[illegible]LD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, October 23, 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.

CLAY ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.
TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

1 Joseph G. Clarkson, Philadelphia
2 John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia.
3 John D. Ninesteel, Philadelphia.
4 John S. Littell, Philadelphia county.
5 Benjamin Frick, Montgomery co.
6 Eleazer T. McDowell, Bucks co.
7 Samuel Shafer, Chester co.
8 William Heister, Lancaster county.
9 John S. Heister, Berks county.
10 Alexander E. Brown, Northampton co.
11 Jonathan J. Slocum, Luzerne co.
12 Henry Drinker, Susquehanna co.
13 Ner Middleswarth, Union county.
14 John Killinger, Lebanon county.
15 Daniel M. Smyser, Adams county.
16 Frederick Watts, Cumberland county.
17 James Mathers, Juniata county.
18 Andrew G. Ogle, Somerset county.
19 Daniel Washabaugh, Bedford county.
20 John L. Gowe, Washington county.
21 Andrew W. Loomis, Allegheny county.
22 James M. Power, Mercer county.
23 William A. Irvine, Warren county.
24 Benjamin Hartshorne, Clearfield co.

☞ It will be remarked, that in Westmoreland county the official vote on both sides is the same now as it was for President in 1840—deviating not a hair's breadth. This is strange, but not more strange than true.

☞ Peter McCall, Esq., the Whig candidate for Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and highest on the return, was on Tuesday week unanimously elected Mayor by the City Councils.

Important Renunciations!

☞ The Louisville Journal says that Dr. Samuel A. Cartwright, one of the most able, influential, and active men in the Locofoco party in Mississippi, has openly announced at a political meeting his intention to vote for Mr. Clay! We have before us the speech he made in Natchez, on the 14th ult., in which he examines the Tariff policy, and determines that its safety and the prosperity of the nation depend on the success of the Whigs, and, in conclusion, declares that under such circumstances, though he is a Democrat as much as ever he was, he will be compelled to vote for Mr. Clay. No other renunciation of Polkery in Mississippi could cause such deep regret in that party, for in losing Dr. Cartwright, the party has lost the man who has heretofore written all the best of their addresses to the people of that State.

☞ John B. Craighead, Esq., of Louisiana, the distinguished elder brother of David and Thomas, the talented Locofocos of Tennessee, has stood Locofocoism until he could do it no longer. He denounced and left Locofocoism at the Nashville "Democratic" Convention in August, becoming sick and disgusted at the speeches.

Truth and Eloquence.

☞ The National Intelligencer, concludes a political review of the distinguished services of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, with the following eloquent appeal:—"Mr. CLAY is now in the sunset of his days. His life, in its morning brilliancy, in its meridian glory, and its more tempered and declined radiance, has been spent in the service of his country—in an honest upright endeavor to promote her honor, her glory and her prosperity. If ever a country had a faithful son, a faithful servant, that country is ours—that son and servant is HENRY CLAY. On him—on his noble and self-sacrificing patriotism—his GREAT HEART, we have relied in every crisis and peril, and our confidence has never been misplaced—we have never been deceived, or found him unequal to the occasion. His name and his fame are interwoven with the history of our country—they are the brightest marks upon its pages, and will forever not only illustrate them, but ornament the history of man, and sparkle in every region where mind, moral light and political liberty are known and appreciated. In the course of nature, his stirring and eventful life must soon come to a close. This is the last time, in all human probability—yes the last, that he can ever appear before his countrymen as a candidate for their suffrages—the last opportunity that they can ever have of rewarding an old and faithful public servant for his long devotion to them and their interests. *His career is now to close.*"

Prospects in Michigan!

The St. Louis New Era informs us that a gen[illegible] of that State, who has just returned from [illegible], gives it as his opinion, *from the best* [illegible] that he could make, that the Whigs will [illegible] carry the Electoral vote of that State [illegible] Clay.

[illegible]ething of a Change!

The [illegible]klin Herald, a spirited Whig paper [illegible] county, Tennessee, says: [illegible], out of upwards of 3000 voters in [illegible] there were 2900 for Jackson and 116 [illegible]. In 1844, there are between 1900 and 2000 for Clay, and between 7 and 800 only for [illegible] Dallas."

[illegible] Presidential Election.

[illegible] Presidential Election in this State takes [illegible] FRIDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER. *Don't forget the day, nor when* [illegible] *to vote for* HARRY CLAY!

[illegible] Jones, the Anti-Annexation candidate for President of Texas, has been elected! What do the Polk and [illegible] party think of that?

[illegible]

ON! WHIGS, TO VICTORY!

The Day is at hand!

☞ Whigs of Cumberland county!—Next Friday a week is the day of the Presidential election. "Arouse! shake off the dew-drops that glitter and sparkle on your garments, and once more march on to victory!" Nothing is wanting to crown your efforts with success but *activity and organization.* You should organize immediately in every township, borough and district—visit your neighbors, convince them of the necessity of sustaining the interests of their country and *bring every man to the Polls.* Do not supinely rest upon your oars, thinking that your neighbor will attend to this matter; *but one and all go to work*—work night and day, and with all your might—*work as though you felt that upon your individual effort* depends the vital and lasting interests of your country. Do this and VICTORY will certainly perch upon our banner!

"FREEDOM's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though *baffled oft* is ALWAYS WON!"

THE TARIFF QUESTION NOW!

A Clear Track!

☞ A great many local questions were embraced in the late canvass for Governor. They are now out of the road, and the track is clear for the *great question* which divides the country. At the November election *we will come to a direct vote* ON THE TARIFF, the great and vital question which so deeply interests every Pennsylvanian. The late vote had only an *indirect* bearing upon it, both candidates professing and possessing more or less sincere friendship for it. *Now* the naked question is presented, "*Tariff or no Tariff.*" CLAY IS FOR IT—*Polk is against it!* We fear not the result—it must, it *will* be decided *for* CLAY *and Protection* if the free and intelligent working-men of Pennsylvania stand by their own!

What we shall have.

Voters of Pennsylvania! the manner in which you deposit your votes will determine the following things for the good or evil of the country.

The Kennebec (Maine) Journal, says, if we look at the points connected with the coming election, what will follow the success of either candidate? If Henry Clay is elected we shall have a President whose talents and statesmanship the nation will be proud of.

We shall have the Union as it is;
We shall have no annexation of Texas;
We shall have no war with Mexico;
We shall not assume the debt of Texas;
We shall not add new slave territory;
We shall hold on to the present Tariff;
We shall have a friend to Protection;
We shall have a friend to American Industry;
We shall have a friend to the right of petition;
We shall have a uniform currency;
We shall have no vetoes;
We shall have economy in the Government;
We shall have the price of labor kept up;
We shall have the price of wool kept up;
We shall have our share of the Public Lands;
We shall have an American with American principles;
We shall have a good President with good times.

If James K. Polk is elected, how reversed will be the state of affairs—how different the scene! "If we ask for bread he will give us a stone." We shall have a Pharaoh, and no Moses to stay his hand. The United States will be like Texas, if not like Egypt—darkness will cover the land.

We shall have a Revenue Tariff;
We shall have no Protection;
We shall have no right of Petition;
We shall have no Distribution;
We shall have war upon the Banks;
We shall have war [illegible] Mexico;
We shall have wool [illegible]duty free;
We shall have labor at European prices;
We shall have the condemned sub-treasury bill.
We shall have the "TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND STANDING ARMY;"
We shall have one currency for Government and another for the People;
We shall assume the debt of Texas;
We shall have a Southern man with Southern principles;
We shall have Polk, Dallas and Texas, instead of CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and the UNION, as it is.

Let every man vote, and let every man see for whom and for what he votes.

☞ Bernard and Patrick Flanagan, the men who had been confined in jail in Cambria county for more than two years, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Holder in 1841, and in whose fate so much interest has been manifested in various parts of the State, have effected their escape.—They broke jail on 7th inst. On Tuesday evening their death warrants were received from the Governor, appointing the 8th day of November for their execution. The Sheriff of the county has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for their apprehension.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

[illegible]

PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA!

Will you have the reign of the DEFAULTERS and Leg Treasurers restored?

☞ The whole army of office-holders, Defaulters, Leg-Treasurers, &c., by whom the People were oppressed and the Treasury plundered under Jackson and Van Buren, are now making a *tremendous struggle to fasten themselves again upon the nation.* Their ranks are now increased by the TEXAN LAND-HOLDERS and SCRIP-DEALERS! People of Pennsylvania! will you trust these men again? Before you are led away we ask you to examine and ponder a moment on the following *list of* ROBBERIES committed during Gen. Jackson's last four years and Van Buren's term:

List of the PRINCIPAL *defaulters in the Custom House, during the administration of Jackson and Van Buren.*

COLLECTOR.	DISTRICT.	AMOUNT.
S. SWARTWOUT	New York,	$1,225,705 69
Timothy Upham	Portsmouth, N.H.	2,311 68
William Pierce, jr.	Gloucester, Mass.	1,107 81
Joseph Aborn	Teche,	2,630 47
J. S. Thurston,	Key West,	1,702 45
Humphrey Peak,	Alexandria,	3,013 64
George W. Owen,	Mobile,	2,510 26
A. J. Harrison	Louisville,	1,313 27
WM. M. PRICE	District Att'y. N.Y.	72,124 07
James W. Ripley	Passamaquoddy,	2,476 49
John P. Decatur	Portsmouth,	3,776 59
John Brewster,	Perth Amboy,	1,668 34
ROBT ARNOLD	Perth Amboy,	80,725 75

List of the PRINCIPAL *defaulters in the Land Office, during the administration of Jackson and Van Buren.*

RECEIVER.	LAND DISTRICT.	AMOUNT.
J. J. McLanahan,	N. Orleans, La.	$593 92
A W McDaniel	Washington Miss.	6,000 09
L Pope	Columbus	32,133 22
I T Canby	Crawfordsville, Ia	39,013 31
L Hawkins	Helena, Ark	100,000 00
W P Harris	Columbus, Miss	109,178 08
B S Chambers	Little Rock, Ark	2,126 27
M Cannon	New Orleans,	1,259 28
J W Stephenson	Galena, Ill	43,294 04
G D Boyd	Columbus, Miss	50,935 28
S W Beall	Green Bay, Wis	10,620 19
B F Edwards	Edwardsvill, Ill	3,915 76
J R Sterling	Cocchuma, Miss	10,733 70
S W Dickinson	Choctaw, Miss	11,231 90
U S Mitchell	Cahaba, Ala	53,626 55
U W Jones	LafeMarshall, Mo	2,005 24
A Childress	Greensburg, La	12,449 75
P J Owens	St Stephens, Ala	10,611 99
Wm Linn	Vandalia, Ill	55,962 06
S T Scott	Jackson, Miss	12,550 47
M L Daniel	Opelousas, La	7,280 63
I T Pollock	Crawfordsville, Ia	14,881 98
M J Allen	Tallahassee, Flo	26,691 51
R T Brown	Springfield, Mo	3,600 50

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER after reading the above, that when JAMES K. POLK was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a committee of Investigation was demanded by the Whigs to look into the accounts of the defaulters to the Government, he appointed a committee consisting of *six* friends of the parties implicated and *three* whigs! The result was that the investigation was stifled, and the Government lost over TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS by *thirty-eight* of the defaulters! The House dare not trust him with the subject at the next session, so great was the outcry against his course and the committee was appointed by ballot. The result of that investigation is known. And now this same Mr. Polk, who was suspected by his own friends of screening *defaulters,* is attempted to be placed in charge of the Government! No wonder the Texas speculators and Government plunderers rally to his support.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT DISCOVERED.

THE PLOT DISCLOSED!

☞ We have before us a document under the title of "The South in Danger," which would make about three columns of our paper. It is the "Address of the Democratic Association of Washington, D. C., to the People of the SLAVE STATES. As we have not room to-day for the entire article, we will describe its character in a few words. It is an attempt to prove that the Whig party of the North, with Mr. Clay at their head, is seeking the *abolition of slavery;* and to make the charge plausible, the address on the subject of Texas, made March 3, 1843, by J. Q. Adams and twenty other members of Congress—the speeches of Mr. Giddings of Ohio, o[illegible] York on the 13th of July last—of Mr. Webster, on various occasions—and of Mr. Clay himself—are cited. From these addresses and speeches, isolated sentences are extracted, and most unfairly arranged, to suit the purposes of the authors of the circular. The resolutions passed by several of the Legislatures of the Free States, against Annexation, are also referred to, as confirmative evidence. The whole is signed by "James Cowles, Chairman," and "C. P. Sengstack, Secretary," and dated "Washington City, September 25, 1844."

This document was discovered and brought to light by Hon. Willis Green, and developes the startling designs which the Southern Disunionists and Annexationists have formed for the perpetuation of Slavery, the repeal of the Tariff, and crushing to the earth Northern freedom and Northern interests. It ought to awaken every Northern man to our dangerous situation. Here is the true reason which this document gives for the Annexation of Texas:

"By the last census the North has 135 Representatives in Congress, and the South but 88, being a majority of 47 in favor of the North, which is still increasing at every census. The senate is still equally divided; but Wisconsin and Iowa are both to be admitted as free states; and if Florida were admitted at the same time, it would make a majority against us in the Senate. *The only hope of the South, then, is in the annexation of Texas which would give the South the majority in the Senate,* whilst the North maintained its preponderance in the House, and thus give effectual security to the South, and greatly tend to preserve and perpetuate the Union, which, with the growing spirit of Abolition in the North, would be greatly endangered by giving to the North the unrestrained majority in both Houses of Congress. Even if Mr. Clay was not opposed annexation, the whole Whig party of the North are, and their success would be the defeat of annexation, whatever the views of Mr. Clay might be."

To get a "majority in the Senate" for Slavery, is the object of Annexation! People of Pennsylvania [illegible]

A GLORIOUS RALLY!

Large and enthusiastic Borough WHIG Meeting—the campaign opened with fresh zeal—the old Whig fires re-lighted—Letter from Governor Jones, of Tennessee!

☞ The most numerous and spirited Whig meeting that has been held in this borough during the present campaign took place at Rhoad's Hotel on Thursday evening the 17th inst. Although the notice was short and the weather very inclement a most enthusiastic and true-hearted body of Whigs responded to the call, and several rooms in the house were filled with the "boys of 1840," anxious to testify that their feelings were in no ways dampened by the result of the election and that no reverses could shake their faith in the soundness of Whig principles, or cool their enthusiastic devotion to our gallant and noble "HARRY OF THE WEST!"

The best feeling prevailed and the proceedings breathed the spirit of resolution and determination which ever ensures a victory! Our old men were there side by side and shoulder to shoulder with their younger brethren whose ardor never cools—our mechanics and workingmen of every calling, gave their voice to the proceedings, knowing that to HENRY CLAY alone can they look for adequate Protection to AMERICAN against BRITISH INDUSTRY—our citizens of every profession, were there to encourage and animate their friends in pushing on the glorious work of redeeming the country from the Free Trade Disunion, Texas and Anti-Tariff spoilers,—and the feeling that prevailed gave glorious assurance that the *Whig borough of Carlisle* will neither falter nor fail in *her part* of the work, but will by an *increased majority* on the first day of November, rebuke the wild spirit of Locofocoism and "push on the ball" which shall bring "old Mother Cumberland" out of the conflict with *three hundred majority* for CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and the TARIFF!

The meeting was organized by the appointment of that veteran Whig, Col. JOHN McGINNIS, Chairman, and Maj. A. A. LINE, Secretary.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. E. Beatty, Dr. J. J. Myers, Jacob Fetter, Thomas B. Thompson, L. G. Brandebury, W. C. Gibson, Wm. Blair, Wm. Aisquith, Jacob Rheem, and Justice Harmer, were appointed to draft resolutions, who offered the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in the result of the recent Gubernatorial contest in Pennsylvania there is nothing to discourage or dampen the ardor of any true Whig, but that on the contrary the trifling reverse we have met, should only animate every whig to more untiring vigilance and renewed activity in his efforts to promote the success of the good cause. A gain of *nineteen thousand votes* over the whig vote of 1842, and a gain of nearly *twelve thousand* over the whig vote of 1843, show that the march of whig principles is steadily and surely *onward,* and that our efforts will be as certainly crowned with a signal and glorious triumph *now* as they were in the ever memorable Presidential campaign of 1840!

Resolved, That the triumph of Democratic Whig principles within the present year in the general elections in the States of Virginia, Vermont Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Louisiana, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio, most of which twelve months ago the destructive spirit of Locofocoism claimed as *her own*—furnishes abundant and cheering testimony that whig principles and whig men can *never be wholly prostrated,* and that in 1844 our glorious cause and candidates will emerge from the temporary and short-lived *reverses* of '41 and '42 to a *triumphant and transcendent* VICTORY!

Resolved, That we hail with thrilling pride and pleasure the recent brilliant successes of our political brethren in Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, and other sister States, and congratulate the friends of correct principles upon the gratifying assurance which they furnish, that our indomitable standard-bearers of 1840 are again in the field—that the invincible old Whig phalanx is still unbroken—and that our HARRISON FLAG *still floats in triumph,* with not a ray of its glory dimmed, and but a single star lost amid the vapors of Locofocoism!

Resolved, That in HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, the whigs have a candidate, of whom, in the language of the Hon. James Buchanan, "THEY MAY BE JUSTLY PROUD—*a man of bold and fearless heart—a man of high and commanding eloquence, and a man of distinguished ability.*" No man's praise can add one cubit to his stature, and no man's censure can detract from his justly earned fame. The foul spirit of Locofocoism, whose pestilential breath seeks to defile every object that is noble and exalted, may endeavor to defame his character and hunt him down with calumny and slander, but securely shielded in the affections of his countrymen, he is destined to triumph, and nobly triumph, over his vile crew of malignant assailants. The country that he has twice saved from *disunion* still clings to him as "in all assaults our surest signal"—a grateful people hail the near approach of the day when the ballot-boxes will enable them to reward his patriotic services—the mechanic, the laborer, the farmer and the manufacturer, look up to him as the staunch friend to the Protection of American Industry—the friends of Republican Institutions cherish him as the man best fitted to bring back the government to the palmy days of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison—and every man in whose heart glows a feeling of lofty pride for his country, has determined that the election of HENRY CLAY shall prevent the Presidential chair from being disgraced by "such a nominee, as Jimmy Polk of Tennessee!"

Resolved, That we earnestly call upon our brethren throughout Cumberland county, to *again arouse to the contest!* Again buckle on your armor, and rally round our proud whig standard! Let not the trifling reverse you have suffered, sink you into ignoble indifference, but rather awaken you to greater diligence and new zeal! Our cause is our country—and our country is most to be loved when in greatest danger. Prepare, then, anew, for the grand battle! Preserve your organization unbroken and compact, and go to work again, with that spirit and determination which is ever the harbinger of *Victory!* Let CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and the TARIFF, be your rallying cry! Light up the whig watch-fires, and let them burn brightly on every hill and in every valley! DO YOUR WHOLE DUTY, and the glory and prosperity of the country which will be secured by the triumph of whig principles, will be your abundant reward!

In compliance with the call of the meeting, Judge REED responded in an address of unusual ability, eloquence and argument in which he referred to the causes which had operated against the election of Gen. MARKLE, and exhibited by numerous letters from all quarters, the lively feeling of hope which pervades the Whig party throughout the state, and the strong [illegible]

He was followed by L. G. BRANDEBURY, Esq. who in a most animated and eloquent address recounted the splendid Whig Victories achieved in our sister States—showing that the old Harrison States still maintain their places in the Whig Line—and that the most encouraging prospects are before the Whig party of Pennsylvania.—He concluded with a stirring appeal to the Whig party of Cumberland county to maintain their organization firm and unbroken, and press forward with fresh zeal to the triumphant victory which will certainly follow their efforts. The addresses were received with rapturous applause.

On motion, a committee, was appointed to prepare and publish an address to the People of Cumberland county, on the subject of the Presidential Election. Hon. John Reed, and Messrs. L. G. Brandebury, E. Beatty, E. M. Biddle, A. A. Line, T. B. Thompson, William Crop, Abraham Erb, James Postlethwaite, and James Armstrong, were appointed said committee.

The following letter from Gov. JAMES C. JONES, of Tennessee, was embodied was embodied in the address of Judge Reed, and received with decided marks of approbation by the meeting. By a resolution of the meeting it was ordered to be incorporated in the proceedings, and one thousand copies directed to be printed for general circulation. It will be recollected that Gov. JONES has *defeated* JAMES K. POLK in two severely contested canvasses for Governor of Tennessee, and that no man has had better opportunities of knowing Polk's opinions upon the great question of the TARIFF. The letter is subjoined:

Letter from Gov. Jones, of Tenn.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

☞ A copy of the tract issued by the National Clay Club, containing extracts from the speeches and publications of James K. Polk was sent to Governor JONES. The Governor writes the following letter in relation to it.

NASHVILLE, October 3d, 1844.

Dear Sir—Your letter enclosing the proceedings of the National Clay Club of Pennsylvania, and also a pamphlet containing extracts of the speeches and publications of James K. Polk has been received. I shall take much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the Club, and if any action on my part shall become necessary to a proper vindication of their fidelity touching the enclosed publication, you may rest assured that it will be promptly and cheerfully performed. I have examined your pamphlet with much care, and have compared it with the copies of Colonel Polk's speeches and addresses that I used in my late canvass with him, (such as I knew to be genuine) and find the extracts fairly made, and with the exception of such immaterial typographical errors as usually attend a reprint, not at all affecting the sense or meaning of the author, it is literally correct. I not only know this publication to be a true exposition of the opinions of Col. Polk on the subject of the Tariff from comparing it with his published opinions, but I know it from having heard them from his own lips, day after day for months in succession. The attempt to make James K. Polk the friend of a Protective Tariff, can only excite the ridicule and contempt of those who know him.

It is most astonishing that his friends should undertake to deceive and mislead the public mind on a subject of so much importance, and the detection of which is so certain. I can but regard the effort that is making in your State *to pass James K. Polk off as the friend and advocate of protection as an outrage, which for impudence and falsehood is unparalleled in the history of party warfare.* It is a *gross attempt at fraud* one that would disgrace the veriest party hack. But disgraceful as is this attempt on the part of the friends and supporters of Colonel Polk, I can but regard *his position as equally disreputable.* If truth, fairness and justice is his object, as it ought to be of one aspiring to the high and dignified position he seeks, *why does he not speak out like a man? Why are his lips sealed as with the stillness of death?* Where is that boldness and independence that ever characterises a man conscious of his own integrity, and the correctness of his principles and conduct? Possessing the power and the means (and having been respectfully asked to do so) of arresting falsehood and undeceiving his countrymen; and refusing to do so makes him *particeps criminis,* and should consign him to the same unenviable distinction.

Colonel Polk cannot, will not, dare to deny that he has always opposed the protective policy (this has been his boast.) *He has never ceased to denounce the Tariff of 1842 in terms unmeasured;* and yet he observes a most DIGNIFIED SILENCE, permitting truth to be crushed to earth, and falsehood raised in its stead, and all that some political advantages may ensue to himself.

I repeat now what I have frequently written, spoken and published, and which has never been denied by Colonel Polk, or any of his friends in this State, *that Col. Polk at all times during both of my canvasses with him, opposed, denounced, and condemned the principle of protection, and during the last campaign, the Tariff of 1842 received his most unqualified condemnation.* To this statement I pledge my reputation as a man of honor, and challenge Colonel Polk, or any of his friends, to deny it. If any friend of protection, or of the Tariff of 1842, is prepared to vote for him, believing that he is any other than the unqualified opponent of this system, (if he shall be elected) he will discover *that he has been deceived and misled,* and find his only comfort in cursing his folly and credulity. If I had a voice that would reach every city, town and hamlet in Pennsylvania, it should be raised to warn every freeman of the impending danger, and invoke him to spurn and despise with a freeman's spirit, the base attempts that are made to seduce him from his fidelity to his principles, and lead him into the support of a man whose principles are at war with the best interests of the country. I cannot doubt that the intelligence of your citizens will enable them to detect this fraud; and when detected I know their virtue and integrity will at once put the broad seal of condemnation on it and its authors. One word as to Tennessee; she is firm, fixed, and immoveable; the political tempest may blow—the rains of falsehood descend—the floods of calumny and detraction may gather around her; unmoved and unbiased she will stand firmly by her principles and cast her vote for HENRY CLAY. She is resolved to make one more gallant effort to dispel the gloom that gathers around our hopes—one more effort to arrest the impending ruin that threatens our common country. Where will Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Arch, be in this great and glorious work? This is the question that Whigs of Pennsylvania must answer. If she and our sister States will come to the rescue, and stand by the side of Tennessee in this glorious enterprise, we shall yet see the proud and gallant old Ship of State brought back to her ancient moorings, and peace and prosperity permanently restored to a long oppressed and much injured people.

With considerations of the highest respect,
I am, Sir, your friend and servant,
JAMES C. JONES.

To CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq.

The proceedings were further enlivened by several capital songs from our choir of young Whig Minstrels, after which the meeting adjourned with three deafening cheers for HARRY CLAY!

Our friends in the country may rest assured that among the Whigs of the borough there is no despondency nor flagging of spirit and no other feeling but a resolute determination to [illegible] crowns our efforts. Whigs of Cumberland County! *let every man do faithfully his duty,* and our county and State WILL BE REDEEMED!

Address of the Whig Central Committee.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

One election has just closed, and another is near at hand. *The result of the first demonstrates that the Whigs have the ability to carry the second.*—This is the concurring opinion of the party throughout the State. The organization of a large portion of the Democratic party was brought to bear in favor of the election of Mr. Shunk.—He was always a warm partizan—always belonged to the Democratic party. He declared himself in his acceptance of the nomination for Governor, as an advocate of a Protective Tariff. He was reputed to be an honest man in private life, and had an unusual number of personal friends. The next election presents quite a different issue. It is not the old democratic party against their ancient opponents; no ingenuity can present it in that aspect. The question now is, between one set of principles, well defined and understood, against another set of principles as well understood and defined. Both candidates have through life been personally attached to the great democratic party. HENRY CLAY, the candidate of what is now called the Whig party, advocates one set of principles; JAMES K. POLK, the Southern candidates advocates another set of principles. It is for the voters to determine at the polls which is right. Henry Clay is in *favor* of a TARIFF *for the protection of home industry against foreign labor.* He is in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the different States to enable them to pay off their public debts. He is oppos'd to the annexation of Texas to the Union, because, it would *require the assumption of the immense* DEBT *of Texas,* and because in his own language, it cannot be effected "without compromitting the honor of our country, endangering the integrity of the Union, and involving us in a war, in which the sympathies of all christendom would be against us." Mr. Clay is in favor of the election of a President for a *single term* of four years, and being thereafter ineligible. He is opposed to the executive usurpations of powers belonging either to the people or to other departments of the Government. He is opposed to the exercise of the veto power by the President, setting at naught the will of the people expressed through their Representatives in Congress. He is in favor of an economical administration of the Government and of reducing the burdens of the people. We appeal to the honest, intelligent democracy of Cumberland county, to say if they can discover in these principles, or their practical tendencies, as always publicly and privately advocated by Mr. Clay, and by his friends, anything opposed to democracy, or opposed to the professed views and purposes of the democratic party? Is there any thing in these principles or their tendencies which could prevent the purest and the best patriot conscienciously from voting for Mr. Clay? These are no new professions of Mr. Clay's or of his friends. He always maintained them and in so doing he had the support of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Q. Adams and General Jackson, and he has been sustained in such opinions by the unqualified voice of Pennsylvania often expressed.

James K. Polk, and the party supporting him, are avowedly opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, and the reason given by Mr. Polk for his opposition is, that by withdrawing the proceeds from the revenue of the Government, it will afford a plausible pretext to the whigs to continue in force the Tariff act of 1842, which Mr. Polk alleges ought to be repealed. James K. Polk himself, *and his party out of Pennsylvania,* are openly and violently opposed to the Tariff of 1842 or any other tariff for protection of home industry. They are opposed to the one term system. They are opposed to the restricting of the veto power. They are in favor of restoring the Sub-Treasury scheme. They are in favor of the hard money system—using the hard money for the Government and its officers, and letting the people shift for themselves. Mr. Clay is opposed to this system out and out. Mr. Polk and his southern friends are in favor of *reducing* the taxes upon foreign imports and to *increase* the amount of imported goods; Mr. Clay and his party are in favor of *increasing* the *taxes* on imports, and *reducing* the amount of *goods* imported—thus giving room for and protection to American manufactures, in place of foreign fabrics. No one doubts the integrity of Mr. Clay's moral character. In all the cruel attempts to injure him, his honesty in all his private relations has been beyond attack. No one doubt his unrivalled capacity to administer the affairs of the Government—then what is there in democracy, in patriotism, in conscience, giving a preference in Pennsylvania, to James K. Polk over Henry Clay? We affirm that Henry Clay's principles are Pennsylvania principles, and that Mr. Polk's principles are opposed to our best interests and most approved principles—why then reject Mr. Clay and support James K. Polk? Large meetings are now being held in the South by Mr. Polks friends, demanding the immediate annexation of Texas, assuming her debts, her wars, and her vicious population, and the unlimited extension of slavery, or that there be a dissolution of the Union of these States, a distraction of our happy form of Government!!! They are also demanding a repeal of the Tariff act of 1842 or disunion.—Will Pennsylvania, will any one man in Pennsylvania, who regards his own interests and the interests of his country, under such circumstances, so far forget himself as to hazard a vote for James K. Polk in preference to Henry Clay? The discreditable attempt to pass James K. Polk off as in favor of a protective Tariff in Pennsylvania, has signally failed, and the odium has recoiled upon its authors. Pennsylvanians, will you tamely surrender your principles to a Southern cabal, that despises you and your Government? Will you barter away your interests at the bidding of any set of men either at home or abroad? Will you peril your Government for the empty name of party? Suppose Texas should not be annexed, or the Tariff act of 1842 should not be repealed, are you ready for the alternative of disunion—for a distribution of your Government; are you ready in that event to see James K. Polk in possession of the Government—its army, its navy, its treasure—the commander in chief, to enable him to mark the line of separation between the States in the blood of its citizens? Be admonished to pause and consider well before it is too late.

JOHN REED,
L. G. BRANDEBURY,
E. BEATTY,
E. M. BIDDLE,
A. A. LINE,
T. B. THOMPSON,
ABRAHAM ERB,
WILLIAM CROP,
JAMES POSTLETHWAITE,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Whig Central Committee.

Carlisle, Oct. 18, 1844.

SOAPS.

[illegible]

Let the infamous Slanderers of Henry Clay read the following!

☞ The people are aware that the Rev HENRY B. BASCOM, one of the most distinguished ministers of the Methodist Church in this country, lately wrote a letter pronouncing the foul charges made by the Locofoco press against the moral character of HENRY CLAY, to be "utterly and basely false." For this expression of truth and act of justice to an eminent but injured citizen, Dr. Bascom himself has been most wickedly and wantonly assailed. The Lexington (Ky.) Observer of September 18th, in introducing the following statement, says: "The Elders and officers of the various Christian churches in the city of Lexington, of each political party, have thought it due to Dr. Bascom, as well as to themselves, and to the claims of truth and justice, to vindicate the reputation of Dr. B. against the foul aspersions of the Locofoco newspapers, by a public attestation to his worth and virtue—a denial of all the imputations and allegations made against him, and by bearing themselves the same testimony in reference to the moral character of Mr. CLAY, as was borne by Dr. B, in his letter to Dr. Goble.

"We subjoin the statement as follows:

"REV. H. B. BASCOM.

"This distinguished divine, urbane gentleman and devoted Christian, whose purity of life, burning eloquence, high intellectual endowments, fervent zeal in his Master's cause, have spread his name over our broad land, was recently applied to by Dr. J. J. Goble, to inform him as to the moral character and correct deportment of our distinguished neighbor, the Hon. Henry Clay, who, it was believed, had been falsely and maliciously assailed. For his response, bearing testimony to the correct deportment and good moral character of Mr. Clay, Dr. Bascom has been denounced as a hypocritical liar, a perjured blasphemer, an impious libeller, and other most degrading and dishonoring accusations heaped upon him. We, his friends and neighbors of all religious denominations, therefore, feel called upon by considerations of justice to a slandered and injured gentleman, to pronounce these charges grossly false and cruelly unjust, without a shadow of foundation; and do hereby *bear the same testimony as contained in his letter as to the moral character of Mr. CLAY,* as far as we know and believe.

Methodist Ministers.—Stephen Chipley, and N. Headington.

Stewards of Methodist Church.—Joseph Milward P. Scott, R. Ruckel, Nathaniel Shaw, L. P. Young W. King, Wm. Rice, Joseph George, Jno. Kennard, Hiram Shaw, B. T. Bealert, R. Hollet Gustavus Lilly, John L. Elbert.

Elders in Christian Church.—D. Warner, Wm. Vanpelt, Levi T. Benton, Samuel Fitch.

Minister of Baptist Church.—W. F. Broaddus.

Baptist Ministers.—B. F. Drake, J. M. Hewitt, R. Brent.

Rector of Protestant Episcopal Church.—Edward F. Berkley.

P. E. Minister.—John Ward.

Vestry of the P. E. Church.—D. M. Craig, J. J. Hunter, H. I. Bodley, Thomas Huggins, Jas. March, H. H. Timberlake, William Lucha, Martin Smith.

Elders and Deacons of 2d Presbyterian Church.—R. Pindell, James C. Todd, David Bell, jr., W. A. Leavy, James C. Butler, John F. Leavy, Geo. W. Norton.

Elders and Deacons of 1st Presbyterian Church.—J. L. McDowel, Abraham Van Meter, John L. Price, Thomas C. Grear, L. Carter, Isaac C. Van Meter.

The Observer adds: "It is proper to say, that the Methodist Episcopal Conference, being in session at Bowling-green, nearly all the Methodist Divines, connected with the church and the University, are absent, and consequently their names are not attached to the foregoing paper."

Besides this emphatic testimonial in Mr. Clay's favor, letters are published from Dr. Nash, of the Episcopal Church, and Rev. N. H. Hall, Pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches in Lexington, which ought to cover with shame the foul slanderers of Henry Clay. We subjoin the conclusion of Mr. Hall's letter:

"I have been the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Lexington, nearly twenty two years. My first residence when I came to this place, was joining Mr. Clay's farm, and ever since I have lived in the neighborhood, and have known this honorable gentleman, and it gives me pleasure to say, that I have never *witnessed an act,* or heard *an expression* from Mr. Clay, that was not in *conformity* with the *strictest* morality; his character among the great mass of his neighbors, is that of a high minded, honorable, kind, and benevolent gentleman. In a word, sir, I believe that Mr. Clay's moral character is as good, and *far better* than most of the *political men* with whom I have been acquainted, and I consider him more preeminently qualified in every respect for the Presidency of the United States at the present crisis, than any man in them. And the honest and unobtrusive desire of my heart is, that in the good providence of God he may be elected to that high and responsible office.

Yours, most respectfully,
N. H. HALL."

Which will you believe, people of Pennsylvania? the statements of this body of Ministers of the Gospel, or the foul slanders of a prostituted locofoco press?

VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

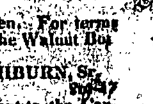
THE subscriber offers at private sale, the following described Valuable Real Estate, situate in North Middleton township, Cumberland county, containing

150 ACRES,

more or less, of Patented Land, about 125 Acres of which are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and the residue covered with thriving young timber. The improvements are a

TWO STORY LOG HOUSE,

Stone Kitchen, and a Frame Barn with a Wagon shed and Corn crib, and a fine young thriving Orchard



with choice fruit. The farm is well covered with locust timber, and a number of never failing running springs near the door. The above mentioned Tract is all Limestone Land and is in a healthy neighborhood, within two miles of Carlisle, and one mile from the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and lying on the Conodoguinet Creek.

An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber residing on the Walnut Bottom Road, 5 miles from Carlisle.

JOHN FISHBURN, Sr.

August 30, 1843. [illegible]

N. B. The above farm is convenient to the Carlisle market.

CHEAP CARPET STORE

ON THE CASH PLAN.

At No 41 Strawberry st. Philadelphia.

THE Rent of the Subscribers in their present situation being very low, and their terms CASH, they are enabled to sell at such low prices that Customers cannot fail to be satisfied, and they invite the people of Cumberland County to call and examine their stock, as they offer an excellent assortment, comprising

Beautiful Imperial 3 ply,
Superfine Ingrain,
Heavy Twilled Venitian,
Fine English Worsted do.
Plain Striped do.
} CARPETINGS.

With a large stock of well seasoned FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, in all widths, for Rooms, Halls, Doorpieces &c. Also, Furniture Oil Cloths, Beautiful Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Floor Baize, Rag Carpets, Matting &c. together with a large stock of low priced Carpets, [illegible]

[illegible]