HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, June 26, 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 modest 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 chase to be afflicted with bad administration of ee Government.—HENRY CLAY.

Let the people remember that Polk and Dallas are in favor of annexing Texas, and of assuming the National debt of that foreign country, known to amount to twelve millions of dollars, and probably to more than fifteen millions.

By reversing the letters in the name of Dallas, the locofoco candidates for President and Vice President will make *Polk and Sallad*. The Harrisburg Telegraph remarks, it will be too late in the season for such *greens* in November next, and the people won't swallow 'em.

The Locofocos are publishing the letter of resignation of the Hon. JOHN BANKS, in 1836, when he left Congress, in which he pays a compliment to Mr. Polk, then Speaker of the House, for the manner in which he discharges his duties. All this is correct—it was subsequent to that period that Mr. Polk played the petty tyrant in authority. The encomiums of John Banks are an honor to any man, but if the locos are inclined to look back and use such testimony, we shall avail ourselves of a vote given on the 8th of March, 1825, after the charge of bargain and corruption had been made against Mr. CLAY, when twenty-seven Senators voted for his confirmation, among whom were Messrs. BENTON, DICKERSON, of New Jersey, General HARRISON, KING, of Alabama, and MARTIN VAN BUREN, thus giving an emphatic contradiction to the charge!

Nineteen Locofoco members of Congress from this State have united in a Card declaring that neither of them has said that "the nomination of Polk is a farce—that he will get no electoral vote but that of South Carolina—and that he will lose New York by *Forty Thousand majority.*" Messrs. Richard D. Davis, David I Seymour, Jeramiah E. Carey and Cheselden Ellis, have not seen fit to unite in this card.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Richard D. Davis, member of Congress from New York, it appears by a letter in the National Intelligencer from Hon. J. H. Peyton of Tennessee, addressed to the editors of the Globe, (who refused to publish it,) is the author of the assertion. Mr. Peyton takes these "nineteen" gentry justly and severely to task for their publication, which was designed to make it appear, though they dare not actually so pronounce, that he, in disclosing the assertion merely as that of a "distinguished member from New York" in a speech in the House had stated that which was utterly destitute of truth. It appears that Mr. Davis gave vent to the expression immediately after the nomination of Polk, in the course of a warm conversation with his brother democrat, Mr. Black, the place being quite a public one in Washington when Mr. Peyton, among others was present.

The New York American thinks that the result in that State will, at all events, prove Mr. Davis a prophet.

The Right Reverend H. U. Onderdonk, Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has transmitted to the standing committee of the same, a communication, tendering his resignation as Bishop on account of the impaired state of his health. The Committee have requested the Bishop to call a special Convention of the church in this State, to take the subject into consideration, to accept the resignation or elect an Assistant Bishop; and the Bishop has designated the 6th of September as the day for the assembling of said Convention, which has directed to be called together.

We have received, says a contemporary, a number of the *Jacksonian*, a campaign paper issued from the office of the Pennsylvanian, to bolster up the Polk and Dallas cause. The name may be considered a confession of the weakness of the Locofoco nomination; as may also the raising of hickory poles, and other appliances of Jacksonianism. The whole thing is a political fraud, and a presumption upon the ignorance of the people. Why not be frank and honest, call your paper the *Polkite*, and let the candidate stand (or rather fall) by the merits of himself and his principles?

A private letter from Rome, of a late date, to a city paper, states that a woman who managed to come near his holiness when in the public performance of some solemn office, rushed upon him with the greatest fury, tore his garments, and pulled from his head the sacred emblem of authority.

Levi Walker, a member of the bar of Cayuga county, New York, was sentenced last week to pay a fine of $200, and had his name stricken from the roll of [illegible]

[illegible]

Adjournment of Congress.

The twenty-eighth Congress closed its first session on the 17th inst. after a most useless sitting of seven months, while it has done nothing of any practical benefit to the country, it was only prevented doing a great amount of mischief by the patriotic firmness of the Whig Senate, and the repeated triumph of correct principles in the House in spite of the large loco foco majority. This was the case with the Tariff, which though the Whig Senate stood ready to sustain whenever it was defeated in the House, was nevertheless sustained in the House itself in spite of all opposition. To the Whig Senate is also due the credit of defeating the infamous project of Tyler for annexing Texas to the Union—a project which was suddenly sprung upon the country without the knowledge or the approbation of the people and attempted to be carried out at the expense of war and national character.

Previous to the adjournment, His Accidency gave another exhibition of the Veto power upon the bill making appropriations to Eastern Harbours.

The Senate bill reducing the rates of Postage was lost in the House.

The Senate ordered to lie on the table the nominations of Edward King and R. H. Walworth to be Justices of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justices Thompson and Baldwin, deceased.

The Senate also rejected (unanimously) the nomination of James S. Green to be Secretary of the Treasury.

The President then nominated George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of the Treasury, the Senate confirmed that appointment.

A great variety of other nominations were also confirmed or rejected. Mr. Peacock, the P. M. at Harrisburg, Pa. was confirmed.

It is rumored that the President will make Texian affairs the protext for calling an extra session of Congress during the summer or in the fall.

A Remarkable Fact!

It is a somewhat remarkable fact, but as true as it is remarkable, that both the locofoco candidate for Governor of this State and the candidate for President of the United States, were only nominated by the treachery of the delegates instructed and pledged to vote for other candidates. Two or three Western delegates to the locofoco State Convention who were instructed to vote for Mr. Shunk, turned traitors to their constituents, as we have the authority of the Pittsburg locofoco Post for saying, and thus defeated that gentleman and secured the election of Mr. Muhlenberg; and half the delegation from this State and several delegates to the locofoco National Convention, who were instructed to vote for Van Buren, betrayed their constituents, as we have the authority of the official proceedings of that Convention, the Lancaster Democrat and the New-York Evening Post, Mr. Van Buren's especial organs, for saying, and thus defeated the nomination of that gentleman and secured the nomination of James K. Polk, who had never been thought of for that office!

Annexation or Disunion!

This is the battle cry among the Polk men of South Carolina. They propose that the Texian minister at Washington be waited upon with remonstrances against the Union of Texas with any other power until the people of the Southern States shall have considered what course they will pursue. The Richmond Enquirer, it seems, publishes such portion of the proceedings in South Carolina as favor the election of Mr. Polk, but suppresses that portion which threatens disunion. The Globe deprecates the influence of these pernicious nullification doctrines on the prospects of the party, and seems to think that this friendship to Mr. Polk in connection with threats of disunion is that sort of friendship which, while imprinting a kiss upon the cheek thrusts a stiletto in the side, a sort of killing kindness.

Skip the hard Places!

The Locofoco papers are publishing biographical notices of Polk and Dallas, trimmed to suit the state of the Market. The Utica Observer publishes one of these in which Mr. Dallas' Senatorial career of *three years* is despatched in as many lines as follows:

"In 1838 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Senate of the United States which he occupied for three years with distinguished ability, and in a manner which reflected much honor upon him and the country."

The reason of this brevity is obvious, says the Albany Evening Journal—In those three years Mr. Dallas introduced and advocated a United States Bank Bill, voted for Mr. Clay's Distribution Bill, sustained all appropriations for Internal Improvements by the General Government, and went with the Whig Senators, for protection to American Industry. A beautiful candidate, truly, for a party which claims to be Anti-Bank, Anti-Distribution, Anti-Improvement and Anti-Protective Tariff!

Changes!

The loco foco papers are making a great out-cry about a few alleged desertions from the whig party. Can they show any change equal to the following? At the whig mass meeting in Chester county, on the 6th, one township sent every whig voter within its limits; several sent more whig delegates than there were voters in 1840; and one had a delegation out-numbering its whig vote of 1840 by more than two hundred. When events like these are taking place in our State, we feel authorized to say that all is well, and will be well, so long as the spirit which insures such meetings is active.

Of the same Kith and Kin.

Those who may happen to see the vile slanders of the Locofoco papers upon Mr. Clay—so very abundant just now, says an exchange paper—will recollect that they come from the source that those did which were poured upon the head of Gen. Harrison. These same papers made it out that he "sold white men into slavery, that he was an old granny," a "coward," a "debauchee," and an "old federalist." The same party are at the same work again, the only difference is, they aim their arrows at the living rather than the dead. The same vile prints abound with similar slanders upon Mr. Clay. But, as in the case of Gen. Harrison, they will find that the fruit of their labors will fall like thunderbolts upon their own heads. No one supposes that a man who has lived so long and done so much would escape errors of acts—yet no candid man lives who does not believe that he means to do right in all cases and under all circumstances.

Let it be Remembered

When demagogues speak about taxing the poor, and exclusive privileges for the rich, that JAMES K. POLK voted when in Congress, to impose a duty on TEA and COFFEE. He was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, [illegible]. That committee proposed a duty of twenty per cent on tea and coffee, at a time when there was a surplus of six millions of dollars in the Treasury! [illegible]

Arguments of our Opponents!

When Mr. Frelinghuysen was nominated by the National Whig Convention for the Vice Presidency, Mr. McKennan of this State hailed the nominee as one so pure and lofty in his character that even Amos Kendall's black, calumnious pen would not dare assault him. The prediction is not verified, however. Our readers must pardon us for introducing so much blasphemy and obscenity into our columns, but we publish the following to show the virtuous and intelligent part of the community the *system* which the Loco Focos, under the direction of Amos Kendall, have adopted to break down Mr. Clay. What heart is there that does not instinctively revolt at such an indecent and disgusting picture? And who is there that would not scorn to rank himself with men who could employ such means against their opponents.

From Kendall's Expositor.

"A DESIGN.

"To illustrate the character of the Whig party.

"At the top of the sheet put the name—

"WHIG PARTY."

"Under this place the figure of a *double man*, with a face each way; one side representing Henry Clay, with a pistol in one hand and a pack of cards in the other, and the other side representing Theodore Frelinghuysen, with a Bible in his hand. Below put the words:

We fight with both carnal and spiritual weapons.

Under this divide the sheet into two columns: On the left put a cut representing Henry Clay shooting a fellow man in a duel; on the right Frelinghuysen praying for sinners.

Below this Clay at a card table playing a game of brag, and Frelinghuysen at a communion table partaking of the sacrament.

Then Clay in a brothel kissing the lewd woman, and Frelinghuysen amid his pious sisters in a prayer meeting.

Clay looking on while his overseer whips a negro man; and Frelinghuysen walking arm in arm with a black dandy.

The whole to be interspersed with appropriate sayings from the mouths of the two candidates and concluded by a grand procession of WHIG clergymen who support the ticket, escorting their JUGGERNAUT, Henry Clay, in the shape of Old Nick, to the temple of Civil Power; while Frelinghuysen, with angels wings on, sits beside him on the same car, with this motto:—'*Our Heaven is Power, though the Devil be its God.*'"

Let it be recollected that this miscreant, Kendall, is the same man who was warmed into life and fed upon Mr. Clay's bounty, and who in his biography of Gen. Jackson, gives the following account of Gen. Jackson's cold-blooded assassination of poor Dickinson! *He* talk of Mr. Clay's duelling! Read this:

"At the word Dickinson fired, and the dust was seen to fly from Jackson's clothes, the next instant Jackson fired, and *Dickinson fell.*

Dickinson was taken to a neighboring house where he survived but a few hours. The firmness of nerve exhibited by Gen. Jackson on this occasion has never ceased to be a subject of *admiration!* There are many brave men who can look danger in the face without a change of muscle; but few there are who can hold a steady hand at the instant a leaden messenger of death is passing through their bodies. Not a man on the ground except Gen. Jackson himself, knew that he was hurt, his hand was as steady, as if he had not known it himself. The stern purpose which might have nerved him, was best described by himself, when a friend expressed astonishment at his self command: "*Sir*," said he "*I should have killed him if he had shot me through the brain.*"

The Old Democrats.

Major Noah, an old stand-by of the N. Y. Tammany Hall democracy, is out against the nomination of Polk, and says, "We cannot rally the Democratic party throughout the Union to support a candidate for the Presidency pledged to immediate annexation!" In another place he says, "what chance do we stand with a third rate man against a candidate of the force and conceeded popularity of Henry Clay?" And again he writes:

"Disappointment and disaffection seem to prevail among many of the old men of the party, particularly those men who have voted heretofore for Mr. Clay, who remember him the supporter of the war and the negotiator of an honorable peace; their candidate for Speaker session after session; and a Democrat of the old shool. Although seperated on questions of national policy, they cannot forget the palmy days of the Democracy, when Henry Clay broke bread and ate salt with us in our wigwam, and we were proud of the advocate of our principles and the eloquent supporter of the best interests of our country. The remembrance of these times and the result of the present nomination will give Henry Clay many Democratic votes, while it will, beyond a doubt, keep many old men of that party from the polls in November next. We have much to say hereafter on this subject."

Markle in the West!

The 'Harry of the West,' a new paper published in Pittsburg, says of Gen. Markle's prospects in the West:

"A gentleman from Butler informed us yesterday that nearly the entire German population of that county will go for the gallant hero of Mississinewa, in October next. He only knows two Germans in the county (and his acquaintance with them in that section of country is very extensive) who are pledged to H. A. Muhlenberg! In our own county the honest men of all parties are coming out nobly in favor of Gen. MARKLE. Mr. Backofen, the editor of the only German loco foco paper in this city, is bitter in his opposition to the nomination of Muhlenburg, and assured a gentleman of our acquaintance that the Germans of of this county are all going to unite on Markle, and that Muhlenberg cannot possibly get more than TEN German votes in the county. Hurra for the "unanimity and harmony that prevails in the ranks of the Democratic party in every portion of our Commonwealth in relation to the Gubernatorial contest!"

Four Sisters Killed by Lightning.

We learn from the Cincinati Chronicle, that the house of Mr. Hoaner, a gentleman living near Lebanon, Ohio, was struck by lightning on Thursday of last week, and his *four* only daughters instantly killed. Two were in the front room up stairs. The gentleman and his lady were the only persons in the house beside the daughters. Mrs. Horner was seriously injured, and remained insensible on Friday morning. Mr. Horner was considerably stunned, but soon recovered.

Anecdote of Mr. Clay.

The New York Express states that an intelligent but sturdy "Democrat," on being introduced to Mr. Clay, found him agreable enough to say to him that, though *he* differed with Mr. Clay in politics, his *wife* was a good Whig, and often pressed him to change his politics. Mr. Clay replied promptly and archly, that upon many questions "*he had found it good policy to take his wife's advice!*" The gentleman replied to a friend, that after that he thought he would have to vote for Henry Clay.

Can't agree.

The Locos held a meeting in York last Saturday. The Republican says, that Reah Frazer said "MR. CLAY *sets in favor of a High Tariff*," and Gen. Ramsey, who followed the Colonel, said that "MR. CLAY *had always opposed the Tariff!* It's a pity that the Locofocos can't agree to tell the same story all around!

The Nashville Union, Mr. Polk's Tennessee organ says:

"We wish it to be borne in mind, that the oppressive Tariff of 1842 has been condemned by every true Democrat, and by none more decidedly than Mr. Van Buren. That its provisions are viewed with abhorrence by Governor Polk and all his friends we need not repeat."

In 1839 Mr. Polk was elected Governor of Tennessee. In 1841 he was defeated by a majority of 3,243; and in 1843 he was again defeated by a majority of [illegible]

Arrival of the Steamer Acadia.

SENTENCE OF O'CONNELL!

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, with later news from Europe.

The news of greatest interest is the sentence of O'Connell and his associates.

Daniel O'Connell has been sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve calendar months; to pay a fine of £2,000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—himself in £5,000, and two sureties of £2,000 each.

After sentence was pronounced, he was conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary, with the other prisoners. He subsequently issued an address to the people of Ireland, exhorting them to preserve peace, order and tranquility.

John O'Connell, John Gray, T. Steel, R. Barrett, C. G. Duffy, and T. M. Ray, who were convicted along with O'Connell, were sentenced to imprisonment for nine calendar months; to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for seven years—themselves respectively, in £1,000, and two sureties of £500 each.—The Traversers immediately surrendered into the custody of the Sheriff.

After a delay of about an hour and a half, which gave time to allay the excited feelings of the people out of court, as well as for the necessary preparations, the Traversers were conveyed to the Richmond Penitentiary, in the circular road, their future place of confinement. They proceeded thither in three carriages, attended by a large body of police. A great many people ran along and kept up with the carriages, and there was also a large assemblage outside the Penitentiary on his arrival. When Mr. O'Connell stepped out of the carriage, he was greeted with loud cheers, and immediately entered the gateway. Within the court-yard a large number of respectable persons, most of them his most intimate friends, were drawn up in two lines.—They received Mr. O'Connell in silence and uncovered, and as he walked up between the lines, he shook hands with them.

He thus entered the Governor's house, which we understand, he and his other fellow prisoners will be allowed to occupy. The Penitentiary is a vast pile of building, in an airy and salubrious part of the suburbs of Dublin. The Governor's house is large and has a garden attached, in which Mr. O'Connell, with his daughters, Mrs. Fitzsimon and Mrs. French, walked alone, soon after his arrival. The prisoners as they must now be called, dined together at about half-past six. They were all cheerful. There has not been the slightest breach of the peace during the proceedings.

The Texan Movement.

Mr. Senator Benton, in a card published in Friday's Globe, speaks of the Texas movement and those concerned in it as "A scheme, on the part of *some* of its movers to dissolve the Union—on the part of *some others*, as an intrigue to the Presidency—and on the part of *others*, (I only speak of prime-movers, not the millions who follow,) as a land speculation and a job in scrip."

Canal Commissioners.

The Harrisburg Union publishes the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the Quo Warranto case against the present Canal Commissioners. The Court unanimously sustains the present board, elected last fall by the people, and proves the constitutionality of the law in a plain and unanswerable manner.

Mass Meeting at Wilmington.

The Whigs had a Mass Meeting on Saturday last in Wilmington, Deleware, which is stated to have been attended by TWENTY THOUSAND persons. The Hon. John M. Clayton presided upon the occasion and was assisted by ten Vice Presidents.

The Locofoco papers say—"Henry Clay still remains under bonds of $5,000, to prevent him from killing a Senator for words spoken in debate." Now the truth is the very opposite from what is stated. Mr. Clay was put under bonds to prevent him from accepting a challange from Mr. King, and thus to prevent a Locofoco Senator from *killing him!*

Dr. BRADRETH wishes mankind to consider this truth, that health solely depends upon the state of purity in which the blood is kept, every part of the body being supplied daily with new blood from the food consumed; consequently, according to the pureness of that blood, so must the state the body be more or less healthy. To obtain, therefore, the most direct purifier of the blood, is a question of no little importance to every individual.

It is a well known fact, that Brandreth's Vegitable are the most direct purifier of the blood. There will be no doubt of this when it is considered that they have gained their present very extensive sale by their intrinsic merit, proved by the numerous ures which they have effected in every variety of disease.

Sold in Carlisle by CHARLES BARNITZ, sole agent for this borough.

The astounding Fatality of Consumption, calls loudly for the united exertions of the Medical Faculty and Philanthropist, to stay, as far as human means are available, the ravages of this direful monster. It will hardly be believed, although stated upon the authority of the "Reports of the several Boards of Health" in our principal cities, that Consumption of the Lungs is productive of more than one-forth of the total adult mortality in those cities. *Dr. Wm. Steelling's Pulmonary Syrup* cures Asthma, Influenza, Spitting of Blood, Coughs, Croup and all diseases of the Lungs.

A son of Mary B. Hendrickson, Croswicks, N. J., was restored to health by Dr. Steelings Pulmonary Syrup, after laboring under a cough and hoarseness nearly a year.

Sold in Carlisle by S. ELLIOTT, 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 worn till relieved.

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

LIKE GOLD SEVEN TIMES PURIFIED.—When gold has passed through such purification, it is considered to be perfectly free from all dross and baseness; Pease's Compound Extract of Horehound Candy, formed of Twenty-five different Ingredients pure and of the most valued articles known as cough remedies, and for healing the lungs, is to the consumptive what gold seven times purified is to the coiner. The first symptoms of a cough, cold, or irritation of the lungs, should not be suffered to pass by, because it is from this neglect that often disease arises. It is at such times that a package or two of the Compound Extract removes the cough entirely, and heals the soreness of the lungs, by which all fear is removed. Those who try it once never fail to keep a package on hand in case of emergency.

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

Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are easy, safe, and certain cure for Erysipelas, because they carry off by the stomach and bowels those morbid humors which, if deposited on the lungs, are the cause of the above dangerous complaint. From three to six of the Indian Vegetable Pills will make a perfect cure of the most obstinate attack of Erysipelas, at the same time the digestion is improved, and the blood is so completely purified, that new life and vigor are given to the whole frame.

Observe.—Purchase only of the advertised agents, or at the Office of the General Depot, No 169 Race street, Philadelphia, and be particular to ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

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

NATIVE AMERICAN MEETING At Mechanicsburg.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Mechanicsburg and vicinity, to express their opinions on the late proceedings in Philadelphia by the Catholics,

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:—

President, Dr. IRA DAY; Vice Presidents, Dr. Jacob Weaver, J. Farnsler, S. S. Cain, Chas. Baker. Secretary, George F. Cain.

On motion, Samuel S. Cain, Dr. Jacob Weaver, Lewis Zearing, Esq., Joseph Coover, Alexander Kozier and William Howe, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; who after retiring, reported the following, which were adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, The American Colonies were once under the yoke of a foreign despot who ruled them as with a rod of iron, not allowing them to have a voice in making the laws by which they were governed: And whereas, our patriotic fathers viewed such a course as the height of oppression; they therefore resolved to cast off his yoke, and in which they were successful: And whereas, our liberties were purchased by no less a price than the blood of our patriot fathers, we hold it to be both a duty and a debt of gratitude which we owe to their memory, to preserve those liberties inviolate from a foreign potentate and his vassals. Therefore it is by this meeting,

Resolved, That we believe the time has arrived when the laws granting free emigration and free naturalization to foreigners are no longer a blessing but an evil, and ought immediately to be abolished, or so amended as to place our sacred rights and institutions beyond their future grasp.

Resolved, That nature has implanted in the breast of every human being an innate principle of regard for the land that gave him birth, and that its laws and customs, habits, principles and associations can never be perfectly eradicated from his feelings, and for this reason if there were no others, that it is more safe to trust the political reins of every government in the hands of its citizens than those coming from a distant country, whose civil, religious and political institutions are hostile to those of their own; and therefore we hold that native born Americans should rule America.

Resolved, That a Union of Church and State is one of the greatest evils that has ever afflicted the human family, and consequently that the most distant attempt to favor so deplorable an object in our own free America, should be spurned by every friend of liberty, and the great balance of foreign influence now in our midst, is tending to that result.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States gave Congress the power after the year 1808 to abolish, alter or amend the laws regulating the emigration and naturalization of forigners, and that the same power that makes a law has the right, when the good of the country requires it, to alter and abolish the same, and that the recent attacks upon our Common School system in our own and a sister State, the growing amount of *crime* throughout our country, principally among foreigners, the number of paupers supported at public expense—the corruption, strife, perjury and usurpation at the ballot-box; and the fact that the whole foreign vote or nearly so, is controlled by a foreign potentate, or his agents here, is proof positive that the safety and perpetuity of our country and its institutions must urgently require such alterations.

Resolved, That many of the prominent men in both of the great political parties are corrupt, and implicated in the treacherous traffic of surrendering American rights for foreign votes; and that their total disregard for the wishes of their constituents—the rights of Americans—the honor of their country, and their unequalled profligacy and wanton neglect in the administration of laws has deprived us of confidence in them, and removed all grounds for hope of a reformation of our grievances.

Resolved, That our country has been, and ever should be the asylum for the oppressed and downtrodden of all nations; but that our fathers who made it such, never intended that the authorities of Europe should regard it as a place of banishment for their degraded subjects, or the inmates of their prisons, nor that those who come here to share the hospitalities of our country and our free institutions, should ever supercede the heirs of the soil in making or administering its laws, but that they have warned us on every page of their history, to beware of foreign encroachments.

Resolved, That the donor under all circumstances, has a right to decide upon the quality and quantity of alms that he may wish to bestow, and that the recipient has no right to complain of the terms upon which it is administered; and therefore we hold that Americans have the undoubted right to prescribe the terms upon which foreigners may be admitted to citizenship among us.

Resolved, That we therefore hold the naturalization laws should be abolished or so amended as to require an actual residence of *twenty-one years* for *all* foreigners in the United States before they shall have the right to the elective franchise.

Resolved, That no person of foreign birth should hold any political office of trust or profit in these United States.

Resolved, That Americans by birth should have full control of all the political affairs of their country, and that foreigners should not be allowed to belong to any committee, nominating or otherwise, where their influence may in any way, have a controlling effect in the selection of candidates for office.

Resolved, That the Protestant version of the Bible, without note or comment, is not a sectarian book, and that it should be a class-book in every school of whatever grade; and that the late attempt in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York by Agents of a Foreign Potentate, to expel it from the Public Schools, is a gross insult not only to the state of Pennsylvania and New-York but to the people of these United States.

Resolved, That an entire renovation of our political system; the election and appointment of none but honest, sober, and competent Native Americans to fill all offices under our Government; economy is the administration of public affairs; and, consequently, a diminution of the present *enormous and oppressive Taxes*, and a general reformation in the State and General Governments, are absolutely necessary.

Resolved, That as the Constitution of the United States provides that the PRESIDENT of the U. S. shall be American born, the American Republicans have nothing to do with that subject at present.

Resolved, That we hold our country's welfare as paramount to every other consideration, and wether in weal or woe, we will never desert her interests.

Resolved, That it is not the wish of this meeting that the proceedings thereof should have any influence on the approaching Presidential election; but that every one should feel at perfect liberty to vote for the candidate of his choice for President, and candidates for all other offices, so that they be Native Americans.

Resolved, That we view with contempt the truckling of any political editors to the Pope and his minions, for the purpose of making political capital at the expense of the glorious institutions of our country, Civil, Religious, or Political.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to the Hon. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, for the manly stand he has taken in the Senate of the United States in favor of Native American principles.

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of the several Boroughs and Townships in the county of Cumberland to hold Native American meetings.

Resolved, That S. S. Cain, C. Hyer, and J. Farnsler be a committee to procure a place and appoint the time for holding the next meeting of the Native Americans of Mechanicsburg and its vicinity.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the officers, be published in all the papers in the county.

Signed by the officers.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1844.

FLOUR.—We note sales of about 4500 bbls. superfine shipping brands at $4 06 a 4 12½ per barrel. James Patterson's extra family flour at $4 62½. Other choice brands on Broad street, at $4 25 a 4 50. Rye Flour $3 25 per barrel.—Corn Meal sells at $2 25.

GRAIN.—Penna. Red Wheat 94 a 95 cents per bushel do. white 98 cents. Rye 60 a 61 cts. Southern Oats is dull at 28 a 30 cents.

WHISKEY.—We quote Whiskey at [illegible]

Calculations.

The New York Tribune thus figures out the election in November:

For Henry Clay.

States.	Electors.	Pop. Maj.
Massachusetts,	12	20,000
Rhode Island,	4	2,000
Kentucky,	12	10,000
Delaware,	3	1,500
Connecticut,	6	3,000
Vermont,	6	10,000
Maryland,	8	3,000
North Carolina,	11	30,000
Ohio,	23	20,000
New York,	36	20,000
Pennsylvania,	26	10,000
New Jersey,	7	2,000
Indiana,	12	3,000
Georgia,	10	3,000
Tennessee,	13	3,000
Total,	189	

For James K. Polk.

States.	Electors.	Pop. Maj.
New Hampshire,	9	6,000
South Carolina,	9	10,000
Missouri,	7	5,000
Alabama,	9	7,000
Mississippi,	6	3,000
Louisiana,	6	2,000
Arkansas,	3	1,000
Total,	46	

Very Doubtful.

Virginia,	17
Illinois,	9
Michigan,	5
Maine,	9
Total,	40

We confidently expect that some of the States we have set down as doubtful will go for Clay, while we shall not entirely give up the last three in the Polk list, unless the Summer Elections at the South result badly. But for the Texas question, we should stand an even chance for them all.

FOR THE HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

MR. EDITOR—I think it due, to the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, of Dickinson Township, that their promptness in meeting their engagements, should be made known to the public, particularly as it may be for the mutual benefit of both company and public. This excellent association has been recently formed for protection against loss by fire; it holds forth to our citizens far greater advantages than any other body of this kind, and there can be no doubt but that it is decidedly the interest of every property holder within its bounds to indemnify and secure himself against loss, in said company, since the terms are so reasonable—the protection so great—and its engagements so promptly met.

In last week's paper you noticed the destruction of the dwelling house of Richard Woods, Esq, on the Thursday night previous, the loss being about $4000, with an insurance of $1000. To the credit of the company I have been credibly informed, that the insurance was paid, before your paper with the notice of the fire, was struck. This speaks well for the company, yet in its infancy, and by this circumstance the public may see the advantage of an early insurance, and an insurance to this last suggestion, Mr. W., although generally, a remarkable discreet man, is still the loser of $3000. He is a poor economist, who to save a few dollars risks thousands, and fire is one of those insidious enemies, against whose treacheries, we should ever be on the alert. M.

Temperance.

The County Committee appointed to make arrangements for holding a Mass Temperance Meeting at Carlisle, on the 4th day of July next, in session:

Resolved, In view of the political meetings which it is contemplated to hold in Carlisle, on the day of our nation's independence, together with the probable engagements of the farmers of our county at that time in gathering in the early harvest, that it will be expedient to defer our Temperance Celebration till some later day, when it is supposed it may be more universally attended, and be more extensively useful.

Resolved, (As a substitute for the contemplated mass meeting,) that it is deemed advisable, and that we do hereby recommend to the friends of Temperance in the different parts of our county, as far as practicable, to celebrate the day by local meetings, and that efforts be made to induce the *children* of the respective neighborhoods to participate in such meetings.

M. CALDWELL, Chairman.

Carlisle, June 8, 1844.

INFLUENZA AND CONSUMPTION.—It is indeed a melancholy 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 complaints 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 thousand, 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 this borough.

Notice.

INASMUCH as there are persons in the habit of hauling filth and the carcasses of dead animals, to the Green Lane, leading from the Sulpher Spring road to the Turnpike near Henderson's Mill, and to other lanes, alleys and uninclosed grounds, within the bounds of the Borough—this is to give notice to all such, that for each and every offence of the kind hereafter, the penalties of the Borough laws will be inflicted without respect to persons.

By order of the Town Council,
JOHN WALKER, High Constable.
Carlisle, June 19, 1844. 3t-34

N. B. Owners and occupants of lots, are required to cleanse the streets and alleys in front of their respective properties—and by so doing save costs. J. W.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE subscriber has now and will constantly keep on hand all kinds of Lumber, such as White Pine Boards, Planks, Scantling, Shingles, Shingling and PlasteringLaths, &c. all of which will be sold at the river prices with the addition of hauling for Cash, at the Ware house of WM. B. MURRAY.
Carlisle, May 22, 1844. tf-30

Ladies Fancy Dress Goods.

J. A. CLIPPINGER & CO. near the Rail road in Shippensburg, have just opened the following new style of Dress Goods, Painted Barages, Belzaines, Afghans, Rich Figured Silks, Mouslin de Laines, Lawns &c. &c.
March 27, 1844. tf-22

"Thompsonian Medicines."

JUST received by MYERS & HAVERSTICK, the celebrated No 6, or the infallible *Rheumatic Drops*, Composition Powders, Spiced Bitters, Nerve Powder, Lobelia, Bay-berry and African Bird Pepper.
June 19, 1844. tf-34

New House for Rent.

POSSESSION given immediately, the new two Story Brick HOUSE, built and owned by Geo. Hutton, on West High street. For terms apply to WM. D. SEYMOUR.
June 19, 1844. tf-33

BONNETS.

AN assortment of Florence Braid, Prince Albert Gimp and other Bonnets for sale by the subscribers.
June 5, 1844. GEO. W. HITNER & CO.

NATIONAL CLAY SONG BOOK for sale by MYERS & HAVERSTICK.
June 19, 1844.

CLAY MEDALS [illegible] MYERS & HAVERSTICK.
June 19, 1844. [illegible]

THE DIFFERENCE.

Whig Democracy.

REVENUE: PROTECTION.

"A TARIFF—Producing an adequate Revenue; with fair Protection to American Industry," &c.

"I think that the provisions of the Tariff of 1842, in the main, are *wise and proper*, as protection to manufactures and commerce is in fact whatever it may be in form, *encouragement to agriculture!* The cultivator of the soil is conscious of the great advantages of having alongside of him the *blacksmith, and the wheelwright, the saddle and the harness maker, the tailor, the hatter, the shoemaker, the cabinet maker, and masons and carpenters.* His comforts and theirs are both are both increased by such proximity, and they are enabled to augment their manufactures and productions. But of what avail would it be to multiply them, without commerce, foreign and domestic, whose office is to distribute the surplus produce of agriculture and of the fabrics of the mechanic and manufacturer?"

HENRY CLAY."

OPINIONS OF J. K. POLK ON THE TARIFF.

"I AM IN FAVOR OF REDUCING THE DUTIES TO THE RATES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT, WHERE THE WHIG CONGRESS FOUND THEM ON THE 30th OF JUNE, 1842."

[Pamphlet Speech at Jackson, Tenn., April 3d, 1843.

"The *difference* between the Whig party and myself is, whilst they are the advocates of DISTRIBUTION & 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.*"

[Same Speech, published by himself.]

"My own opinion is, that Wool should be duty free."

[Congressional debates, Vol. 9, page 1174.

Such are the evidences of the political faith of the Whig and Locofoco candidate for the Presidency. The zealous advocate and steadfast friend of American Industry on the one hand—and the declared friend of Free Trade, Foreign Pauper Labor, British Competition, on the other! Working-men, Mechanics, Farmers, judge ye from the evidences! Which will you support? Can you, will you, hesitate?

IT CANNOT BE DENIED

(For Truth is Mighty) that

DR. LEIDY'S SARSAPARILLA

Is the purest, strongest, and most efficacious of any other preparation of Sarsaparilla that is made.

It is warranted to be stronger than 6 bottles of MOST others—stronger than four of SOME, and stronger than three of the STONGEST prepared by any other in the United States.

Dr. Leidy's Sarsaparilla is recommended by all respectable physicians in preference to any other. All who have ever used it, have derived more benefit from one bottle than three to ten of others; and those who, after having used other's preperations, without benefit, will use Dr Deidy's, will soon be convinced, (as thousands have already been) of the foregoing assertion.

The apparatus with which Dr. Leidy's extracts used in his preparation of Sarsaparilla as prepared is the only one in the United States imported by Dr. Leidy himself from the celebrated house of Pelleter & Caventou, in Paris, at a great expense, and is capable of extracting the medical virtues of Sarsaparilla and other roots, more effectually than by any other process.

AS SEVERAL HUNDRED CERTIFICATES OF remarkable cures, and recommendations from clergymen and physicians have been from time to time published in different papers, it is only thought necessary to keep the public acquainted as to where Dr. Leidy's Sarsaparilla can be obtained in this city genuine, namely, at Dr. Leidy's Health Emporium, 191 north Second street, near Vine st. (sign of the Golden Eagle and Serpent) Fred. Brown's James Bond's and Fred. Klett's Drug. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, 3 bottles for $2, 50.

T. C. STEVENSON,
Sole Agent for Carlisle.
June, 26, 1844. 1y.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Dr. Leidy's

Sarsaparilla Blood Pills,

Are the only Pills in existence containing Sarsaparilla.

Their composition is of a peculiar character, composed of Vegetable Extracts that are diuretic, sudorific, expectorant and cathartic, by which combination they are adapted to most forms of disease and may be taken at all times, by young and old, robust and feeble, with perfect safety, without interfering with habits, occupation, or regular course of living.

They will, at all times, be found serviceable as a Purgative; cleansing the stomach and bowels, as well as a purifier of the blood and animal fluids, in addition to their other qualities; because, containing Sarsaparilla and other valuable medical extracts in their composition, and which makes them preferable to all other Pills.

More than 1,000 Certificates

have been published at various times of their efficacy in various diseases, and where all other medicines had failed, so the public must have read many of them, further publication of them is deemed unnecessary, on account of the great expense.

More than 100,000 Boxes

have been sold in Philadelphia alone, the past year; thus showing that in the place where they are manufactured, they have a reputation, greater than any other pills—which arises from the fact that Dr. Leidy is well known at home as a regular Physician; and his pills are consequently employed with greater confidence than any other; in addition to their known efficacy.

Let it be remembered

'tis not the quantity of pills or other medicine you can get for the same money, is the best or cheapest—but the quality. Of cheap medicines or pills, you, of course, get the most; and you are induced to take the more, under the impression if a little does good, more will do more good, and you make drug shops of your stomachs, causing oftentimes serious injury to yourselves for life.

Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills are composed of more expensive ingredients, and require more nicety and labor in their preparation than any other pills—the apparatus alone for preparing the extracts contained in his pills, costing over three thousand dollars.

Price 25 cents a box.

They are prepared only, and sold wholesale and Retail, at Dr. Leidy's Health Emporium, No 191 North Second street below Vine st. Also by

T. C. STEVENSON,
Sole Agent for Carlisle.
June 26, 1844. 1y.

WHO EVER HEARD OF

Dr. Leidy's celebrated Ointment

failing to cure the Tetter, Itch, Dry and Wattery Pimples of the face and body, Scaly Eruptions and all Diseases of the Skin?

Of the many thousand bottles sold, (it is put in bottles with the words "Dr. Leidy's Tetter and Itch Ointment" blown in the side) never has an instance been known or heard from where it failed. A number of references can be made, where it has been used, in schools, factories, on board of vessels, and in families, and certificates could be published of them, but for the delicacy in having names published in connection with so loathsome and disagreeable affections. By using Dr. Leidy's Sarsaparilla blood Pills and this Ointment together, the combined effects must be to renovate the inner as well as the outer man. Now is the time to cleanse and purify the blood, and make smooth, clear and clean the skin and complexion. Price 25 cents a bottle.

T. C. STEVENSON,
Sole Agent for Carlisle.
June 26, 1844. 1y.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Samuel Hepburn, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, and the Hon. J. Stuart and Thos. Miller, Judges of the said court of common pleas for the county of Cumberland, have issued their precept bearing date the 19th of April, 1844, and to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Carlisle, on the 2nd Monday of August 1844, (being the 12th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectfully appertain. And those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are, and then may be in the Jail of Cumberland county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Carlisle, the 13th day of June 1844, and the 68th year of American Independence.

ADAM LONGSDORF, Sheriff.

[illegible]