Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, ADVERTISING, POLITICS, LITERATURE MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY E. BEATTY.

VOLUME XLVI. CARLISLE, PA. JULY 10, 1844. NUMBER XXXVII.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

Office, Centre Square, S. W. Corner, at the Old Stand.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

The HERALD & EXPOSITOR is published weekly on a double royal sheet, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable within three months from the time of subscribing; or two dollars and fifty cents, at the end of the year.

No subscription will be taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher, and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

Advertising will be done on the usual terms.

Letters to insure attention must be post paid.

LAW NOTICES.

JOHN AND J. HENRY REED,

HAVING entered into partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend to all business entrusted to them.

OFFICE in West Main street, a few doors west of the Court House, and next to the Store of Jason W. Ely; and also at the residence of John Reed, opposite the College.

Carlisle, Nov. 15, 1843. 3m-3

ALEXANDER & TODD,

Attorneys at Law.

THE undersigned have associated as partners in the practice of Law, in Cumberland and Perry counties. One or both of them may be always found and consulted at the office heretofore occupied by S. Alexander, next door to to the Carlisle Bank. Strict attention will be given to all business placed in their care.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER.
LEMUEL TODD.

WILLIAM H. MILLER,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE REMOVED to Beetem's Row, in the room formerly occupied by S. D. Adair, Esq. Carlisle, April 3, 1844. tf-23

J. S. COLWELL. R. P. MCCLURE.

COLWELL & M'CLURE,

Attorneys at Law,

WILL attend promptly to business entrusted to them in the counties of Cumberland and Franklin. Offices, one door west of the Jail, East High street, Carlisle, and next door to to Stumbaugh & Hoover's Drug Store, Shippensburg.

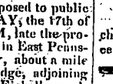
April 24, 1844. tf-26

Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th of August, 1844, that Valuable FARM, late the property of Jacob Moltz, dec'd. situate in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, about a mile and a half from the Harrisburg bridge, adjoining land of George Rupley, dec'd., Jacob Eichelberger's heirs, and the farm of Jacob S. Haldeman, late (Squire Rupley's) containing about

120 ACRES,

about 20 Acres of which is first-rate timber land. There is a great number of large locust trees in every field on this place. The improvements are a good Two Story Weatherboarded HOUSE, and a Double Log Barn, with wagon Shed and Corn crib attached; there is a pump of never failing water in the barn yard, a good Spring house and spring at the house door, and all the requisite out-houses belonging to a well furnished farm, also a



TENANT HOUSE

on the place. There is an excellent ORCHARD of first-rate young trees, and all in bearing. This farm is nearly all under post and rail fence, and the whole is in good order, and of a first-rate quality of land, with water in every field. This farm is very convenient to the Harrisburg market, which makes it a desirable country residence.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when terms and conditions will be made known by

SAMUEL BESHORE,
Administrator of Jacob Moltz, dec'd.

May 29, 1844. ts-31

☞ Lancaster Union insert to amount of $1,50 and send bill to this office.

CHEAP CARPET STORE

ON THE CASH PLAN.

No. 41, Strawberry Street, Philadelphia.

THE subscribers' Rent in their present situation being very low, and their terms *Cash*, they are determined to sell so cheap that every body can afford to have a carpet. They offer.

Beautiful Imperial 3 ply,
Best superfine Ingrain,
Fine and common do.
London Damask Venetian,
Fine English Worsted do.
Plain Striped do. } CARPETINGS,

And *Floor Oil Cloths* from 1 to 6 yards wide, cut to fit Rooms, Halls, Entries &c. Also beautiful hearth Rugs, Floor Baizes, Table and Piano Covers, Canton Matting, Stair Rods, Door Mats, Bindings, Furniture Oil Cloth, &c. &c. With an excellent assortment of low priced Ingrain, and Entry and Stair Carpets. Citizens of Cumberland county and others intending to purchase for Cash, are respectfully invited to call.

Also, in Warehouse from 200 to 300 pieces Carpetings for sale by wholesale, to which the attention of Country Merchants is invited.

EISDRIDGE & BROTHER,
No. 41 Strawberry st. one door above Chesnut, next Second st. entrance also, at No. 50 south second street, Philadelphia.

March 6, 1844. 3m-19

ROBERTS' HOTEL.

SIGN OF WASHINGTON AND JACKSON,

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has removed from his old stand on West High street to the public house lately kept by David Bleau on South Hanover street, in this borough, sign of Washington and Jackson. Where he will be always glad to see his friends from the Country and Travellers, and accommodate them in the best and most comfortable manner.

His BAR shall be constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and his TABLE with the best the market can furnish. A careful OSTLER always kept in attendance—and nothing shall be left undone to please all who call with him.

BOARDERS taken by the week, month or year,

ANDREW ROBERTS.

April 17, 1844. tf-25

HENRY S. RITTER,

HAS removed his Tailoring Establishment next door to the Hotel now occupied by Andrew Roberts, in South Hanover street, and directly opposite his former residence, where he will be pleased to attend to his old customers and the public generally. From his experience in the business, he is satisfied that he will be able to please all who may favor him with their custom.

The latest *City Fashions* will always be attended to, and nothing shall be omitted on his part to merit a reasonable share of patronage.

The subscriber would also avail himself of the present opportunity to return his thanks to his friends for their liberality, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a disposition to please, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

Carlisle, April 10, 1844. tf-24

SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL for sale in Carlisle by E. ELLIOTT, Sole Agent.

March 6, 1844. 3m-19

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, July 10, 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 Sake of the Main Line

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES,

SPECIALLY "FOR THIS 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 ce Government.—HENRY CLAY.

MR. CLAY.—A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, writing from Lexington, (Ky.) under date of June 20, says: "I have seen Mr. Clay every day for the last week; he is in fine health and good spirits. One day I saw him at the bar engaged in an important law case, and on that occasion he displayed as much vigor of intellect, and as much watchfulness to guard the interests of his client, as though he had just commenced the practice of the law."

Ex-president Adams has issued a Card in the National Intelligencer, stating in reply to various invitations, that his age and other considerations, have forbidden him from taking henceforth any active part in public meetings of any description. He entreats all those who have honored him with invitations or inquiries to be assured of his heartfelt gratitude, and his prayers for their welfare and happiness.

WHAT IS HIS NAME?—A good anecdote in illustration of the readiness of locofocoism to swallow any dose prescribed by the party leaders however unpalatable it might be, was told by Mr. Tracy, one of the speakers at the late Convention at Utica. It was this:—A locofoco of Utica was riding up the line of the Chenango Canal a mile or two out of the city, when he was accosted by one Dudley, a locofoco lock-tender, who inquired of him the news of the Baltimore Convention. The answer was that Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, had been nominated. "Good!" exclaimed our lock-tender, "first-rate! the best and strongest man we've got! *What did you say his name was?*"

NEW HAMPSHIRE WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—A convention of the Whigs of New Hampshire, was held in Concord on Wednesday, at which the Hon. Ichabod Goodwin of Portsmouth presided. Anthony Colby of New London, was nominated as candidate for Governor, at the election to be held next March; Ichabod Goodwin, George W. Nesmith, Thomas M. Edwards and Joseph Sawyer, as candidates for members of Congress. Joseph Low and Joseph Healey, were selected as Presidential Electors at large, and John Rogers, B. M. Farley, Rufus Parish and Samuel Garfield, as district electors.

THE TARIFF—AN HONEST AVOWAL.—One of the most honest avowals of opposition to the tariff and protection to American industry was made on Thursday week, by Mr. Henly, of Indiana. Speaking in reference to the tariff bill reported by Mr. M'Kay, he said—

"The Democratic party has been taunted with a fear of passing the late tariff bill? I can tell gentlemen that the present tariff will be reduced as soon as we (the democracy) are in full power. We very well know that it was of no use to pass it in the House now, as we have not the majority in the Senate. Give us a majority there and then see if we do not pass the bill! We will do it! For, such is our purpose—such is our resolute determination, and such is the will of the people—that the present tariff must be reduced."

EXTRACT

From Mr. CLAYTON's Speech at the Delaware Whig Convention, held at Wilmington on the 15th ult.

It was a question whether we should surrender the protection of the Whig Tariff of 1842; whether we should abandon that act which had extended to the laborer for the first time in the last ten years at least, that protection which fairly belonged to him—whether we shall return to that state of colonial vassalage in which this country existed before the Whigs of the American Revolution had achieved our liberty and independence by the great struggle of the Revolutionary war.

There was an effort of designing politicians of the opposite party to withdraw the attention of the voters of the country, at this time, from this which was the true issue—the greatest, assuredly of all the issues to be decided. They were conscious, as all intelligent men must be, that there was in the United States at the present time, an immense majority of the voters of the country in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and opposed to the modern doctrine of Free Trade. But all the other questions which the ingenious men of the opposite party could press into the canvass were now brought forward studiously and avowedly to be discussed, and for the express purpose of covering, as with a mask, the great question upon which their great happiness and true interests depend. He would say that they were aware of the consequence of the decision on this issue. He would say that they were aware of the consequence of the decision on this issue.—He declared that this was a common trick of designing politicians to withdraw the people from the question which they dreaded, and to present others, for the purpose of avoiding defeat. He remembered an anecdote which was related to him at the time the Sub Treasury bill was passed.

[Here Mr. Clayton after an apt illustration of his point, proceeded in a most humorous strain to depict what was the condition of Mr. Tyler, and of his instruments, in their efforts to obtain the annexation of Texas to the Union. His portraiture of the functionaries of the present administration, and of the Locofoco candidate in reference to the Texas question, drew forth repeated bursts of laughter from the assembled thousands.

Mr. C. went on to eulogize Henry Clay, and affirmed that if fairly delt by, he must be our next President. [Loud, long, reiterated and enthusiastic cheering.]

* * * * * *

He would now say a few words in regard to Mr. Polk and his votes. In '32 Mr. Polk voted against imposing duties on all articles, or nearly all, produced by the mechanics of this country. He had not time to enumerate them; but he would say that that gentleman had voted against the interests of Pennsylvania in every shape in which that interest could be presented. He voted against the duties on rolled iron, and Pennsylvania should remember him for it. He (Mr. C.) would say, that if the bill which Mr. Polk desired to have passed in 1833 had become a law, no State in the Union would have suffered more than Pennsylvania. It was not necessary to refer to her alone. However, we should all have shared a common fate.

In 1834, within one year after the Compromise Act, on the 28th of February, Mr. Polk voted for a resolution introduced by Mr. Hall, of North Carolina, to repeal the Compromise Act, or to refer the whole subject to the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to its repeal, and under the pretext of reducing the whole of the duties down to what is called the necessary wants of the Government. Six united with him out of nine members of the Committee of ways and means; but in the House there were in opposition one hundred and fifteen nays, [Mr. C.] believed to sixty-nine yeas, among which he thought was Mr. Polk—thus showing that reason had resumed her seat in the hearts of the Legislators of America. They determined to stand by the Compromise Act of Henry Clay, and that resolution, which in the previous year, would have been adopted by an overwhelming majority, was in consequence of the good feeling which had then been restored through time and reflection, defeated by a triumphant vote. Do not forget Mr. Polk because it was defeated. He made an effort to strike down the interests of every laboring man in the community, and every laboring man should remember him for it. [Great cheers.]

There was another citizen on the same ticket with Mr. Polk who merited a passing notice at this time; he referred to Geo. M. Dallas, the candidate for the Vice Presidency on the *modern* Democratic ticket. [Laughter.] It has been said that Mr. Dallas is a democrat, according to the modern acceptation of that term. Now, that might be so, but he [Mr. C.] would like to know what the definition of a democrat is—for when he and the gentlemen served in the Senate together they were of the same party. (Laughter, and a voice—Yes certainly, you were.) George M. sat in 1833 with him [Mr. C.] in the Senate, and like all other good Whigs, the gentleman was in *favor* of a Bank of the United States. (Cheers and laughter.)—Why George was the *Father of the Bank Bill!* (Roars of laughter with some expressions of astonishment.) Yes, continued Mr. C. George came to us from Philadelphia with a great memorial in his pocket, and told us he was going to introduce it to the Senate, and that he was going for the re-charter of the Bank. He took the lead—we only followed in his wake. He made a motion to refer it to a committee, and of course as is usual in such cases, he was appointed chairman. Well, he reported a bill, and I thought it was a very good bill. I voted for it, but they say the thing which he brought forth on that occasion was a monster of iniquity, and yet George is a *good Democrat*, they say. [Roars of laughter.] He not only reported the bill, but he *voted* for it at every stage of its passage. He advocated it in every instance, he and others thought it was necessary to speak, and he always spoke when he had any thing to say, [shouts of laughter,] and he sometimes had, and a *bitterer Bank man I never saw than George was!* [Renewed laughter.]

Whenever an attack was made against the Bank, there stood George M. Dallas ever ready to defend it. To use a very rough and homely phrase, common in the west, he 'locked horns' with Thomas H. Benton. [Continued laughter.] As I have already said, George not only voted for it on all occasions, but he also, when the President sent it back with his veto, voted against the message. And when Mr. Corwin of Ohio, expressed, in a conversation with him, his apprehension that the Executive would veto the bill, George avowed his determination to stand by the bill. Well, General Jackson did so, and the next thing we know is that George had come out a thorough going Democrat, 'dyed in the wool,' and opposed to the bank. [Great laughter.]

Well, I must give you a little more about George. He's a clever fellow and I like to talk about him. Modern democrats say that Mr. Clay's bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands would corrupt the people. Now, I remember that Jack Cade complained to Lord Say that he had corrupted the people by establishing a Grammar School! Well, if there was any corruption about it, Mr. Dallas voted for it in every stage of its passage and I did not know a warmer and more sincere advocate of it than that gentleman.

On the last night of the session of 1833, we began to suspect who were the friends of the Land Bill, we were in great anxiety to know its fate—it being then in the hands of the President. The friends of Compromise saw if that bill was defeated, one of the chief objects of the Compromise would also be defeated—the land fund would remain a part of the Revenue of the country, and consequently the wants of the Government would be supplied from that source as well as from the duties on imports, directly in the teeth of all the stipulations of the compromise. For that reason and many others that I could assign, we felt alarmed for the fate of the measure. We did not know what General Jackson was going to do with the bill, but we took a list of the ayes and noes and ascertained that two-thirds were ready to pass the bill to the House in which it originated. We sent several times—one or the other of us—to the White House to learn if we could its fate. I think Mr. Wilkins went once, and on his return, I remarked, 'Well, Dallas, the gentleman has returned,' and he replied that he was ready to do battle against the veto the moment it appeared.—We remained all night, not only till the crowing of the cock, but the rising of the sun, but the bill never came.

Mr. Dallas, notwithstanding he professed to be so warm, so ardent, so stiff an advocate of the highest Tariff doctrine at the time of the passage of the Compromise, actually voted *against* the bill, on the ground that it was opposed to the doctrine of protection; and now we next hear of him as belonging to that party which makes war on the Tariff in every part of the United States, and proclaim themselves the great champions of the principles of Mr. Polk of Tennessee. We see the gentleman figuring as the bitter opponent of the Tariff, as much so as extreme nullifiers or any others.

GLORIOUS WHIG DEMONSTRATION IN MAINE.—Our Whig friends away down east in the State of Maine, held a grand State Convention on Wednesday last, at which the Hon. Edward Robinson, of Thomaston, was unanimously elected as the candidate for Governor; and the Hon. Edward Kent, of Bangor, and Rufus K. Goodnow, Esq. of Paris, were nominated for electors at large. The nominating Convention was so large that it was obliged to adjourn to the open air. A Rallying Convention was held in the afternoon, at which Thomas Robinson, Esq. of Ellsworth, presided, and eloquent addresses were made by several gifted orators and speakers.

The Norfolk Pilot calls Mr. Polk the "Great Unknown of——"

MR. JARNAGIN ON ANNEXATION.

Hon. Spencer Jarnagin, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, before the adjournment assigned his reasons for opposing the 'Tyler and Texas' Treaty in a speech to the Senate. The following are a few of them:

"The next article secures all land claims valid under the laws of Texas. Of course, if in the event it shall prove to be true, as it no doubt is, to a large extent, that Texas has, *for consideration* received, granted her whole public domain twice over, we shall be bound, in equity, to the claimants (now our citizens) and to our sons (now our own) to make good any deficiency; and they may have to piece out her exhausted soil with a broad parcel of our own, perhaps as large as the real Texas herself.

"The next provides, substantially, that *we* shall give back to Texas what *she*, apparently has never given to herself—every sixteenth section of her public lands, for the purpose of education: that is, one-sixteenth of her native soil is to revert to her, or an equivalent somewhere else.

"The next article assumes all the debts and liabilities of Texas, however created. I have already shown that with or without any assumption, we become liable for all her engagements, when we take her sovereignty, and that the faith she has violated binds us just as much as that she meant to keep. Not only her acknowledged, but her repudiated debts, then are to be paid, and the very stock which she has created and sold at, perhaps, but a fifth or a tenth of the value expressed on its face, is to be redeemed at par, with an interest of 8 or 10 per cent.

"If this provision of the Treaty be ratified here, I think I may then propose an appropriation to erect, in congenial brass, a great and eternal monument to the anti-assumptionists, States and party, that hold it Constitutional to assume the debts of a *foreign* State, and not of our own. High on its lofty sides shall shine many a lofty name of Southern strict constructionists.

The Secretary of State shall top the eminence, as the acknowledged chief of all interpreters. At his feet shall be seen the titles of the Senators from South Carolina, and of the fervid anti-assumptionist of Mississippi, whose State herself will merit a peculiar distinction of being much readier to pay the debt of Texas than her own. A little lower, but somewhat emulous after honor, must be emblazoned the names of Illinois and Pennsylvania, and their Senators. Alabama and Arkansas, if not quite so high, will still be eminent.

The New Hampshire Senators, now the sole remaining Northern men with Southern feelings, shall cling to herself that side of this political mausoloum which looks Northward. Those votaries of strict construction, those Apostles of anti-assumption, John Jones, Thomas Ritchie, and he of the Charleston Mercury, shall daily, at early morn and dewy eve, lead a devout band of innocent youths of party, and virgins of the press, to strew flowers about its base, and hang around it the garlands of their praise."

NATIONAL PRIZE BANNER.—The National Intelligencer says, the proceedings of a meeting of a number of distinguished Whigs from different States of the Union, held in this city in the early part of May, were published some time ago in the Intelligencer, and apprized the Whigs of the Union that a PRIZE BANNER would be prepared and presented, on the 4th of March next, to that State which shall at the next Presidential election (this fall) give the largest proportional increase of its Whig vote over its vote of 1840. Such a prize is surely worthy to be contended for by the Whigs of all the States, and proud of her trophy may that State be which shall win it.

We understand that the committee, upon which are some of the most distinguished Whigs in the Union, are taking active measures to procure the necessary funds and have the Banner prepared in a style worthy the occasion. We have heard of several States which are determined to make an effort with confidence of success. Among those we have heard named are Pennsylvania, Maryland, Rhode Island, Vermont, Georgia, Alabama, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and little Delaware. We are not sure, from what we hear, that Missouri will not stand a very good chance for the prize, which, after all, will fall to the lot of some State from which less is promised than from those named.

In some States the subscription to the Banner is limited to one dollar, the names of the subscribers to accompany it.

We are requested to say that Josiah Randall, Esq. of Philadelphia, is the Treasurer of the Committee, to whom money raised for the purpose, or contributions are to be transmitted.

90,000 VERMONTERS IN THE FIELD.—The Whigs of the old Green Mountain State had a glorious Mass Convention on Wednesday the 26th ult. at which 20,000 persons were present. The Convention nominated the Hon. William J. Slade, for Governor; Hon. Horace Eaton, for Lieut. Governor; Hon. John Spalding, for Treasurer, together with an excellent Clay Electoral ticket. The whole ticket will be elected of course by a majority of thousands.

RALPH, what a Locofoco tells you that James K. Polk is a Tariff man; just ask him whether in case the Locofocos should defeat the extraordinary and pass a law for the repeal of the existing Tariff, Mr. Polk would sign it or veto it.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.

The New Haven Courier relates the following:

"In a lawyer's office in a remote part of this State, lay a mortgage for eleven hundred dollars, which was within a few days of being due. One morning the man on whose place the mortgage was held called and inquired if the payment could not be put off a short time. He was a man somewhat advanced in life, and very intemperate. The lawyer in reply to his inquiries, said that the man who held the mortgage, wanted his money—that he was sorry, but it could not be extended. The tears came to the old man's eyes, and after standing a few moments, a perfect image of despair, turned and left the office. He returned home, believing that in a few short days his aged and infirm wife and invalid daughter, would have to quit that roof which had so long sheltered them, and seek for a home, he knew not where.

He could not say anything to them about it, it would cause them so much grief.—The mortgage became due, and in the morning early, the farmer again repaired to the lawyer's office. He pleaded for time but to no purpose. Overcome with emotion, the old man sank in a chair, and there sat for about two hours, apparently unconscious of any thing that was passing around him, when a carriage drove up to the door, and a lady stepped from it. She entered the office. After standing a few moments eyeing the old man with interest and emotion, she spoke. The old man looked up,—"Father, how do you do?"

"Oh, I Sarah, I am well, but sad. I am glad to see you, but sorrow for your aged mother and invalid sister. I cannot return to them, for it will be to tell they have no home, and this I cannot bear, it will kill your poor mother.

"Father! Father!" said the daughter, "could you live a temperate man, if this were paid?"

"Yes! oh yes, I would; but it cannot be, for I have nothing to pay it with."

The father was a Locofoco, and violently opposed to the Tariff. In the village was a factory doing a good business. This daughter worked in it.

"Father," said the daughter, "here is the eleven hundred dollars," (taking it from her pocket,) "of my own hard earnings, which I have laid up while working at the [illegible] he happens and never, no never again raise your voice against that which has raised you from ruin, and is the greatest blessing your country can enjoy."

THE WHIG TARIFF—A HOME MARKET.

A few days since the New York Republic gave the following as an item of News.

"A company has been formed at Newburgh to establish a steam cotton manufacturing establishment in that village, with a capital of 100,000 dollars. It is to be erected directly upon the bank of the river, and the building, which is to be 250 feet long by 50 wide, will be commenced immediately and put in operation as soon as possible. The Newburg Gazette states that the business will be carried on upon such a scale as to require a weekly expenditure of from nine hundred to one thousand dollars to those it will employ."

In an article commenting upon the above, the Hartford Journal says:

"With this factory will be established a little village of 100 or 150 consumers of Agricultural produce—butter, cheese, eggs, fruit—in short all the products of the farm. It will be a small "home market" where all these articles will find a ready sale.—Yet, according to Locofoco logic, the PROTECTION which encourages this manufactory to commence operations, is rank robbery of the farmer!!"

THE DETERMINATION OF MEXICO.—The Spanish Journal published in the city of New York—the 'Noticioso de Ambos Mundos'—of Saturday morning, gives the text of a despatch from Senor Bocanegra, the Mexican Foreign Minister, to General Almonte, which reached the latter gentleman on Thursday, by way of Havana. This despatch was forwarded after the arrival of Mr. G. L. Thompson at the city of Mexico, on his mission from the Government of the United States; and was forwarded by way of Havana, expressly to meet and contradict any rumors that might be set afloat in this country, of willingness on the part of Mexico to assent to the Annexation of Texas.

Senor Bocanegra informs General Almonte, in the most emphatic terms, that Mexico will never assent to the annexation—that the government and the nation are immovably determined to resist the project, and reject all proposals for its consummation, whether accompanied or not by offers of compensation. And General Almonte is authorized and instructed to contradict, in the most formal manner, any assertion of intimation of a different character.

The despatch is dated May 30.

A writer in the Portland Argus says, Mr. Polk is "one of the first men on the age." Clay can't hold a candle to him!" The Tonisville Journal says his very extraordinary person was literally invisible to nearly the whole country until the Baltimore Convention. World expands to

AN HONORABLE OPPONENT.

The Editor of the Stockbridge (Mass.) Visitor, an out-and-out Polk and Dallas paper, administers a severe rebuke to his reckless contemporaries for their villainous abuse of HENRY CLAY, in the following extracts:

"Every party has the misfortune to have attached to it a certain class of politicians, who, at the commencement of a campaign, con over the vocabulary of abuse—carefully select every vile epithet, that they may apply them to the opposing candidates. None are more lavish of abuse than those who are *opsalates* to the very party upon whose nominees the filth is thrown. *Our* party is blessed with no small number of this kind of politicians.

"Now that the Presidential campaign is commenced, one can scarcely go amiss of the exhibition of this class of politicians. We see, in one place, paraded some "naughty" things said of Henry Clay in the heat of passion. In another place, he is styled "a demagogue;" in another still, "*a rake and debauchee.*" One cries out a "gambler and horse racer"—a second, a "rascal"—a third, a "Sabbath breaker"—a fourth, a "profane swearer"—a fifth, a "slave holder"—a sixth, a "duellist;" and so on, until the whole vocabulary is exhausted; and these epithets, in five cases out of seven, are applied by *persons guilty of the acts of which they accuse others;* and who have heretofore been most lavish of praise of the men whom they now imagine they most unmercifully abuse.

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"Henry Clay is a gallant fellow. He is a whole-souled, whole-hearted man. A man who never betrayed a friend, or flinched for foe. He is a Whig every inch of him. He is just such an opponent as we like. We always know exactly where to find him. About him there is no dodging. He is a Whig to the backbone. He is one of those men who will never consent to fight under false colors. One of those men whom if we defeat, there is some honor in defeating him, and if our candidate is defeated, he is defeated by an honorable opponent."

MR. CLAY AND THE INDIANA LANDLORD.—In 1832, while Mr. Clay was a candidate for the Presidency, he had occasion to go into Indiana, where he owned a farm. On his way, travelling on horseback, he stopped at a tavern on the road to spend the night. The landlord, being like most of his brother Bonifaces, a talkative man and a politician, soon entered into conversation with his guest, and introduced the subject nearest to every politician's heart the approaching election. There was no concealment in him; and, like a true western man, he avowed his allegiance to Gen. Jackson, and his hatred of Henry Clay; charging the latter (of course unknown to him) with "bargain and corruption," and all sorts of political offences. "Perhaps sir," said Mr. Clay, "you are misinformed; it may be that the person you speak of is not guilty of the crimes you lay to his charge."

The landlord insisted, however, that the charges were true. "Suppose," said Mr. C., "that Mr. Clay were now here in person, and should assure you, upon his honor, he was not guilty, would you not believe him?" "No!" was the prompt reply; "not if he swore it on a stack of Bibles as high as my sign-post!" Mr. Clay now changed the subject; inquired about the crops; the mode of farming; the prices of various products; the best way of raising them and tilling the land; about improving the breed of cattle, making butter and cheese, and other kindred matters; and made himself very agreeable both to the landlord and the female portion of the family. After an early supper he retired to a nice, clean bed, where he enjoyed sound and undisturbed repose. Not so with the landlord, who having heard from Mr. Clay's servant the name of his unknown, but agreeable guest, was upon the tenter-hooks of mortification during the whole night.

Mr. Clay did not let the rising sun find him in bed; but the landlord was, nevertheless, up before him, and sought the earliest moment to beg his pardon for his rudeness in charging him with such offences. "My dear sir," said Mr. Clay, "you have given no offence, because you intended none.—You spoke your mind freely, like an honest man, and said nothing that you did not believe. I only regret that you have been deceived in regard to the facts, and that any of my fellow citizens can entertain so poor an opinion of me as think me capable of perpetrating acts for which, had I been guilty of them, I should deserve eternal infamy. Your judgement of me was based upon a conviction of my guilt; but when you shall have been convinced—as I hope you will one day be—that I am not guilty of the charge, I trust that you will look upon me in a different light."

It is scarcely necessary to say that the landlord declared his full belief that the charge was a slander, and from that