HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, August 14, 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,
ESPECIALLY "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.

Nathaniel Brooke, Esq., a late member of the State Senate from Chester county, died at his residence in Vincent, on Thursday last of a protracted illness.

Col. Thorne, the wealthy American, who has been living in Paris in great style, is about to reside in this country for several years. He sails from New York for Havre on the 15th, and returns in the spring with his family.

Religious Statistics.

There are in Pennsylvania 109 Episcopal churches, with 6,988 communicants, and 400 Presbyterian churches, with 40,000 communicants. The former had 1,055 additions during the past year; the latter 3,100. In the city of Philadelphia, the Episcopalians out-numbered the Presbyterians about 1,200.

The Philadelphia Riots.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia made a long report last week in relation to the late Southwark riots. They declare their conviction that the Southwark riots were engendered by the feeling left upon the public mind by the muderous outrage on the Native American meeting at Kensington; that those feelings only slumbered, and the first pretext was seized upon for new scenes of violence; the arming of St. Phillip's Church furnished the pretext. After saying that the services of the military should only be required when the civil force is unable to preserve peace, they pronounce that the military power was absolutely necessary in the Southwark outbreak. The authority of the Sheriff to fire upon the mob, is, in their opinion, undoubted, but that it should be regulated, and that a riot act should be passed by the Legislature.

The inquest exculpates the Sheriff from all blame in regard to his official conduct in regard to the late riots in Kensington and Southwark; and believe that he did all in his power in summoning large posses to preserve the peace, but that his summons was not obeyed by the citizens. They suggest a general system of police for the city and county.

Mr. Buchanan's Testimony.

In a speech delivered by Hon. James Buchanan, before the members of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention on the 5th of August 1840, when speaking of the nomination of Gen. Harrison over Mr. Clay he says:

"The Whig party had in Mr. CLAY a candidate of whom they might have been justly proud—a man of a bold and fearless heart—a man of high and commanding eloquence, and a man of distinguished ability. Although opposed to his political principles, yet, I have ever felt for him the highest regard."

Perhaps it was because Mr. B. could not find it in his heart to *unsay* this, that he did not speak at the Polk mass meeting in Chambersburg!

Sale of the Delaware Division.

On Monday week the sale of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal was commenced at the Philadelphia Exchange. But few shares of stock have as yet been disposed of. The Ledger says:—Those desiring the sale of the division, it is said, are beginning to evince considerable apprehension lest the sale should not be effected; in which case the long desired lock at Black's Eddy, and which was [illegible] through the sale of the canal, will not be reached. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the expiration of the period by law.

Something like Toryism.

It is a matter of history, says the Georgia Journal, that James Monroe sacrificed a large amount of property to carry on the War. This patriotism thus displayed elevated him to the Presidency, and when, in his old age and in extreme poverty, he petitioned Congress for the payment of debts long due him, *James K. Polk voted against his petition.* For the proof see *Cong. Deb., May 1826, vol. 2, page 631, and January 21st, 1831, vol. 7, page 546 and 614.*

The Rev. Dr. Schaf, late Professor of the Oriental Languages in the University of Berlin, (Prussia,) Professor elect in the Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Pa. arrived in New York from London on Wednesday, July 31st, in the Packet Ship St. James.

The Extensive Iron Furnace near Columbia, Pa., formerly owned by Mr. Jacob Gamber, is [illegible] again.

PENNSYLVANIA MASS MEETINGS!

BLAZING OF THE WHIG FIRES!

When, says the Clay Bugle, was there ever a time in the history of our good old Commonwealth the people—the gallant Whig descendants of the glorious Whigs of '76—met in such enthusiastic and tremendous masses in every part of the State? Who that notes the feeling abroad can doubt the issue of the contest so far as the Whig cause is concerned, in the Keystone. We verily believe that when the votes come to be counted our majority will surprise ourselves almost as much as it will astound the Locofocos.—With the ardor and enthusiasm that is evinced *we cant be beat*—the thing is absolutely impossible.

A friend who was at the Whig Mass Meeting in Lebanon on Monday week, writes a cheering account of it. County meetings were held on the same day by both parties. The Locos—poor deluded souls—hoped to out-number the Whigs, and with this object they made extraordinary exertions to get out their forces in that county, and in the adjoining counties of Berks, Schuylkill and Dauphin. They failed however most signally—the Whigs beating them by at least *three to one!* The Whigs mustered from **12 to 1500** strong. There were about 900 in procession, and 4 or 500 were assembled in the neighborhood of the stand, while the procession was on the march, who did not join in with it; while the Locofoco procession numbered less than 400!—having all been drummed into line, in order to make the best show they could under the circumstances.

At a Whig County meeting in Schuylkill on the 29th ult., about **5000** persons marched in the procession, and the demonstration throughout, with its banners and devices and the enthusiasm manifested on the occasion was of the most gratifying character. The meeting was addressed by the Buckeye Blacksmith, Dr. George N. Eckert and others.

12000 Whigs of Delaware and the adjoining counties assembled at Chester on Saturday week. The proceedings, &c., occupy *three columns and a half* of the Philadelphia Forum. Addresses were delivered by Josiah Randall and Charles Gibbons, Esqrs. and the Hon. Robert T. Conrad of Philadelphia.

In the Locofoco county of Montgomery, a Whig Mass Meeting was held on the 1st inst., which was unparalleled for numbers and enthusiasm, and looks as if a *revolution* was taking place there! The Norristown Herald says, in regard to the number present at this great meeting, we can scarcely hazard an estimate. Intelligent locofocos admit that there was not less than *eight thousand*—others allow *ten thousand*, and some of them say *fifteen thousand.* Persons whose names, did we give them, would be a guaranty that excitement had not led them beyond their judgment, are positive there were 15,000. Our own deliberate opinion is that there were not less than **10,000**—we have data which satisfy us of that, and the number beyond we will not pretend to say.

Freemen of Cumberland county! *our turn comes next!* See how your brethren in neighboring counties are rallying to the contest, and prepare to follow their example! Remember the 17th of August!

Wholesale Business!

The Harrisburg 'Democratic Union' of last week may be fairly set up against anything ever produced by the famous Baron Munchausen or even Tom Pepper himself, for downright, deliberate and unmitigated *falsehoods.* One or two extracts from its notices of meetings in Cumberland county, will suffice to prove this.

Speaking of the loco foco meeting at Silver Spring two weeks since; the Union says, "this district alone will give a democratic majority of from 3 to 400!" The readers of that paper at a *distance* for whom this was intended, do not know, (and doubtless never will through the columns of the 'Union,') that Silver Spring township has not more than 300 *voters* in it—seventy of which at least we are sure will not go for Polk and Dallas.

The 'Union' says of the loco foco meeting at Shepherdstown, "although convened on short notice from 4 to 500 democrats were in attendance!" This meeting the 'Volunteer,' which always *stretches* to the utmost, puts at only 300, and therefore there must have been at least 150 on the ground!

The *large* meeting which the 'Union' says was held at Churchtown, we are assured on the best authority did not comprise twenty-five persons! The "able address" deliverd by Major Rohrar, on *ginger-bread*, might possibly be swallowed!

The 'Union' reserves its largest lie very properly to top off with. It says, "all is well in Old Mother Cumberland. She gave 200 majority for Harrison in 1840, but will give over 500 for Muhlenberg and Polk in 1844!" Of course the persons who cannot state correctly what is down in black and white, can expect no reliance to be placed on their predictions. Harrison's majority in this county was but 95—what the 'Union's' prediction of 500 majority for Polk is worth, our readers may judge after reading the above exposure of their falsehoods.

The Bankrupt Law! The Bankrupt Law! cry out all the Polkites. Well what of the Bankrupt Law. It was one of the expedients resorted to amidst the crush of fortune, and the prostration brought upon the country by the bad legislation of the Locofoco party, to alleviate the public distresses. Like all the measures, stay laws, non-imprisonment and insolvent acts, it worked good in some cases, and evil in others. It lived its year, did what good and did what harm it could, and then died, by common consent. To assail the law now, and those who voted for it, is just like assailing a Sheriff for selling property at half price, because nobody would bid the full value. It was passed in a panic, when distress was spread all over the land, and when all expedients were resorted to to help the country through the disasters of the times. But who passed it? The Bankrupt Law never would have been a law, had it not been for the Locos. It passed the House by ayes 110, nays 106. Had Dawson of Louisiana, Brownson and Roosevelt of N. Y., Hastings of Ohio, Locofocos who voted for it, cast their votes in the negative, the bill would have been defeated by yeas 106, nays 110. And when it came to the Senate that party could still have arrested the bill. It passed the Senate by three of a majority, four Locofocos voted for it. Had those four Locofocos voted in the negative, the bill would have been defeated there. But no, Locofocoism must have the honor of passing the Law and they did pass it. They had another means to defeat the bill. They had Tyler in their full embrace. They made him veto Tariff acts, Bank, Distribution, and Election bills, &c. &c., but they would not let him veto the Bankrupt act. We say, therefore, boldly, that the Locos must take the responsibility. Let it stick to them.—*Uniontown Democrat.*

Prentice says, "When Poke stalks produce hickory nuts, and hickory trees produce poke berries, the locofocos will probably be able to pass Polk off for a second Jackson." That's a fact. The day has passed by when a mere mushroom can be manufactured into a hero.

The Locofocos say Clay fought a duel, and Mr. Payne, a Locofoco member of Congress, says Polk would have done so had he not been a coward. [illegible]

The Salem (N. J.) Standard, heretofore a neutral paper, has hoisted the Clay and Frelinghuysen flag. [illegible]

GRAND RALLY FOR MARKLE!

IN THE HARRISON COUNTIES!

A circular signed by Hon. John Reed, in behalf of the Whig State Central Committee, gives notice that the Committee deeply impressed with the importance of the approaching Governor's election, as affecting the local interests of the State, and the decision of the great question upon the nation, consider it their duty to invite the friends of JOSEPH MARKLE—an economical administration of the Government—sale of the Public Works—and reduction of the State Debt—in those counties which gave HARRISON majorities in 1840, to assemble in Mass Meetings, in order to secure the same triumphant vote for Harrison's friend and fellow-soldier, which in 1840 gave for Harrison himself. In the counties of Erie, Mercer, Butler, Beaver, Allegheny, Indiana, Washington, Somerset, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cumberland, Union, Dauphin, Lebanon, Franklin, Adams, Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, Philadelphia city and Bucks, the aggregate Harrison majority was more than *twenty five thousand votes.* It was thus distributed:

Erie	1600	Cumberland	100
Mercer	900	Union	1000
Butler	300	Dauphin	900
Beaver	1400	Franklin	600
Allegheny	3100	Adams	800
Indiana	700	Lancaster	4200
Washington	500	Chester	500
Somerset	1700	Delaware	600
Bedford	500	Philadelphia	2000
Huntingdon	1500	Bucks	300

There is no reason to suppose that these majorities will be reduced. They certainly will not, wherever the same patriotic sentiment of gratitude is thoroughly aroused.

The State Committee call upon their fellow-citizens, particularly in the counties here mentioned, to call

MASS MARKLE MEETINGS,

At such points as will best suit local convenience, during the month of September. Arrangements are already made for such meetings at Pittsburg and Erie on the 10th, and at Washington on the 5th of September.

Let the other Harrison counties follow this example. Let the ball move from the West to the East.

The State committee are authorized to say, that at such meetings for such objects one or more of the following distinguished gentlemen will attend and address their fellow-citizens—JAMES COOPER, of Adams, Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia; Walter Forward, of Allegheny; Thomas M. T. McKennon, of Washington; Joseph G. Clarkson and Charles Gibbons, of Philadelphia; Daniel M. Smyser, of Adams; and that many other gentlemen in the respective counties, and the counties adjacent, will be present to raise their voices in the good cause.

By order of the Committee.
JOHN REED, Chairman.
August 2, 1844.

Call for the Documents!

We would suggest to our friends whenever they find a locofoco trying to *hook* our "Tariff thunder," and belching forth the stupid falsehood that "Polk is a better Tariff man than Clay," to boldly call out for "the documents" and make them toe the mark to their barefaced assertion. This is the effectual way of shutting them up, for when the documents are referred to the falsehood is at once exposed. The Chambersburg Whig gives the following incident at the locofoco mass meeting there, showing how one of the lesser loco-foco luminaries was suddenly *snuffed out* in an attempt of this kind:

"A young limb of the law, named HAMILL, from Carlisle, in the course of some remarks that he made, boldly stated that he could prove that Mr. Clay was for a 20 per cent Tariff. He said, that shortly before he left the Senate of the United States in March, 1842, Mr. Clay submitted a series of resolutions, setting forth the Whig creed, and that the terms of one of these resolutions was, to adhere to the spirit of the Compromise act of 1833, and in levying duties on foreign importations, to adjust them upon a maxim ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. as the highest duty, and that he had the resolution with him, but as no honest Whig would deny this, he would not read it. Mr. Brady then called upon him to read the resolution, as did some others. He did read it, and it so happened that it *contained nothing about a maximum duty of 20 per cent.*, and this young gentleman was made to convict himself of misrepresentation! After the resolution had been read, several Whigs asked where the 20 per cent was? The orator however, for reasons best known to himself, did not heed them; but went on with his speech. Subsequently, Mr. Hamil made some statements equally at variance with the truth, in relation to the increase of the expenses of the Government by the Whig Congress, when Mr. Brady, with others, asked for the proof and the documents, which Mr. Hamill prudently disregarded."

Loco focos even Disgusted.

The last Harrisburg Union, whose fondness for the *truth* we have exhibited in another place, has, in its last paper a human figure in type, intended to represent Mr. Clay, which is a tissue of the most abominable scurrility of which a debased press can be guilty. It originally appeared in the Washington 'Globe,' and elicited from one of the Polk party there the following notice, which is published in the Alexandria 'Gazette':

"I observe in the Globe of Thursday one of the most disgusting and vulgar exhibitions (I know not by what other name to call it) that I have ever met with in any paper. Its caption is a brandy bottle, a pack of cards, a pistol, with the words 'Whoop! slow!' 'war, pestilence and famine.' Then follows what is termed 'The embodiment of Henry Clay,' &c., but which, I think, might be truly called 'the Embodiment of scurrility and falsehood.' The Globe may rest assured that such things will not advance the cause of the Democracy. [illegible] fellowship with the party. A DEMOCRAT. [illegible] August 1, 1844."

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN ELECTIONS.

THE WHIGS TRIUMPHANT!

We take the following cheering intelligence from the Southern and Western Elections, from the Philadelphia 'Inquirer' of yesterday:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Returns have been received from all the counties but eleven. The result for Governor is as follows:—

Graham, (Whig)	34,935
Hoke, (loco foco)	31,278
	3,657

The eleven counties yet to be heard from gave a Whig majority in 1842 of 935. If there should be no change this year in those counties, Graham's majority will be 4000!

The Raleigh Register, in summing up the returns, says, confident as we were that the Whigs would triumph at the ballot-box we little counted upon the brilliant and overwhelming victory that has flushed the advanced army in their late hard-fought battle. Our State Senate consisted at the last session, of 30 locos to 20 Whigs. At its next meeting that body will consist of 26 Whigs to 24 locos—a clear gain of six Senators!

The House of Commons, at its last session, consisted of 68 locos and 52 whigs. The next House of Commons will be composed of 67 whigs and 55 locos. In other words we shall have on joint ballot a majority of 32!!!

Huzza! for the 'old North State!'

KENTUCKY.

Here also the Whigs have achieved a splendid Victory. We have not room for the returns in detail. Enough is known to authorise the belief that the Whigs have carried their candidate for Governor by a majority of from 10,000 to 12,000 votes! This will of course be doubled next fall, when HENRY CLAY comes on the course! The Cincinnati 'Chronicle,' in giving some of the returns, remarks, those who are acquainted with the details of politics will see at a glance that Kentucky has given an overwhelming Whig majority.—Of course no one supposed it was in any danger of becoming loco foco, but it is quite important to the Whigs to show the current of popular feeling by the popular vote. The whig candidate for Governor was William Owsley; for Lieut. Governor, Archibald Dixon. The loco foco candidates were Gen. W. O. Butler and W. S. Pilcher.

Kentucky is emphatically 'O. K.'

INDIANA.

We here also chronicle another Whig victory! The election was for members of Assembly, and two-thirds of the Senate. There were 26 loco focos and 24 whigs in the Senate, and 55 locos and 45 whigs in the House last year.

As far as heard from the Whigs have elected 23 members of the House and the Locos 10—where last year the Locos had 19 members and the Whigs 14. In the Senate the changes are equally gratifying for the Whigs.

No returns yet from Illinois & Alabama.

"In 1840, these same Whigs promised the laboring men, that if they would elect Harrison and Tyler they should have plenty of work at "TWO DOLLARS A DAY AND ROAST BEEF" into the bargain. Was this promise fulfilled? Let our Mechanics and Laboring men answer the question."—*Volunteer.*

This twitting the whigs about "two dollars a day and roast beef," is a very good thing as a *jest*, and as such we have ourselves laughed heartily over it many a time. But when it comes to be made a loco foco *argument*, and appeals to mechanics and working men are grounded upon it, it is time the game should be stopped. We *deny* that "the Whigs promised the laboring men in 1840 that if they would elect Harrison and Tyler they should have plenty of work at two dollars a day and roast beef into the bargain." The Volunteer hazards the assertion and we call upon it for the proof of its statement. It will probably tell us that Dr. Duncan says *he* saw a banner with such an inscription at a whig meeting. But even if this very doubtful authority were to be admitted, does that commit the whole whig party to such a foolish promise? Will the Volunteer point out the whig meeting that ever made any such offer in its resolutions—or can it show that Gen. Harrison, who made several speeches in that canvass, or any of his friends, ever made any such *promise?* Come, toe the mark, Captain! Give us the *proof!*

HEALTH! HEALTH!! HEALTH!!!—How useless are riches and all they can procure if the possessor is deprived of health—how much harder too is the lot of the poor, when sickness is added to severity. Why, therefore, will either of these classes trifle with that inestimable blessing—health? It is well known that the greater portion of all the complaints that prevail in this climate owe their origin to Colds, and it is almost equally well known, the most sure as well as agreeable cure for Colds, and their attendant miseries, is to be found in Pease's Horehound Candy. For proof of these assertions read the daily papers, and you will find Thousands have certified that this popular medicine is the best known for the cure of Colds, Consumption, Whooping-cough, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis. From the venerable Ex-President Andrew Jackson, down to the last one that has been cured—President Tyler approves of it for Colds and Coughs. Mr. Brock of the State of New York, and the Hon. R. H. Morris, also have added their testimonies. The whole clergy of the city of New York, [illegible] have all certified to its curative powers. For sale by MYERS & HAVERSTICK, [illegible] North Hanover street, Agents for this Borough.

Tariff or no Tariff.

THAT IS THE QUESTION.

HENRY CLAY and the Tariff of 1842. — JAMES K. POLK and the *Repeal of the Tariff.*

THE ISSUE CLEARLY STATED.

Let every man who is in favor of the PRESENT TARIFF note the opinions expressed of this measure by the rival candidates for the Presidency—HENRY CLAY and JAMES K. POLK.

The Tariff of 1842.

OPINIONS OF HENRY CLAY.

We will first call the attention of the reader to the following clear and distinct expression of opinion upon this subject in the following letter written but a few weeks since to a gentleman of Pittsburg.

"*Ashland* June 29, '44.

Dear Sir:—I have received your favor, stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of protection at the North, and for free trade at the South; and you desire an expression of my opinion, under my own hand, for the purpose of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid that you will find the effort vain to correct misrepresentations of me. Those who choose to understand my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several times in answer to letters from Pennsylvania. My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the South, as I ever uttered them at the North. *I have, every where maintained, that in adjusting a Tariff for revenue, discriminations ought to be made for protection;* that THE TARIFF OF 1842 HAS OPERATED MOST BENEFICIALLY, and that I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL.—These opinions were announced by me, at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in S. Carolina, North Carolina and in Virginia.

I am respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't.,
H. CLAY.
Mr. F. J. Cope."

"I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 passed. Without intending to express any opinion upon every item of the Tariff, I WOULD SAY THAT I THINK THE PROVISIONS IN THE MAIN WISE AND PROPER."—*Sept. 13, '43. Letter to a Committee of Georgia Whigs.*

OPINIONS OF JAMES K. POLK.

The following declaration of Mr. Polk's opinion on the Tariff was made by him last year when he was a candidate for Governor of Tennessee. Here is no ambiguity. He goes for the absolute *repeal* of the present Tariff:

Winchester, May 29, '43.

To the people of Tennessee:—

The object which I had in proposing to *Governor Jones*, at Carrollville, on the 12th of April last, that we should each write out and publish our views and opinions on the subject of the Tariff, was, that *our respective positions might be distinctly known and understood by the people.* That my opinions were already fully and distinctly known, I could not doubt. I HAD STEADILY DURING THE PERIOD I WAS A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS BEEN OPPOSED TO A PROTECTIVE POLICY, AS MY RECORDED VOTES AND PUBLISHED SPEECHES PROVE. Since I retired from Congress I had hold the same opinions. In the present canvass for Governor I HAD AVOWED MY OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LATE WHIG CONGRESS, as being highly *protective* in its character and not designed by its authors as a *revenue measure.* I had avowed my opinion in my speeches that the interests of the country and especially of the producing and exporting States —REQUIRED ITS REPEAL, and the restoration of the principles of the compromise tariff act of 1833. * * *

"I AM OPPOSED TO THE TARIFF ACT OF THE LATE CONGRESS, considering it to be in many respects of this character. I AM IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THAT ACT, and restoring the Compromise Tariff of March 2, 1833.' *May 15, 1843. Reply to Citizens of Tennessee.*

Above the issue is fairly presented. It will be seen that HENRY CLAY stands by the TARIFF of 1842—whiles JAMES K. POLK pledges himself to its absolute REPEAL. All those who are in favor of sustaining the present Tariff are bound—if they would act consistent, to vote for CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN, while those anxious for its repeal should vote for Polk and Dallas. Let the people understand the great issue joined between the respective candidates and then decide for themselves which are most worthy of support.

Light breaking in Perry!

We hear cheering accounts from little Perry of the spread of Whig principles there. The dawning of a new day is visible, and light is breaking in the valley and gleaming on the hill tops that have so long been shrouded in political gloom! The Perry Freeman of Thursday last contains a statement signed by THIRTY-FIVE WORKING MEN at Juniata Furnace in that County, in which after repelling the slander of a Locofoco paper that they had become CLAY-MEN out of fear of their employers, they use the following language:

"A majority of the undersigned openly declare they have labored nearly all their lives at Iron establishments, and acknowledge they have voted the *Democratic* ticket time after time in the face of their employers without either fear or restraint; and would yet continue to do so, if the experience of the past had not taught us a lesson never (by us) to be forgotten. We were taken by the hand, led with *Democratic* faith, and assured all was right. We believed it, we confided in the doctrine, we clung to it, we advocated the party, and we voted to uphold it *until to our sorrow we were crushing ourselves under its heavy weight.* We found we were *robbing ourselves* by our own acts, and were helping to bring difficulties upon ourselves, which we had not the power to remove if we persisted in that course.

The undersigned say that they are all workmen at the Juniata Furnace; that this is their own free act; that they have been forced by the foul slanders and false representations of the Perry county Democrat alone to make this statement to the public; and that they are all voters."

James Carmichael	William Tomes
George Clouser	Joseph Murphy
William Cook	Nicholas Anthony
Samuel Raffensberger	Adam Beidleman
John Barrick	John L. Adams
Wm. Holmes jr.	I. Woodminsee
David Holmes	Edward Mills
John Smeigh	John A Griffith
Henry Black	Jacob Sponsler
Moses Perry	Benjamin Swisher
Joseph Porter	Samuel Griffith
Wm Holmes sr	John Poe
Wm Salters	John Whizzen
John Swisher	James McCafferty
Jesse Tweed	John Whitman
Joseph Griffith	S Berkstresser
Jacob Holmes	M Haman
	Dennis McGowan

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 the best remedy for disease of pulmonary 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 many of such instances of its uncommon power. [illegible]

THE COUNTY MASS MEETING

ON THE 17th INST.

"Strike! for your altars and your fires!
Strike! for the green graves of your sires!
God, and your native land!"

Whigs! friends of Harry of the West and Markle! Remember the Whig county Mass Meeting in this borough, on the 17th of August instant! Prepare to be here in your majesty, might and power! Let it be a demonstration that will strike terror into the hearts of our opponents, and fire with renewed spirit and zeal the soul of every true whig! Let every whig in the county—old and young—join his township delegation and swell the enthusiastic throng that will be here on that occasion! Come with your banners, your flags, your emblems and devices, which represent our home industry in all its varieties! Come with your music and songs of lofty cheer that swell the heart of patriotism, and make the day one of enthusiasm and glory long to be remembered.

Haste to the gathering, Whigs! We hope to see this the largest assemblage of freemen ever convened in this county. Let it be a demonstration worthy of our cause, our candidates and our principles. Let all come who can. Let that day be specially devoted to our country's good, and every Whig demonstrate by his presence on the occasion his abiding attachment to the great principles for which we have so long contended. Come from far and near, Whigs! Come with banners and music but above all come with hearts glowing with zeal for the cause, and a resolute purpose to go forward unfalteringly from that hour, until our labors and efforts shall have their reward in a victory as complete as it will be overwhelming!

GRAND MASS MEETING,

OF THE FRIENDS OF
CLAY, Frelinghuysen and Markle,
IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
On Saturday, the 17th of August next.

"Come! to the gathering;
Haste, brethren—on—
Like the waves of the sea
The broad beach upon—
Come! like the waters
From the cataract's height,
Resistless and countless
In their beautiful might!
And our foes! they shall flee,
Like the wind-driven spray,
From the face of broad Heaven—
From the battle-shout—'CLAY!'"

The friends of HENRY CLAY and THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and of Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE for Governor of Pennsylvania, are requested to assemble in general MASS MEETING in the borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 17th day of August next.

—All who desire a permanent continuance of the National prosperity already flowing from the passage of the Whig Tariff Law of 1842—all who desire a reduction of our enormous State Debt by a sale of the Public Works and by the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands—all who are in favor of a sound National Currency, created by and subject to the control of the Representatives of the People in Congress—all who are in favor of a general and thorough Reform of our National and State Governments, and a wise and patriotic administration of each—all who are in favor of the illustrious Statesman of Kentucky and his able and accomplished associate for President and Vice President—all who are in favor of the brave and patriotic MARKLE for Governor—all in favor of Whig measures and Whig men, are earnestly invited to come forth on this occasion and give their assistance in promoting the strength and success of the good cause.

We call upon the Farmer and the Manufacturer—upon the Mechanic and the Laborer—upon the toiling thousands of every trade and class—

"From the forest and field,
Where with axe and with plough,
Ye are earning your bread
By the sweat of your brow;
From the Forge and the Workshop,
From the Mine and the Mill,
From green-carpeted valley,
And from fleece-dotted hill,"

to come forth in their majesty and might, and make a demonstration worthy of the great cause and its noble candidates. The issue is now distinctly presented to the country of CLAY and the TARIFF of 1842 against POLK and its REPEAL, and it is time for the friends of AMERICAN INDUSTRY to be up and doing, if they would not be brought to the condition of the starved and oppressed laborers of Europe!—"Arouse then! Whigs! shake off the dew-drops that glitter on your garments, and once more press on to battle and to VICTORY!"

"Come! as the winds come
When the storm-king rides by!
Come! like the lightning
When the tempest is nigh!
Come! as the sands come
On Sahara's plain—
Let your voice be like thunder
When the storm's on the main!
And far let the breeze—
Bear our war-cry away—
Hurrah! for the Patriots—
For MARKLE and CLAY!"

Several distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting. Their names will be announced in due time.

The Whigs of Franklin, Adams, Perry, Dauphin, York and other counties, are invited to participate in the doings of the day.

The Ladies are particularly invited to grace the meeting by their attendance.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
July 31, 1844.

MEETINGS OF THE PEOPLE!

Keep up the Fire!

A general meeting of the friends of CLAY, MARKLE and the TARIFF, will be held in the borough of NEWVILLE, Cumberland county, on TUESDAY the 27th of August, to which the Whigs throughout Cumberland county are most cordially and earnestly invited.

Several prominent speakers will be on the ground to make known the men and principles, which the Whigs desire to elevate to power at the approaching election. Come one and all!

By order of the Clay Club.
July 31, 1844.

Meeting in Mechanicsburg.

A general mass meeting of all persons friendly to CLAY, MARKLE and the TARIFF, will be held in the borough of Mechanicsburg, on SATURDAY the 7th of September next.

The undersigned, as Committee of Arrangements appointed at a meeting of Whigs of Mechanicsburg, respectfully invite their brethren throughout Cumberland and the adjoining counties, to meet with them on that day in order to counsel and consult upon the great contest which is now approaching. [illegible]

We trust that all who are disposed to redeem the State and Nation from the incubus of bad Government, from dishonest rulers and who are opposed to the present Candidates of the loco foco party will attend, [illegible] by their advice and counsel, in overthrowing that party whose motto is Free Trade, Texas and the enormous debts and wars—and an apostate [illegible] Governor for the Keystone State.

A number of prominent public speakers whose names will be hereafter given, will be in attendance and address the meeting. We hope our friends from all quarters will come to our gathering—all shall receive a hearty welcome.

CHARLES BAKER, [illegible]
JOHN F. SPAHR [illegible]

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

THE subscriber having come to the conclusion to change his business, offers his entire stock of goods in exchange for a good farm, well improved, or for a good business stand in the country, with sufficient dwellings for a large family, together with a few acres attached. His stock consist of superfine and coarse Cloths, Cassimeres, Casinet, Cords, Domestic Goods of all kinds, Cambrics, Lawns, Linens, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Silks, Ginghams, Alpacas, Lustres, Fringes, Gimps, and a variety of fancy articles. Also, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Calicoes, &c. with a variety of other goods comprising a general assortment of

Hardware, Queesware, Groceries, Tea,

Spices, Dye Stuffs, Cotton Yarn, Coverlet Yarn, &c. all of which he will sell at reduced prices for Cash from and after this date, until a general sale is effected. Country Storekeepers and others would do well to give him a call, as he intends there shall be no [illegible], being determined to close his business [illegible] the present year.

[illegible] Store, and Dwelling can be rented from the [illegible] April.

[illegible] books are posted up to the hub, and he requests all those indebted to him to settle their accounts without further notice. The first day of April will be the last day of grace, after which all accounts worth collecting will be placed in the hands of proper officers.

FLOUR by the Barrel, always on hand.
S. M. HARRIS.
February 14, 1844. tf-16

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers wishes to inform the citizens of Carlisle and the public in general, that he has opened in North Hanover street, adjoining Myers' and Haverstick's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Bank, in the store room lately occupied by Mr. John Hamilton, a large and entirely new assortment of splendid

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Gambroons, Merino Cassimeres, Single and Double Milled Fancy Cassimeres, Lawns, Ginghams, Balzarines, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds and description—also a well selected stock of

GROCERIES,

all of which he will sell very low for CASH.—He invites the public to call and judge for themselves.
H. ANDERSON,
Formerly of the firm of Angney & Anderson,
May 15, 1844. tf-29

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers are now opening, in the room adjoining Mr. Duffield's Hardware Store and directly opposite to S. Elliott's Drug store, an entire New Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

containing a general assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear; such as Balzorines, Bareges, Mous de Laines, Organdy Lace Muslins, Lawns, Chintzes, Calicoes, Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Gambroons, London Plaid and Plaid Drillings and Cotton Cassineres of various descriptions, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices for CASH.
GEO. W. HITNER & CO.
May 29, 1844. tf-31

N. B. The Dwelling part of the house attached to the Store-room will be rented.

Cheaper than ever!

A Fresh Supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers having recently entered into copartnership, are now opening at their store, South-east corner of the Public Square, Carlisle, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of Black, Blue-Black, Invisible green, Olive, Blue and Adelaide CLOTHS; Also, CASSIMERES, Gambroons, Linen and Cotton Drills, Summer Cloths and Jeans, Mouselin de Laines, Alpacas, Chushan and French Lawns, Domestic, French and English Ginghams, Chintzes, Calicoes, Muslins, Checks and Tickings; a fine assortment of Bolivar, Braid, Albert and Straw Bonnets; Straw and Hair Gimp for Bonnets, Satin, Mantua, Grode-nap and Glossed Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Leghorn, Palm-leaf and Willow Hats, Colored Carpet Chain and Cotton Yarn. Also a large and well selected assortment of

Groceries and Queensware.

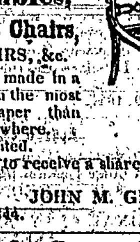
As their stock of goods has been selected with great care, and as they are determined to sell at very small profits for CASH or at short credit, they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

The Senior partner having long been in the service of the public, flatters himself that the people will call as usual at the old stand, and give the new firm a lift. All, therefore, who want good bargains, would do well to call without delay.
ANDREW RICHARDS,
THOMAS RICHARDS.
April 24, 1844. tf-26

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the Chair Making Business, in all its various branches, at the old stand in rear of the Methodist Church, and nearly opposite the Mansion House Hotel, where he is prepared to manufacture to order

WINDSOR CHAIRS
of every description—also,
Settees, Sociables,
Boston Rocking Chairs,
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, &c.



All of which shall be made in a durable manner and in the most fashionable style, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

All new work warranted.

He hopes, therefore, to receive a share of public patronage.
JOHN M. GREGG.
Carlisle, April 10, 1844. 3m-24

Forwarding & Commission BUSINESS!

GEORGE FLEMING

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he is prepared to receive, forward and dispose of **Produce of every description,** either at the Philadelphia or Baltimore Markets, or at any other point accessible by Rail Road. As he will attend in person to the delivery and sale of all articles entrusted to his care, the most satisfactory and speedy returns may at all times be expected and the utmost promptitude in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.

Farmers and others having any article which they wish disposed of, will do well to call on him, immediately opposite the Mansion House, and Rail Road Depot, West High street, Carlisle.

G. F. is authorized to purchase several hundred bushels of Grain, for which the highest price will be given.

Carlisle, May 17, 1844. 4t-30

THAT SAME OLD COON!!

HAS just returned from the city with the largest assortment of PAPER HANGINGS ever brought to this place, which he can sell from 15 to 50 cents a piece, and can hang it as well, if not a little better than any other person in this place, for a small compensation. Call on [illegible] N. SMITH.

Corner of North Hanover st. and Locust alley, and directly opposite Bullock's Chair Factory.

Carlisle, May 8, 1844. tf-28

COMBS.

A GREAT variety of Shell, Buffalo, Horn and Spanish Horn Twist and Side combs. Also Ivory combs of all kinds just opened by GEO. W. HITNER & CO.

Carlisle, May 29, 1844.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Brandreth's Pills warranted Genuine for sale by Myers & Haverstick.
July 3, 1844.

PILLS and TEA.

Dr. Leidy's Blood Pills and Worm Tea, for sale by Myers & Haverstick.
July 3, 1844.

CAN'T BE BEAT!

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a large and full assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Boots, Shoes and Palm Leaf Hats, which he is determined to sell at prices as low, if not a little lower than any of his craft for cash or in exchange for country produce. The public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

July 3, 1844. WM. M. MATEER.

GLASS.

50 Boxes of 8 by 10 Glass, also 50 Boxes of 10 by 12 Glass, for sale very low by John Gray & Co.
July 3, 1844.

TOBACCO.

[illegible]
July 3, 1844.