed.

Great Convention of Ratification at West Chester.

The Whigs of Chester county, had a glorious Convention—a mighty gathering together of their hard fisted yeomanry—in the borough of West Chester on Thursday last, the 6th instant. The accounts which we glean from the Philadelphia papers, represent it as one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever convened together in Chester county. The people were out in the majesty of their strength, lending their countenance and support—their aid and influence to the great cause of the people—of justice and of right. A number of gallant Whigs from Philadelphia were present and participated in the proceedings of the day. At about 12 o'clock, under the direction of Chief Marshal, Dr. Darlington, assisted by numerous aids, a procession was formed and moved over the line of route to Everheart's Woods—a pleasant and beautifully located spot, a short distance to the South of the town, where a staging had been erected for speakers, and seats prepared for the accommodation of fifteen hundred ladies. The overhanging branches of the trees afforded a shelter from the sun, and caught the breeze as it passed.

The procession was preceded by a boy mounted on horseback, his clothes dusted with meal, and wearing a sash, upon which was inscribed "The Mill Boy of the Slashes."

After which followed a full delegation of Whigs from every township in the county, in regular order, under the direction of Dr. Wm. Darlington as Chief Marshal.

Schuylkill township came in the rear with two bands of music—her delegates being drawn in a huge array of vehicles, of all description, from the family wagon, down or up to the broad wheeled Conestoga, crowded with enthusiastic Whigs, each of whom wore a sash of domestic brown cotton. In the line with them we saw a nail cutting machine and a power loom, with the warp in, and a portion of cotton cloth manufactured.

Each delegation carried its own Banner, and the devices, though of a various character, universally gave expression to the feelings of love and admiration for Henry Clay. Many were entirely of home manufacture, and one especially we were pleased with, made of rough tow linen, with tassels of hackled hemp, and displaying on its face a sheaf of wheat, done with the real straw, nicely disposed to give the proper effect. Implements of husbandry were clustered around it also, formed of some domestic material, and pleasingly grouped together. Several knowing "coons" figured in the procession, and one of them was borne amid the Philadelphia City and County Delegation.

About five thousand persons were ranged in the line, and the *coup d'œil* when the whole concourse was to be seen at once as it progressed to the woods, was singularly peculiar, novel and pleasing. Large numbers were mounted, and crowds were collected into vehicles of every imaginable description and form. In one part, the heavy Conestoga wagon rumbled along with its living freight, the body and over-arching hoops intended to support the canvass cover, being literally hid beneath a profusion of flowers and evergreens. The American flag was gracefully festooned amid these arches and beneath its shelter rang out many a hearty shout from the good Whigs gathered on the vehicle.

Many walked, and the musicians of one of the foremost bands, together with the members of the West Chester Clay Club, bore wreaths and boquets of beautiful flowers, many of which had been cast to them as they progressed through the street.

In the order above named the cortege moved on towards Everheart's woods, where it arrived shortly before two o'clock. The seats reserved for the ladies had previously been rapidly filled, and great numbers came continually in, until the whole space was filled with a fascinating array of beauty, drawn together from all parts of the country by their love of Whig principles, and the desire to participate in the pleasant excitement of the time.

For some time the Delegates continued to pour into the open space in front, and on each side of the stand until at last the mass numbered at least TWELVE THOUSAND persons. Banners were fastened to trees that already bent with the weight of those who had climbed amid their branches, and strains of music arose in not unharmonious discord from every quarter.

The assemblage was organized by the appointment of Matthias Pennypacker, Esq. as President, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. After which the vast assemblage was addressed at various points, by J. G. Clarkson, Hon. John Sergeant, J. Randall, W. B. Reed and C. Gibbons, Esqrs., of Philadelphia; James Cooper, Esq. of Adams; and others.—Resolutions endorsing the nominations of CLAY FRELINGHUYSEN and MARKLE, were then read and unanimously adopted, after which the mass was again addressed by Judge Conrad of Philadelphia, and adjourned with nine cheers for the Whig Candidates. It was a happy day for all—happy in the pleasure it afforded, and happier still in the assurance which the display that marked it gave, of the overwhelming popularity of Henry Clay, Theodore Frelinghuysen and Joseph Markle in old Chester.

Fayette County.—Grand Ratification Meeting at Uniontown.

The friends of CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and Markle in Fayette county, have also had a glorious rally! The Uniontown Democrat, speaking of it, says, the meeting of the 31st. far exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

About 11 o'clock, the people began to pour in from every quarter. The Western Division with the Brownsville delegation in front, and composed of delegates from the townships of Bridgeport, Redstone, Menallen, Luzerne, Jefferson, Washington and Perry, first appeared in sight, preceded by the Harrison Band of Uniontown, who had a banner with the full length portrait of Henry Clay and wreathed with the coat of arms of the States; the Brownsville and Bridgeport delegations brought with them a boat 30 feet long, drawn by ten horses mounted with riders in full sailor's dress; they had a banner with the full likeness of Henry Clay, with the inscription, 'The Father of the American System,' on the reverse a laborer with his sleeves rolled up and the motto, 'Protection to American Industry,' and containing a large number of whole souled Whigs; they also had a canoe with a delegation of Kickapoo Chiefs drawn by six horses mounted with Indian riders in their war costume; they had a banner the length of the canoe, with the inscription, 'Kickapoo Chiefs on a visit to David R. Porter,' with the 'same old coon' having the *lead* as in 1840, and taking the different soundings of all sand bars, and shoals and deep water upon the way—never have we witnessed a more handsome, appropriate and gallant display, than was presented by this delegation, and judging from the mast head on the canoe, we would say that they completely 'come the Giraffe' over every thing of the kind before attempted.

The number in attendance was variously estimated at from 2000 to 3000 persons, animated with a spirit of enthusiasm unequalled even by the meeting of 4th March, 1840.

After the procession had arrived at the woods, the meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon. Charles Porter, an old veteran in the cause, President.

The meeting was then addressed by Andrew J. Ogle, Esq., of Somerset, (the Whig elector for this district,) Stewart of the 18th, Hon. James Cooper of Adams county, Moses Hampton, Esq. of Pittsburg, and Dr. Hugh Campbell, of Uniontown.

A motion was then made and carried that when the meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet in the Court House this evening.

EVENING MEETING.

At the ringing of the bell, the Court House soon crowded to overflowing, and the meeting called to order by the Vice Presidents remaining in town.

Speeches were made by Mr. Reter, of Morgantown, Va., Capt. James Cooper, of Pittsburg, an old soldier in arms with the brave and gallant Gen. Markle, and by Col. J. R. Edie, of Somerset.

The proceedings on this occasion were interspersed with songs, and with delightful and soul-stirring music from the Harrison Band of Uniontown.

Tremendous Meeting in the Borough of Reading—Old Berks vs. Parsons Muhlenberg.

We find in the Berks and Schuylkill Journal the proceedings of a Whig meeting held in the Borough of Reading, on the evening of the 1st instant, which is represented to have been the largest political town meeting ever held in that place. The meeting assembled in the large and spacious dining room of Col. Kendall's Hotel, which, however, was found quite too small to accommodate the crowds in attendance, whereupon the meeting adjourned to the Square in front of the Hotel, where an organization was effected by the appointment of Dr. JACOB MARSHALL, President, and a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The assembly was then addressed in a most eloquent and impressive manner by Wm. H. Seibert of Stouchstown, Berks county, and Col. Hugh Lindsey, of Heidleberg. Their addresses were responded to by shouts of applause. A number of staunch Whig resolutions in favor of CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN, MARKLE and PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY were enthusiastically adopted. The meeting then formed in procession and marched through the Borough, preceded by the Reading Band, after which nine cheers were given for CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and MARKLE, and the meeting adjourned.

Our friends throughout the State may rest assured that the Whigs of Old Berks, are prosecuting the campaign with a vigor that augurs the most gratifying results. Instead of the *six thousand* majority which the Parson's friends boastingly promised he should receive in his own county, they may think themselves fortunate if he receives a third of that number.

In addition to the above we have lying before us the proceedings of large and enthusiastic meetings in Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Schuylkill, Lebanon, Washington, Erie, and indeed to cut the matter short, almost every county in the State.

Never were the Whig party of Pennsylvania more thoroughly organized than at this moment. Never was the Whigs so energetic, enthusiastic and never did hope animate them with such confidence of obtaining an easy victory. With regard to the mode of conducting the canvass, there seems to be but one opinion. All feel the importance of pouring a DEADLY VOLLEY into the ranks of the enemy at the FIRST FIRE. All feel, that the main energies of the party is to be directed to the election of Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE at the October election, and then the electoral vote will be carried for CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN as a matter of course by tens of thousands. Let the Whigs of the Keystone give the enemy one good broadside in October, and the shattered hulk of Locofocoism, so far from being able to return our fire in November, will sink beneath the waves, borne down by the dead weight of its own rottenness.

Dallas a Bank Man!

The nomination of Mr. Dallas is a very apt illustration of the *consistency* of locofocoism.—For years past their stereotyped argument against Mr. Clay has been that he was in favor of a U. States Bank. And now they have nominated a man for Vice President who in 1832, while in the Senate of the United States, *introduced* a bill for the re-charter of the "monster," and supported it by his voice and vote through all its stages. Nay more, when this bank bill was vetoed by General Jackson, and the question came up in the Senate "shall the bill pass notwithstanding the President's objections," Mr. Dallas again voted in the *affirmative!* But this only goes to confirm what we have elsewhere said, that the loco foco Convention at Baltimore, in making choice of candidates, looked to the Texas issue alone and deliberately abandoned all the other questions and principles upon which they have heretofore gone to the people. With them it was "Texas or nothing." 'Tis easy guessing which of the two they will get.

☞The Harrisburg Union has a chicken cock and barrel out hoisted over a loco foco victory in a little town in N. York which they carried by a majority of [illegible]

THE PEOPLE RISING!

CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN.

From all sections of the Union, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, we have accounts of immense Mass Meetings held by the Whigs, with the object of responding to and ratifying the nominations made at Baltimore. The old enthusiasm of 1840 is again at hand. Clay and Frelinghuysen will not only be elected to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, but their majorities will be immense. One of the most gratifying demonstrations recently took place in Indiana, on the old Tippecanoe Battle Ground.—A letter to the Cincinnati Whig says that the numbers present were variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000. The several County delegations were distinguished in the immense procession by appropriate banners. Protection of American Industry, Distribution of the Public Lands, Clay and Frelinghuysen, &c., were every where seen inscribed on their ample folds. An old pioneer from Putnam, who had served under Gen. Harrison when he relieved the fort at this place was present. He wore a deer skin bullet pouch, on which the following doggerel, written by himself, was printed. He was dressed as it describes:

"I'm here again, that same old coon,
With tin cup, fork, and iron spoon;
My knife and pistol in my belt,
As good in war as e'er was felt;
A tomakawk I did confide in,
A thing all Hoosiers take a pride in;
The same I had in the campaign
When Harrison relieved Fort Wayne;
Which was (as near as I remember,)
Upon the 12th day of September.
Still I wish my country's glory
To rise above Loco Foco and tory,
And I can see no other way
Than all to vote for HENRY CLAY;
Now Whigs stand firm both small and great,
And "dont give up the ship of State."
JAMES M'ACHRAN, 1st Serg.
Capt. W. B. Ballard's Comp. 1st Rifle Reg. Ken. Mi. 1812.

Each delegate wore a blue badge with this inscription:—An American flag inscribed with the name of

"CLAY AND FRELINGHUYSEN."

Our country's flag aloft we rise,
Our hopes now high are upward rising;
In burning words it there displays
The names of Clay and Frelinghuysen."

It appears to have been altogether one of the most enthusiastic Conventions ever held in Indiana.

We have also the first intelligence of a great movement in Missouri. The following, from the St. Louis Republican of Monday week, will afford the reader some idea of the spirit which animates the Whigs in that quarter:

"About mid-day on Saturday, a delegation of Whigs from the far-distant county of Lafayette landed at our wharf, to participate in the proceedings of the mass convention of Whigs to-day. They numbered 115 young men, and hail, with pride, from a county, which one time contained but *thirteen Whigs*, but which can now give a majority of 150 for Harry of the West. They came in with music and with banners and badges, and were received by the Whigs with a right hearty welcome.—All day yesterday delegations came in from far and wide—even from Andrew county, in the Platte country, and from all the counties on the upper Mississippi. Other delegations, numbering many hundreds, have appointed this morning to reach here, and will, no doubt be on hand."

We have like intelligence from other sections. The people are rising in their majesty and might, determined to sustain with hearty enthusiasm, the great champion of American Industry. The nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen has also been every where received with the warmest demonstrations of approval.

The great Whig Mass Meeting at Memphis Tenn. on the 29th and 30th ult. passed off gloriously. The weather was bad, but Memphis was full of delegations from every square mile of the great Southwest. It was estimated that not less than ten thousand Whigs were met in council. All who were present concur in stating that the immense assemblage was full, even to overflowing, of a mingled feeling of high enthusiasm, noble confidence, and stern determination. The shouts for Clay and Frelinghuysen were as loud as ever were echoed over the Father of Waters.

Whig Prospects in New York.

A great Clay Club Convention was held at Utica, N. Y. last week at which an opportunity was afforded of hearing expressions of opinion, as to the Whig cause and prospect in various parts of the Commonwealth. A letter in the Albany Evening Journal says:

"The Whig delegates are in high spirits, and speak well of the enthusiasm prevailing among their constituents. Polk and Dallas go down hard and the ticket can be beat in the State 20,000.—Whether such is or is not to be the result, will rest upon the decision of the Whigs of the State. A friend from Lockport says that when the news reached that place, the Locos swore lustily that the whole was a "Whig lie," and refused to give it any credence until the arrival of the Argus made assurance doubly sure.

The editor of the New York Tribune, who was present as a delegate, furnishes this cheering account:

"The news from all sections is cheering. The Whigs have every where ratified the Texas nominations at Baltimore as the very best (for us) that could have been made. By the Van Buren men the names of *Polk* and *Dallas* were received at first with stubborn incredulity, and when the truth could no longer be resisted, with the silence of death. In two or three places they attempted to be comforted with the name of Silas Wright for Vice President; but when this was taken from them they were left in the apathy of blank despair. *I have the names of some of their leaders who within the last three days have declared, that they could not support the Texas ticket;* one of them formally gave in his adhesion to the Political Abolitionists on Saturday. If the election for President were to take place to-morrow, Clay would sweep the State by 50,000—some counties almost without a contest. The Locos will rally yet, and the mass of them will swallow the bitter pill prepared for them, though many will not; but they can hardly hope to carry the State."

Mr. Polk's Benevolence!

A FRIEND TO THE POOR!

☞On the 1st of February, 1831, says a Washington city paper, Mr. Washington, of the House of Representatives, presented a statement from the Mayor of Georgetown, D. C., relative to the suffering condition of the poor of that city. The winter was one of unusual and extraordinary severity, while the supply of wood was insufficient in the city to meet the wants of the suffering population. It so happened that there was at that period collected within the yard of the Capitol more wood, much more than would be needed for the wants of Congress. Mr. Washington accordingly moved that of this superfluity thirty cords be placed at the disposal of the Mayor of Georgetown to be appropriated for the relief of the suffering poor of that city. Was there any one present so unfeeling, so insensible to the dictates of humanity—so deaf to the cry of distress and suffering that went up to the Capitol from around its very walls, as to object to this charitable proposition? Yes, there *was one*. He rose and opposed the motion. It was a bad example. It was, he said, undignified for the legislators to become overseers of the poor, to hoard up wood to deal it out to the paupers of the district. And when the House, containing a large majority of the political friends of that gentleman, voted, by a decisive majority, to extend a helping hand to their suffering fellow creatures in Georgetown, the name of that member was recorded in the negative! His name was

JAMES K. POLK!

What Pennsylvanian will vote against the Tariff.

JAMES K. POLK, instead of Martin Van Buren, is the Locofoco *Free Trade* candidate for President. In order to get rid of Mr. Van Buren the Convention adopted a rule requiring two-thirds of the delegates to make a nomination, and by this rule Mr. Van Buren, although he had *a majority of 24 votes*, was rejected, and by a palpable *VIOLATION of instructions*, JAMES K. POLK was nominated. Thus it will be seen, that the Locofoco leaders do not regard the People of their own party, but set themselves up as MASTERS. We shall now see, whether the rank and file are *servile* enough to obey the dictation, and vote for a man *who was never thought of*, and who was nominated in defiance of popular instructions.

But who is this JAMES K. POLK, is the question now in the mouths of the people? He has been a Locofoco member of Congress, was actually once a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and afterwards a party Speaker of the House of Representatives. He has also been one term Governor of Tennessee, tried in the balance and found wanting, and repudiated by the people of his own state as a candidate for re-election. Such is JAMES K. POLK. He has performed no eminent public services,—he has devised no great public measures—he has no experience as a diplomatist or statesman; his talents do not rise above mediocrity; and he is *wholly unfitted* for the great station of presiding over the destinies of the Republic.

But even his feeble mind has been capable of mischief. At a time when the United States were most prosperous—when our Currency was convertible into Specie throughout the Union,—when the National Treasury was full to overflowing,—when the mechanic arts flourished—when the laborer had plenty of work and good pay—when all was smiling under the influence of a *Protective Tariff, JAMES K. POLK* was made the instrument of destruction to blight the hopes of thousands, and to stop the onward progress of our country. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, in 1832, he reported a bill *repealing the Protective Tariff, and substituting a horizontal advalorem* duty of 20 per cent on the foreign value of tea, coffee, and every other article imported. This destructive measure he advocated, and by a party Locofoco vote, it would have become a law, had the industry of the country not have been saved by the timely compromise of HENRY CLAY. This compromise was proposed by Mr. Clay for the purpose of enabling the manufacturers to strengthen themselves, and to give the country time to recover from the temporary delusion brought upon it by such demagogues as JAMES K. POLK. This delusion did pass away. The people arose in 1840, and by a majority unparalleled in the history of elections, swept the authors of their country's ruin and degradation from power.

JAMES K. POLK is still the enemy of HOME LABOR, and has been nominated to *prostrate the White laborer of the North*, and degrade him to a level with the negroes on the plantations of the South.

Last year he was the FREE TRADE candidate for Governor of Tennessee, and travelled the State, addressing the People *against the Whig Tariff of 1842.* That we have not been mistaken in the principles of the man, and to show to our Laboring men what kind of a candidate *James K. Polk* is, we copy the following from his speech, delivered at Jackson, Tennessee, April 3d, 1844:

"The South, and he (Polk) with them, had voted for the tariff act of 1832, *because it was a REDUCTION of the rates of the act of 1828 though BY NO MEANS SO LOW AS HE WOULD HAVE DESIRED IT TO BE;* still it was the greatest reduction which could be attained at the time of its passage."

"*The difference between the Whig party and myself is, whilst they are the* ADVOCATES of DISTRIBUTION and a PROTECTIVE TARIFF—measures which I CONSIDER RUINOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, *and especially to the interests of the Planting States; I HAVE STEADILY AND AT ALL TIMES OPPOSED BOTH.*"

After reading the above, *can Pennsylvania vote for JAMES K. POLK?* This great question is higher than party. It is, *whether Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania policy shall be DEGRADED or SUSTAINED.* Let no one prove recreant to our time-honored Commonwealth at this crisis.—*Harrisburg Watchman.*

Polk a Slaveholder.

The Locofoco papers have made it one great objection to Henry Clay, that he is a slaveholder. The nomination of Polk stops their mouth on that head most effectually. The Pittsburg American says: The Polk's are among the largest slaveholders in the South. Lucius, the brother of James K., married a lady who owned two thousand of these chattels. James K. is also the owner of a great number, whom he hires out through the State, bargaining with the employers for so much a year, generally from $100 to $150 with board, clothing and payment of the doctor's bills. The first is positive—the others depend on the employer.

YOU SHALL BELIEVE.—Belief is not an act of the will. Sufficient evidence *compels* our assent; so listen, dear reader, and I will convince you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is far the best remedy for disease of our climate to be found in this country. It is formed by chemical extracts from vegetables (the Wild Cherry, Pine, &c.) that nature seems to have placed here as powerful antidotes to all affections of the Lungs and Liver that our ever changing climate induces. After the skill of our greatest physicians was exhausted, it has cured Asthma in various cases. It cured a lady of an incipient Consumption, whose family had all died of the same disease. Refer to Isaac Platt, Esq., Editor of the "Poughkeepsie Eagle."—Thomas Cozens, Haddonfield, N. J., testifies, *under oath*, that it cured him of an internal Abscess, violent Cough, raising of Blood, &c., after he was deemed beyond hope. We could refer to plenty of such instances of its uncommon power. The doubting are invited to inquire of individuals and cases we allude to, as we publish no statements that will not bear the scrutiny.

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

☞REASONS why the Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills are especially adapted to this climate.
No care required in using them.
No change of diet.
The body is less liable to take cold when under their influence than at any other time.
May be taken morning, noon or night, with a certainty of good results; that is, provided they operate freely upon the bowels.
As a cathartic they are the most mild and invigorating medicine that can possibly be administered.
Caution—No Drug Store has the *genuine* Brandreth Pills for sale.
Sold in Carlisle by CHARLES BARNITZ, sole agent for this borough.

PETERS' COUGH LOZENGES are now rapidly superseding all other preparations for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections. It is now so well established, that a large proportion of cases of Consumption, by which so many lives are annually sacrificed, owe their origin to the neglected Colds and Coughs, which might easily have been removed at an earlier period. No medicine will be found so efficacious in curing such cases as these Lozenges. They faithfully allay the cough, by removing the irritation which keeps it up, while at the same time they promote expectoration, and relieve congestion.

If there is a pain in the chest or side, one of PETERS' PLASTERS, (price only 12½ cents,) should be spread over the part and will [illegible]

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

Mr. Benton's Annexation Project.

☞The following are the terms of the bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Benton, on the 01th inst after the Tyler treaty had been rejected:

"Be it enacted that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and advised to open negotiations with Mexico and Texas for the adjustment of boundaries and the annexation of the latter to the United States, on the following basis, to wit:

I. The Boundary of the annexed territory to be in the desert prarie of the Neuces, and along the highlands and mountain heights which divide the waters of the Mississippi from the waters of the Rio del Norte and to latitude 42 degrees North.

II. The people of Texas by a legislative act or by any authentic act which shows the will of the majority, to express their assent to said annexation.

III. A State to be called "the State of Texas," with boundaries fixed by herself, and an extent not exceeding that of the largest State in the Union, to be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original States.

IV. The remainder of the annexed territory to be held and disposed of by the United States as one of the territories, and to be called "the South Western Territory."

V. The existence of slavery to be forever prohibited in the northern and north western part of said territory, so as to divide as equally as may be the whole of the annexed country between slaveholding and non slaveholding States.

VI. The assent of Mexico to be obtained by treaty to such annexation and boundary, and to be dispensed with when the Congress of the United States may deem such assent to be unnecessary.

VII. Other details of the annexation to be adjusted by treaty, so far as the same may come within the scope of the treaty-making power."

The reading of the Bill as well as the speech of Mr. Benton created much feeling in the Senate. All listened to it, and some portions of the speech of Mr. B. particularly that alluding to the new born zeal of the new friends of Texas, or *neophyte* friends as Mr. Benton called them, seemed to doubt the equanimity of Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. B. proved that he had been a longer and a better friend of Texas than all of them together.

☞We learn from the National Intelligencer that the Senate, on Thursday, took up, at the instance of Mr. Benton, his bill to provide for the annexation of Texas, (by negotiation, &c.) as heretofore published in this paper, and Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in a speech of two hours on the subject chiefly of the rejected Texas treaty, and the more recent message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, appealing from the Senate, which he handled with great severity, speaking with special contempt and derision of the effort on the part of the Executive to excite alarm, upon the authority of *anonymous* letters and extracts of letters, as to pretended designs of the British Government in regard to Texas, and alternately ridiculing and denouncing the belligerent propensities of the Administration and "neophytes," as he termed them who had shown so strong a disposition to involve the country in an unjust and unholy war with Mexico, for the purposes of political and personal ambition, &c.

When Mr. Benton concluded, a motion was made to *lay the bill on the table;* upon which the question was taken without debate, and decided in the affirmative. This decision, we take it for granted, settles the Texas question definitely for the present session of Congress.

Muhlenberg's Unpopularity.

The Locofocos say that Gen. MARKLE is unpopular with his neighbors, and by way of proving this assertion state that when he run for Congress in Westmoreland he fell behind the ticket for Governor. Now this is very readily accounted for.—In the Locofoco county of Westmoreland there was of course no chance for the Whig Congressional Candidate, and the only inducement for running one at all, was to have a full Whig ticket in opposition to that presented by the Locos. Of course with no prospect of success there was no exertion. But the Gubernatorial contest was quite another matter. Then every vote would tell and consequently exertion was used. But in order that our opponents may see how this kind of argument will answer when applied to their own candidate, we append the following extract from the last number of the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, to show how very popular Muhlenberg was, and needs must be, where *he* is best known. Our Loco friends should recollect "that it is a poor rule that wont work *both* ways." The Journal says:

"Mr. Muhlenberg was elected to Congress in 1828, being at that time Pastor of the Lutheran Church of Reading, the district then being Berks, Schuylkill and Lehigh, which sent two members. On the same ticket with Mr. Muhlenberg, was Mr. Frey, of Lehigh. The vote in the district was,

For Muhlenberg	4221
Frey	5618

showing that Frey ran ahead of Mr. Muhlenberg in the district 397 votes.

But further: in Berks county Mr. Muhlenberg received 2429 votes and Mr. Frey 2837. MUHLENBERG BEING 408 VOTES BEHIND HIS LEHIGH COLLEAGUE IN BERKS COUNTY!

The returns show that Muhlenberg was then altogether behind his ticket. Daniel A. Bertolett, for Senate was ahead of him 423 votes.

FIVE of the candidates for Assembly were ahead of him—viz: Paul Geiger, Thomas J. Reber, G. Kline, John Stauffer and John Kercher, John Stauffer beating him by nearly TWO HUNDRED VOTES! Kercher who was a resident of Schuylkill county (which then elected with Berks) was head of Muhlenberg in Berks county, which shows, that in 1828, Muhlenberg was not only behind the candidates on his ticket from Berks, but fell short of men *from Schuylkill and Lehigh.*

It appears further that although Mr. Muhlenberg was ahead of the Auditor, he was beaten both by the Commissioner and Director of the Poor, falling generally from ONE TO FOUR HUNDRED VOTES BEHIND HIS TICKET!

These are plain facts,—the inferences we leave to those who are so much concerned about General Markle.

Sunday in New Orleans.

The N. O. Picayune has the following announcement:

"A company of amateurs propose to the respectable public of this city, a diversified Bull Fight with three Bulls, selected from among the best kind in Attakapas. The fight to be given at Algiers, opposite Canal street landing, on Sunday, the 19th inst. The company will guarantee that nothing will be omitted on their part to make the scene agreeable to the spectators!"

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are one of the best of medicines for the cure of inflamatory rheumatism; because they not only cleanse the blood from those impurities which are the cause, but they impart an energy to the circulation which carries it with vigor to every part of the system; consequently the extremities being properly supplied with the vital fluid, receive their due proportion of animal heat; and coldness of the feet, headache, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, and every other symptom of a disordered circulation, will be driven from the body.

OBSERVE—In order to avoid counterfeits, purchase only of the regularly advertised agents, or at the office and General Depot, No. 169 Race street.

For sale in Carlisle by *CHARLES OGILBY* sole agent for this borough.

IT IS NOT VAINLY PRETENDED that ALL diseases of the Human System can be cured by Dr. Steeling's Pulmonary Syrup; but the astonishing number of certificates, speaking of it in the highest terms, from many of the most respectable citizens in the U. S. proves beyond the shadow of a doubt, that it is one of the best Panaceas ever discovered, for Consumption, Coughs, Sore Throat, Measles, Croup, Asthma, Pains in the side, Breast or Back, Scarlet Fever, &c.

Dr. Steeling's Veg. Antibilious Pills, are not surpassed as a safe and salutary purgative—take them just before retiring to rest. [illegible]

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

Proceedings of the Whig State Central Committee.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee held at Harrisburg, June 3, 1844, the following circular was adopted and directed to be published:

To the friends of reform and Good Government in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

From communications received from all quarters of the State, and more particularly from the central parts, it appears that fearful apprehensions are entertained, that if the Reverend Henry A. Muhlenberg shall be elected Governor, his election will be followed by the most disastrous consequences. However he may be esteemed by his personal friends, it is believed that many of the most reckless politicians in the State, who have heretofore been doing much mischief, are now banded together for the purpose of first trying to secure his election, and then to use the occasion for their own selfish purposes. In the event of the success of their candidate, it is greatly feared that they will have a controlling influence in our councils.

In accordance with the wishes of their numerous correspondents, strongly and earnestly expressed, the Committee recommend, that meetings of the Clay and Markle Clubs and of the citizens of every township in the Commonwealth be held on the 4th day of July next, and that Clubs and associations be formed on that day in each Township where they are not already formed, for the purposes of correspondence, consultation, and concert of action in diffusing information among the people. The Clubs or associations so formed, are requested as soon as possible to communicate the names and address of their respective officers, with the number of their members, to CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq. (President of the National Clay Club,) Philadelphia. The Club having already established an extensive and useful correspondence throughout the State, will communicate with, and act as auxiliary to the State Committee.

The committee are enable to give the strongest assurance of the general favor with which the nomination of Gen. Markle has been received throughout the State. CLAY, MARKLE, and THE TARIFF is the people's motto—while that of our opponents is *Polk—Muhlenberg and Texas!*

The spirit of the Whigs, and all who advocate Whig measures in Pennsylvania, is thoroughly aroused, and if we persevere in our united efforts we shall not only be successful in October, but victory will follow in November as a matter of course—HENRY CLAY and JOSEPH MARKLE are the representatives of the same principles, and the friends of the one should be the firm supporters of the other.

JOHN REED, Chairman.

Attest—HENRY PEFFER, Sec'y

The Committee have adopted an address which will be published in a few days.

SCREWS LOOSE IN PHILADEPHIA COUNTY.

☞Mr. Polk's Anti-Tariff opinions will lose him more friends in Pennsylvania than his support of the Annexation of Texas will gain for him in the South. We cut the following from the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle, to show that true Pennsylvania principles will not be sacrificed by the Tariff "democrats" of this State at the mere bidding of *party leaders*. We rather suspect the last resolution will not be complied with!

"At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of the District of Kensington, held at the house of Widow Bringhart, on Monday Evening, June 10th, 1844.

The meeting was organized by calling John B. Sharp, Esq. to the Chair, and Joseph Cooke and H. Brady, Vice Presidents—Thomas Peters and Edward Taylor, Secretaries.

On motion of Theodore Phillips, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered, and after being read to the meeting, were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, it becomes every Democrat fearlessly to speak his mind in relation to the great questions connected with the approaching Presidential contest.

Whereas, the Democratic party have nominated Col. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, for President, and ask for him the support of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

Whereas, Col. Polk we have recently understood, is opposed to the great interests of Pennsylvania, which is a proper tariff for the manufactures, mechanics and laboring classes of our country.

Resolved, That this meeting being Democrats, who supported Martin Van Buren in the years of 1836 and 1840, first elected and in the latter defeated, by the largest vote ever polled by the American people, deem it their duty to say to their Democratic friends throughout the State of Pennsylvania, that they cannot support Col. James K. Polk at the approaching Presidential election, to be held in this State on the first day of November, 1844.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, Col. Polk cannot carry the electoral vote of the State of Pennsylvania, and that his friends be immediately requested to withdraw his name from the present Presidential campaign, unless they prefer defeat to that of victory.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Evening Mercury, Pennsylvanian, American Sentinel, Democratic Union, Washington Globe, and Madisonian, and all other Democratic papers of the Union."

The Texas Mania.

The Baltimore Patriot remarks, there are some people who are actually running rabid upon the subject of Texas. The most recent and decided case we have seen is that of a writer in the Enquirer over the signature of 'York,' who asserts without qualification of reserve that 'Texas was given up by TREASON.' Does this Locofoco maniac not know who the traitors were? If not, we will tell him. They were James Monroe, Wm. H. Crawford, John C. Calhoun, and Wm. Wirt—than whom the country never boasted of more virtuous and honorable citizens.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1844.

FLOUR.—We notice but little activity in the Flour market since our last weekly report, and sales do not exceed 5500 bbls. for shipment, mostly made at $4 12½, including some parcels of common brands, at $4 6 a 4 10; good $4 25 and fancy brands at 4 50 a $4 62½. The demand has since become limited and some mixed lots have been sold at $4. We quote the price to-day at $4 a 4 12½ for mixed and fair brands, some holders however ask the latter rate. Sales for city consumption are making at $4 a $4 50 for common and extra bakers brands.—Rye Flour, there is little or no inquiry. A small parcel sold early in the week, at $3 06. Corn Meal, sales of several lots Penna. at $2 25; Brandywine $2 40.

GRAIN.—Sales of Wheat to a fair extent have been made during the week. We have reported about 16000 bushels, mostly Penna. reds, at 95 a 96c. for good, 96 a 98c. for very prime lots, mixed at the same rate; some inferior [illegible] at 92c. and a fair parcel at 94c.—all afloat. Rye is dull; small sales Penna. at 60c. Receipts of Corn are light and the demand improving; sales of southern yellow 43c; white 40 a 41c; Penna. flat yellow 43 a 44c; round 45 a 45½ and a lot store brought 47c. Oats are heavy, sales of several cargoes good southern, 28 a 29c; inferior 27c; [illegible] Penna. 30c; exports of the week, 1400 bushels corn.

WHISKEY.—[illegible]