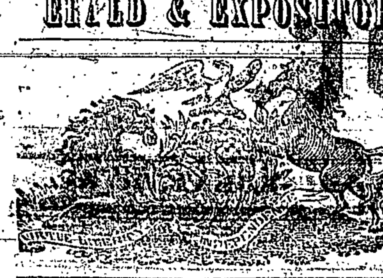
HERALD & EXPOSITOR.



E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, September 4, 1844.

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

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE.

OF WESTMORELAND.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SIMEON GUILFORD, of Lebanon co

For the Sale of the Main Line

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES,

SPECIALLY "FOR THE PUBLIC EYE."

OUR CREED.

1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.
2. An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry.
3. Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.
4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.
5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a SINGLE TERM.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.—HENRY CLAY.

WHEAT IN IOWA.—The Davenport Gazette of August 1st, says, that "the wheat in that county under ordinary circumstances would have been unprecedent, but the late heavy rains have caused rust to injure it, so that it cannot be called more than an average yield. Those who cut their wheat early rescued from rust, but much of that left untill fully ripe was scarcely worth the cutting.

Are You Assessed?

Every Whig voter should see that he is assessed immediately. See also that your neighbors are assessed—let no one be neglected—call their attention to it immediately.

A Monster Meeting.

One of the largest Whig meetings we ever heard of was held at Albany N. Y. on the 27th ult. It was probably the largest ever held in the country with a single exception—the Whig young Men's National Convention at Baltimore in May last. The N. Y. Tribune estimates that the vast concourse numbered at least FIFTY THOUSAND, and many other estimates place the number even higher than that by ten thousand! It is now conceded on all hands that New York will go for CLAY by a majority of not less than from ten to twenty thousand!

A speech from DANIEL WEBSTER, was the great attraction of the day. For full two hours and a half he kept in breathless attention the immense auditory, in a most masterly discussion of the Tariff—the Whig Protective Tariff of 1842. He was followed by Hon. John M. Berrien, of Georgia, of whom the Albany Journal says "especially were we gratified by the open, manly and straightforward manner in which Senator Berrien for himself and the Whigs of Georgia proclaimed his adhesion to the doctrine of a Protective Tariff, and uncompromising hostility to the Annexation of Texas."

The great Nashville Convention!

☞ The Nashville (Tennessee) Gazette, a *neutral* paper, gives a brief account of the great Whig Convention held there on the 21st ult. From the accounts given it far exceeded the loco foco Polk Convention held the week before. The Gazette says:

"Never did such a mass of citizens form in procession in any of our Western States, if, in the Union. On the ground, from the best of our judgement, there must have been in the neighborhood of THIRTY-FIVE or FORTY THOUSAND."

The Nashville Whig gives a glowing account of the arrival of the delegations, the various manifestations made by the uniformed volunteer companies, the numerous speeches, and other enlivening scenes of the day. Hon. JOHN BELL, presided over the Convention, and Hon. S. S. Prentiss, of Miss. and others addressed the immense assemblage. The Convention was a glorious affair, such as might have been expected of the true-hearted Whigs of Tennessee, and furnished ample assurance that neither feelings of State pride, Annexation of Texas, or anything else can deprive HENRY CLAY of the electoral vote of Tennessee!

Extract of a letter to the Balt. Patriot, dated NASHVILLE, Aug 19, 1844.

"The great Loco Foco Convention is over and a heart sickening one it was to the knowing ones of that party. It fell far short of their expectations. The Whigs have considered it as a failure. The were counted at four different places as the procession marched out, and the highest count was 3,400. They certainly had not more on the ground, than 10,000. Some do not give them so many. You may set Tennessee down as certain for Clay and Frelinghuysen."

Louisiana Constitution.

The Louisiana Convention, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State, met at Jackson on the 5th instant, and after being duly organized proceeded [illegible] disposal of the work in hand. Mr. J. B. [illegible] candidate for the place of clerk to the convention, was killed by lightning [illegible]

TEXAS.—The Washington Globe says, [illegible] Texas becomes a part of the Union without a blow being struck." Mark this.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

☞ The Polkites, to keep up the courage of their followers, have taken to cyphering out victories achieved for the Polk and Texas ticket at the August elections. If it were not for the time and trouble we could soon demonstrate that their triumphs are about as substantial as the "fifteen hundred democrats" who assembled in Carlisle on the 13th of August—just about!

The 'Volunteer' copies a table from the New York Plebeian, full of the grossest misstatements, a few of which we shall briefly notice. In the first place, it contrasts the vote for President in '40 with the vote at the State elections in '44. The unfairness of this is apparent—the true test would be to contrast the State elections in '40 with the State elections in '44. If it would do this, it would find that the falling off in the majorities in the Whig States does not amount to eight thousand,—and that owing to local causes in North Carolina and Kentucky which we have heretofore explained. It puts the Whig majority in Kentucky this year at only 4,500, although it well knows that *the actual* Whig majority (for Lieutenant Governor and Legislature) exceeds 10,000. It gives the Whigs only 1,000 in Rhode Island, though the locofocos did not begin to make any opposition there at the last election. It also claims a locofoco majority of 2,000 in Indiana, notwithstanding the Whigs have the Legislature by a handsome majority, and that any fair statement of the popular vote will give the Whigs a majority.

But it is useless to waste time in exposing these misrepresentations, and we conclude with a paragraph from the Tribune which gives actual results:

Since the year 1844 opened, the Whigs have signally triumphed in State Elections in Georgia, Maryland, Connecticut and Indiana, which had each sided twice or thrice with our opponents since 1840; carried at every point North Carolina, where we lost the Legislature in 1842 and the Congressional Delegation in 1843; carried every thing in Kentucky, where we lost half the Congressmen last year; and divided the trophies of success in Louisiana and Virginia, in each of which they have chosen a Whig Legislature. We have won partial but most valuable triumphs also in Maine, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. We have only lost, as we expected to lose, New Hampshire, Alabama, Illinois and Missouri, all of which went largely for Van Buren in 1840. If our opponents can cipher victory out of this, let them do it, as they did in 1840. We would not have the Polk and Tyler coalition explode until we have enjoyed the luxury of defeating it.

MR. CLAY'S NEIGHBORS.—What a blush of shame ought now to mantle the cheeks of the vile traducers of Mr. Clay!—With all the influences which the baseness of his enemies could bring to bear against him, his own neighbors have given the Whigs a majority of 720, being a gain over the vote of 1840 of 111. Where now are Gen. McCalla and old Bob Wickliffe? Fayette has spoken in a voice which cannot be misunderstood; her verdict of condemnation against these bitter revilers of the pure and honest Statesman of the West, has gone forth in terrible and thundering tones, and if they are not wholly incorrigible, as we suspect they are, they will hide themselves in some private retreat and not again appear, before their outraged fellow citizens, at least, until after the Presidential election.

We learn from the West Chester Village Record, that THADDEUS STEVENS addresed a Clay meeting at Catsville a few days since. He spoke powerfully in behalf of whig principles—of their salvation of the country—and declared that though Mr. Clay was not his choice for the Presidency, that to falter in his support, at the present crisis, would be perfidy to all the great interests of the country. He was for a Tariff, for Markle, and he could not permit so great an evil as the Annexation of Texas, without lifting a hand to prevent it. It is not long since the locos were boasting that Mr. Stevens had deserted the whig cause!

The locofocos in Tennessee have scarcely a hope of Mr. Polk's getting even that State, although he lives in it. A highly respectable gentleman from Memphis informs us that a bet of $1,000 to $700 that Mr. Clay will carry Tennessee, has been publicly offered in that city ever scince the receipt of the intelegence of Mr. Polk's nomination, without being taken. The high sheriff of the county in which Memphis is situated, a very violent Locofoco, and a betting man, says he should be unwilling to bet that Mr. Clay will not carry the State by a majority of 5,000.

WHAT HARRISON THOUGHT OF MARKLE.—When Major Moorehead, a neighbor of Gen. Markle, visited the "White House" at the commencement of Gen. Harrison's Administration, the old General inquired in the most friendly and solicitous manner after Markle's health, and when Major Moorehead was about withdrawing, charged him to renew to Gen. Markle the invitation he had given him at Pittsburg to visit him at Washington, and said the old soldier, "*Tell MARKLE when he comes to Washington to come and ENCAMP in the White House. We slept together under the same blanket in the Northwestern Swamps and* HE IS AS WORTHY OF THE PALACE AS I AM."

PATRICK'S LAST.—The Locofocos say "Democracy is the *salt of the earth*." From the manner in which it is *taken* all over the country, we incline to think, to [illegible]

GEN. MARKLE.

In speaking of Gen. MARKLE our opponents say he is not known. We admit that he is not *notorious*; he has not made himself known to the people of this State, by standing at the public crib and feeding at their expense. He has not become notorious for accumulating large sums of money by means of contracts upon the public works, and the etceteras attending them. He has not made himself known by hanging around Harrisburg during the sessions of the Legislature, and acting as a *borer* for all sorts of companies that would pay him bountifully. No: he is not *known*—that is, not to the politicians—not to those who congregate every winter at Harrisburg, and manage not only to become known, but to thrive by doing so. He is not known to those who "cut and dry" every thing for the people, politically, and save them the trouble of thinking about public affairs, or of forming public opinion—kindly taking all upon themselves without any extra charge. He is not known to those who are too busily engaged in attending to the affairs of the people to read the history of the last war, or to make themselves acquainted with the part taken in it by Pennsylvania's sons.

But let us ask, who knew Gen. Jacob Brown, before he was placed in command of some New York militia, and made his mark, like Gen. Markle, upon the enemies of his country? Who knew General Green, when he took off his blacksmith's apron, and volunteered to fight the British? For ourselves we do not believe *notoriety* is a necessary qualification of a Governor of Pennsylvania. We much prefer *honesty, good sense, and sound discretion.*—We prefer a plain, unsophistocated farmer, with such qualities, to a man versed in all the skill in political manœuvering and strategy that can be acquired by years of residence at Harrisburg, where those arts are practised to perfection. We may be somewhat singular in this respect; the honest yeomanry may prefer a different sort of a man—a thorough bred politician—one who will preserve things as they are, touch no abuses, abate no corruptions, reform no bad practices, by which the State has become deeply involved in debt and the people saddled with heavy taxes; we doubt it, however. We believe they are willing to try a plain, honest, unhackneyed man, whose sole object will be to re-establish the honor and credit of the State, by providing means to meet, promptly, her engagements, and eventually of reducing her debt by establishing her credit upon a firm and immovable basis, and then procuring loans at reduced rates of interest to pay off those high rates. We have no doubt but General Markle would accomplish this—not alone, but by the efficient aid that would be at his command. Place the Whigs in power, and they would go to work in good earnest to restore the credit of the State, and relieve the people eventually of their present onerous burden of taxation. It would be worth while, at least, to try them—to make the experiment; if they did not fulfil the expectations of the people, their opponents could then be restored to power, and allowed to gorge themselves once more at the public expense; it would only be transferring a portion of the tax payers' earnings from their own to the pockets of a favored few, and if the tax payers themselves are content, surely no one else need complain of such a transfer of the deposits, except the creditors of the State, who are thereby defrauded of their just dues.

But General Markle *is known*, respected and esteemed, by the people of the western portion of the State, among whom he has lived; and by them, at least, he will be supported with a zeal and ardor that will show the high estimation in which they hold him; and if the middle, northern and eastern counties of the State will but second the efforts of the Whigs of the western counties, as we trust they will, he cannot fail of being elected by a very handsome majority. We trust that they will not overlook the necessity of carrying the State at the October election. Markle's election will give us an easy victory in November. Do your duty, Whigs—your *whole* duty, and all will be well.—Let it not be said that you *might* have elected your Governor—elect him.

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 by SAMUEL ELLIOTT, sole Agent for this borough.

☞ REASONS why the Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills are especially adapted to this climate—No care required in using them.
No change of diet.
The body is less liable to take cold when under their influence than at any other time.
May be taken morning, noon or night, with a certainty of good results, that is provided they operate freely upon the bowels.
As a cathartic they are the most mild and invigorating medicine that has possibly been administered.

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

Sold in Carlisle by CHARLES BARNITZ & Co. Agents for this town.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are one of the best of medicines for the cure of inflammatory rheumatism, because they not only cleanse the blood from those impurities which are the cause, but they impart an energy to the circulation which carries [illegible]

For sale in Carlisle by CHARLES OGILBY [illegible] for this borough.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

Agreeably to the resolution of the Whig Mass Convention, of the [illegible] of August, the delegates from the different townships of Cumberland county, assembled on Monday afternoon last, the 2d instant, in the county hall, in the borough of Carlisle and was organized by calling JOHN LAUGHLIN, Esq., of Hopewell township, to the chair, and appointing SIMON OYSTER and SAMUEL PIPER, Secretaries.

On calling over the list of delegates, the following persons presented credentials of election:

Allen.—Alexander Cathcart, Andrew Chapman.
Eastpennsboro'.—John Sherbahn, Simon Oyster.
Silver Spring.—Daniel Coble, William Culbertson.
New Cumberland.—Benjamin C. Hopkins, Joseph Misser.
Monroe.—Phillip Miller, Samuel N. Diven.
North Middleton.—William M. Henderson, J. Miller.
South Middleton.—Michael G. Ege, Jacob Ritner.
Carlisle.—Robert McCartney, Thomas B. Thompson.
Mechanicsburg.—George F. Cain, Jacob Coover.
Westpennsborough.—Peter Ritner, Victor Shannon.
Dickinson.—Joseph A. Ege, Jn. Brindle.
Frankfort.—Robert Laird, Wm. Bloser.
Mifflin.—Andrew McElwaine, Elias Asper.
Newville.—Col. Wm. Woodburn, Jas. Widner.
Newton.—Hugh B. McCune, Samuel Piper.
Hopewell.—John Laughlin, J. J. Hemphill.
Southampton.—Colonel H. B. Rebuch, George Walters.
Shippensburg tp.—Benjamin Snodgrass, Andrew Frazer.
Borough Shippensburg.—Doctor Alexander Stewart, John Fulwiler.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the several offices to be filled at the approaching election, when the following were declared to be the choice of the convention, viz:

ASSEMBLY:
JAMES KENNEDY, of Newville.
GEORGE BRINDLE, of Monroe.
COMMISSIONER:
JAMES POSTLETHWAITE, Carlisle.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
ANDREW FRAZER, Shippensburg tp.
AUDITOR:
THOMAS B. BRYSON, E. Pennsboro.'

On motion, Messrs. J. J. Hemphill, Dr. A. Stewart, and W. M. Henderson, were appointed conferees to meet those from Franklin and Perry counties, to nominate a candidate to represent said district in the house of Representatives. The conferees will meet at Newville, on the 19th of September, inst.

On motion, Messrs. Robert Laird, M. G. Ege and S. D. Adair, were appointed conferees to meet those appointed by Perry county, to nominate a candidate for the Senate of Pennsylvania, to meet at Sterret's Gap, on the 10th inst.

The following resolution was offered by Jacob Ritner, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved That the principles and measures for which we contend are the same as those laid down in the Declaration of Independence, and recognized in the Bill of Rights of our State constitution, and we desire to have those measures restored which laid the foundation of the prosperity of this nation, and which were adopted by the administrations of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and which were destroyed by the pseudo democrats within the last ten years, and we most cordially invite our honest democratic friends to co-operate with us in our efforts to revive those measures so absolutely indispensable to secure to us and posterity the blessings procured for us by the blood, toils and treasure of our forefathers.

The following persons were appointed to act as a standing committee for the ensuing year:

Allen—Dr. T. L. Cathcart.
Eastpennsborough.—John Sourbeck.
Silver Spring.—John M. Martin.
N. Cumberland.—Rudolph Martin.
Monroe.—Samuel Miller.
N. Middleton.—Thomas D. Urie.
S. Middleton.—Thomas Paxton.
Carlisle.—E. Beatty, J. A. Humrich.
Mechanicsburg.—Philip Lehnhert.
West Pennsboro'.—Capt. Geo. Miller.
Dickinson.—John G. Williams.
Frankfort.—M. B. Leckey.
Mifflin.—Wm. Knettle.
Newville.—Scott Coyle.
Newton.—R. M. Hays.
Hopewell.—David S. Kamohen.
Southampton.—Wm. A. Kelso.
Shippensburg tp.—B. Snodgrass.
Shippensburg.—Maj. W. F. Carey.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to support the above ticket and recommend it to the support of the whigs of our county.

Signed by the officers.

YOU SHALL BELIEVE.—Belief is not an act of the will. Sufficient evidence *compels* our assent [illegible] listen, deny it rather, and I will convince you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is far the best remedy for diseases of our climate to be found in this country. It is formed by chemical extracts from vegetables (the Wild cherry, Pine, &c.) that nature seems to have placed here as powerful antidotes to all affections of the Lungs and Liver that our ever changing climate induces. [illegible] 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, of Bloomfield, 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. [illegible] doubting are invited to inquire [illegible]

For sale in Carlisle by S. ELLIOTT, Agent for this borough.

THE UPPER END IN MOTION. 800 WHIGS IN COUNCIL.

Agreeably to notice, a meeting of the whigs was held at Newville on Tuesday last the 27th, at which there were from 700 to 800 persons present. Delegations were present from Franklin, Perry, and Adams counties with appropriate banners and from a number of townships in this county. After marching in procession through the town under the command of Col. W. H. Woodburn as chief marshal, and Joseph A Laughlin, William Mills Glenn and E. A. Brady as Assistants, they then adjourned to a beautiful grove near the rail road, where the meeting was organized, by appointing the following officers:

PRESIDENT.

Hon. JOS. RITNER, of Westpennsboro'

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Maj. C. Alter, Jas. W. Allen, Esq., Hugh B. M'Cune, Robt Laird, Esq., Mathew B. Leckey, Jacob Bretz, Capt. Geo. Ege, John McKeehan, Josiah Hood, Thomas Paxton, Jacob Ritner, Jacob Swoyer, Thomas A. M'Kinney Jas. Oliver, James Weakley, Wm. Pilgrim John M'Cune, George M'Ginnes, Andrew Frazier, John Laughlin, David Runshaw, Esq., Maj. Henderson, Geo. Sponsler, Robert M'Ilwain, Jacob High, John McFarlane, Robt. Irvine, Wm. Seibert, Capt. Wm. Fleming, Dr. H. C. Metcalf, Dr. Thompson, Thos. Pomry, Dr. Hays, Col. Wm. Cochran.

SECRETARIES.—Dr. A. Rankin, Jas. B. Leckey, Wilson Hubley, Saml. L. Sentman, Jas. M'Elhenny, Thomas D. Urie, John H. Weaver.

The meeting was then addressed by Jaspar A. Brady, Esq., of Chambersburg, S. Dunlap Adair, Esq., of Carlisle, and Hon. Alexander Ramsey, of Harrisburg, in the German language, after which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, we have assembled together for the purpose of giving expression to our opinions, touching those things which relate to the administration of the General Government of our country, as well as that of this State; And whereas, we believe it to be the imperative duty of our Government to encourage and protect the industry of our own citizens, not only because it infuses peace, plenty and prosperity, but is the true spirit of Republicanism as is embodied in our Constitution. Therefore

Resolved, That we cordially respond to the nomination of HENRY CLAY for President, THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN for Vice President, and General JOSEPH MARKLE for Governor, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure their election, believing the time has arrived when it becomes every true whig to enlist in the contest, and by unceasing efforts and resolute determination to carry out the great principles for which they have so long contended, and to crown the victory of 1840 by the election to the administration of the General and State Governments of men of tried patriotism and unquestioned ability.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, because it is the interest of the Farmer—the protection of the Manufacturer and Mechanic—the security of the Capitalist—the benefactor of the Laborer—in a word, does good to all and injures none.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, because they of right belong to us, and if obtained will enable our State Government to relieve us from the onerous Tax that now hangs like a vast incubus, cramping our energies and destroying our credit.

Resolved, That the welfare of the people of this State imperatively demands a sale of the Public Improvements.

A procession was then formed and marched into town where they were dismissed.

OLD MONROE IN ARMS.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the whig democracy of Monroe and adjoining townships, convened in Churchtown, on Saturday last the 31st ult.

The meeting was organized by appointing GEORGE BRINDLE, Esq. President.

Vice Presidents.—Stewart McGowan, James Clark, Lewis Zearing, Esq., George Bitner, Thomas Sibbets, William Diven, William Graham, Thomas B. Thompson, Michael Firzel, George O'Donnel, Thomas Clark and John McClure.

Secretaries.—Thomas Martin, Thomas D. Urie, Jacob Ritner, John H. Weaver.

The following resolutions were then presented and passed unanimously:

Whereas, Our State and National Elections are now near at hand, in which the people will be called in their sovereign capacity to decide upon the policy to be pursued in the administration of the Government, and the *men* to whom the vast interests of this State and Nation can be most safely confided, so as to ensure the greatest good to the greatest number of the people; Therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of the ample protection of all branches of American Industry, as secured in that wise and beneficent measure, the Whig Tariff of 1842—that we are in favor of the equitable distribution among all the States of the proceeds of the Public Lands—that we are in favor of a sound National Currency, to be established by and kept under the control of the Representatives of the people—that we are in favor of an honest and economical administration of our State and National Governments—that we are decidedly in favor of a sale of the Public Works of Pennsylvania—and that we are emphatically opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union on any such dishonorable terms as those proposed in the Treaty projected by John Tyler and espoused by the friends of James K. Polk.

Resolved, That our distinguished candidates, Henry Clay, Theodore Frelinghuysen and General Joseph Markle, not only present the strongest claims to the suffrages of the American people as pledged to the support of our great principles, but bear in their own individual characters the most powerful claims which unquestioned ability, statesmanship, honesty and integrity can furnish to any men.

Resolved, That we call upon all who would save our nation from irretrievable disgrace and ruin, and our State from hopeless bankruptcy—but who would place both again on the highway to prosperity and relieve the people from oppressive *Taxes*—to come forward at this critical juncture and give their support to Henry Clay for the Presidency of the U. States and General Joseph Markle for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The meeting was then ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. JOHN REED, Hon. WILLIAM LINN, and FREDERICK WATTS, Esq. of Carlisle, whose speeches were received with enthusiastic applause, after which the meeting adjourned.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Indiana Election.

The returns of the Indiana election are in. The result is highly satisfactory and is as follows:

	Whig.	Locofoco.
Senate	25	25
House,	55	45
	80	70

The Whig majority on joint ballot is 10, a gain of 20 since last year. THE STATE IS REDEEMED!

Missouri Election.

The St. Louis Republican of the 16th gives the result in general terms. The State has gone for the Locos by a greatly diminished majority. In the House the Whigs will have forty four or forty five members, in the Senate eight. Edwards' majority is over 4,000.

The Republican counsels the Whigs to new efforts in the hope that they can give the electoral vote to Mr. CLAY. Activity, energy, may secure it. Howard county has set an example which, if followed, will ensure this result. All that is asked for is a complete organization of the party over the State, and victory in November is not beyond the achievement of the Whigs.

Alabama Election.

The Southern (Tuscaloosa) Advocate, says, "The Texas flag waves over the State in triumph. Unable to pay their own debt, the people vote to assume the immense debt of Texas! The whigs have struggled nobly for their principles and for protection to our own citizens, but it has been in vain. The fancied benefits of foreign aggression and war have dazzled the eyes of the Locos, all to save Texas, and have caused them to lose sight of what their country stands so lamentably in need of. Steady, Whigs, steady! Strike earnestly from this to the election in favour of the good cause. Do your duty, and leave the result to Providence. Else where all is well. Locofocoism is doomed."

Just as They used to was.

In 1840 we carried 19 out of the 26 States.—So far as the elections have been held this year, every State that went for Harrison in 1840 has been carried by the Whigs in 1844! This is ominous—Things are just "as they used to was."

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Election, and in such notice to enumerate:

1st. The Officers to be elected.
2d. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

I, ADAM LONGSDORF, High Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, do hereby make known and give this PUBLIC NOTICE to the electors of the county of Cumberland, that on the

Second TUESDAY of October next,

(being the 8th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several Election Districts established by law in said county, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

One Person
For Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

One Person
For Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person
To represent the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Perry in the Congress of the United States.

One Person
To represent the counties of Cumberland and Perry in the State Senate.

Two Persons
To represent the county of Cumberland in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One Commissioner
For the county of Cumberland.

One Director
Of the Poor and of the House of Employment of said county.

One Auditor
To settle the public accounts of the County Commissioners, &c.

The said election shall be held throughout the county as follows:

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Carlisle, and townships of South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankford and Lower West Pennsborough, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle.

The election in the district composed of North Middleton township will be held at the "Carlisle Springs," at the public house of David Cornman, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Silver Spring township will be held at the public house of John Trimble, in Hogestown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of that part of East Pennsborough township, who heretofore voted at the public house of Andrew Kreitzer, in the county of Cumberland, will be held at the house of Andrew Kreitzer, on the south side of the turnpike leading from Harrisburg to Carlisle.

The election in the district composed of that part of East Pennsborough township lying North and East of the Allen township line, and the road from near Adam Eichelbargers, across the North Mountain, will be held at the house now occupied by John Sourbeck, at the West end of the Harrisburg bridge.

The election in the district composed of New Cumberland, will be held at the public house of William Hughes, in the borough of New Cumberland.

The election district composed of that part of Allen township, which election was heretofore held at the public house of William Hughes, in the borough of New Cumberland, will be held at the tenant house of George Heck, now occupied by Robert Caffey, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Lisburn and a part of Allen township, will be held at the public house formerly of Peter McCoppin, in Lisburn.

The election in the district composed of that part of Allen township, not included in the New Cumberland, George Heck and Lisburn election districts, will be held at the public house of David Sheaffer, in Shepherdstown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the public house of John Hoover, in said borough.

The election in the district composed of Monroe township will be held at the public house of Widow Paul, in Churchtown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Upper Dickinson township, will be held at the house of Philip Weaver, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Newville, and townships of Mifflin, Upper Frankford, Upper West Pennsborough, and that part of Newton township not included in the Leesburg election district, hereinafter mentioned, will be held at the Brick School House, in the borough of Newville.

The election in the district composed of Hopewell township, will be held in the School House in Newberg, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippensburg township and that part of Southampton township not included in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Council House, in the borough of Shippensburg.

And, by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth passed the 1st July, 1839, it is thus provided: That the qualified electors of parts of Newton and Southampton townships in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the following lines and distances, viz: Beginning at the Adams county line, thence along the line dividing the townships of Dickinson and Newton to the turnpike road, thence along said turnpike to Centre School House, on said turnpike, in Southampton township, thence to a point on the Walnut Bottom Road at Reybucks, including Reybuck's Farm, thence in a straight direction to the Saw Mill belonging to the heirs of George Clever, thence along Krysher's run to the Adams county line, thence along the line of Adams county to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared a new and separate election district, the election to be held at the public house of William Maxwell, in Leesburg, Southampton township.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States or of this State [illegible] a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for."

And the said act of Assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, further provides as follows to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the districts to which they respectively belong, before nine o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as an inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof; or, Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him, that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote, shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word 'tax,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word 'age,' if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days next preceding said election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes, as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward, or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to court, where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district, or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid, or procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or aid and procure another to do so, he or they offending shall on conviction be fined any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three or more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

Agreeably to the provisions of the sixty first section of said act, every General and Special Election, shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

And the Judges of the respective Districts aforesaid, are by the said act required to meet at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on the third day after the said election, being Friday the 11th day of October, then and there to perform the things required of them by law.

God save the Commonwealth.

ADAM LONGSDORF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, September 4, 1844.