Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

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

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY E. BEATTY.

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Advertising will be done on the usual terms.

Letters to insure attention must be post paid.

LAW NOTICE

JOHN AND J. HENRY REED,

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

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

Carlisle, Nov. 15, 1843. 3m-5

ALEXANDER & TODD,
Attorneys at Law.

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

SAMUEL ALEXANDER.
LEMUEL TODD.

WILLIAM H. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.

OFFICE REMOVED to Beetem's Row, in the room formerly occupied by S. D. Adair, Esq.
Carlisle, April 3, 1844. tf-25

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

COLWELL & M'CLURE.
Attorneys at Law,

WILL attend promptly to business entrusted to them in the counties of Cumberland and Franklin. Offices, one door west of the Jail, East High street, Carlisle, and next door to Stumbaugh & Hoover's Drug Store, Shippensburg.
April 24, 1844. tf-26

DRUGS, PAINTS & DYE-STUFFS.

MYERS & HAVERSTICK have just opened an extensive assortment of DRUGS, selected with great care and warranted genuine and Pure. Physicians and Country Merchants are requested to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

ALSO

A large assortment of Paints and Dye-Stuffs, every article warranted pure and of the best quality, or no sale. Dyers, Painters and Fullers are requested to call, as we are determined to sell the cheapest and best articles of this line in the market.

Books and Stationary.

We have added to our usual stock, a choice selection of Books and Stationary, which we can sell at a very reduced price.

ALSO,

The largest assortment of CUTLERY ever offered at this place—together with the most fashionable PERFUMERY and *Fancy Notions.*

Carlisle, June 19, 1844. tf-34

S. ELLIOTT

OFFERS for sale at very reduced prices, a assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs

PAINTS, &c. together with
Stationary, Fine Cap Paper, by the Ream, Letter Slates by the dozen, Silver Pencils, Drawing & Sable hair do., Drawing Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Penknives, of a fine quality, Painting brushes, Graving do. Shaving do. Teeth do. Flesh do., Shaving and Toilet Soaps in great variety, Varnish,

Spices Ground and Unground,

Together with every other article in the Drug line, the attention of Physicians, Country Merchants and Dyers, is solicited as I am determine to sell at very low prices for Cash.
Carlisle, March 15, 1844.

FARMERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the

PUBLIC HOUSE,

lately kept by Mr. Simon Wonderlich in East High Street, a few doors east of the Court House, where he will at all times take pleasure in administering to the comforts of those who may favor him with their custom.

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

BOARDERS taken by the week, month or year.
WILLIAM BROWN.
6m-20 Carlisle, 2, 1844. 2u-

ROBERTS' HOTEL.

SIGN OF WASHINGTON AND JACKSON.

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

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

BOARDERS taken by the week, month or year.
ANDREW ROBERTS.
April 17, 1844. tf-25

Washington Hotel.

CORNER OF MARKET STREET & MARKET SQUARE
HARRISBURG, PA.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has leased this well known House, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, and has furnished it anew with the best of Bedding and other Furniture, and is now prepared to accomodate Members of the Legislature and Travellers in the very best style, and upon such terms as cannot fail to please.
W. T. SANDERS.
Dec. 20, 1843.

Patent Medicines.

JUST received, a large assortment of the following Patent Medicines, which we offer for sale wholesale and retail, at a very reduced price:
Hays' Liniment for cure of Piles.
Dr. Hawes' Bone and Nerve Liniment.
Dr. Spohn's cure for Sick Headache.
Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry.
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Dr. Swaim's Panacea.
[illegible] Vermifuge.
Dr. Houck's [illegible]
Together with a general assortment of the most approved [illegible]
MYERS & HAVERSTICK.
[illegible]

POLITICAL.

HENRY CLAY.

Address to the Kentucky Electors.

☞ We alluded last week to a scene of much interest at Ashland, between the Hon. HENRY CLAY and the electors of Kentucky. We have, since received through the columns of the Lexington Observer, a detailed report of all that took place on the occasion. It will be read with no little interest. "To see that venerable man," observes the editor, "standing at his own threshold—bereft of power and place, by the vilest machinations and most unrelenting persecution—surrounded in funeral silence and solemnity, by the chosen and most gifted men of his adopted State—by his nearest neighbor and oldest friends—was impressive and overpowering beyond description. To hear the outpourings of their bruised hearts, and his calm yet deeply felt response—to behold his moist and quivering lip, and their manly tears, excited unutterable emotions."

But we will not dwell upon this subject; we never expect to be called on to chronicle such another occurrence, live though we may beyond the ordinary life of man.

Upon reaching the door of Mr. Clay's dwelling, Mr. Underwood, surrounded by the other Electors, by the Governor and ex-Governors Metcalf and Letcher, and the people who attended, read the following address to Mr. Clay:

"MR. CLAY:—I have been selected by the members of the Electoral College, to say to you for each one of us, that we have come to offer to you the homage of our personal regard and profound respect. In this work of the heart, many of your neighbors have likewise come to unite with us. On yesterday, at Frankfort, we performed our official duty in obedience to the will of the people of Kentucky, by voting unanimously for yourself and Theodore Frelinghuysen to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

"The machinations of your enemies, their frauds upon the elective franchise, and their duplicity with the people, in promulgating opposite principles in different sections, have defeated your election.

"We have no hope of preferment at your hands, which can tempt us to flatter; nor can the pen of proscription intimidate us from speaking the truth. Under existing circumstances, it gratifies us to take you by the hand, and to unite, as we do most cordially, in expressing the sentiments of our hearts and of those we represent in regard to your personal character and political principles.

"Your past services are so interwoven with the history of our country for the last forty years, that malice and envy cannot prevent succeeding generations dwelling on your name with admiration and gratitude. Your example will illumine the path of future Statesmen, when those who hate and revile you are forgotten, or are only remembered, like the incendiary who burnt the temple, for the evil they have done.

"To you the election has terminated without personal loss; but to the nation, in our judgment, the injury is incalculable. God grant that the confederacy may not hereafter mourn over the result in dismembered fragments.

"Whilst your enemies have not attempted to detract from your intellectual character, they have with untiring malice attacked your moral reputation and endeavored to destroy it. The verbal slanders and printed libels employed as means to accomplish political objects, have stained the character of our country and its institutions more than they have injured yours.

"In your high personal character, in your political principles and unrivalled zeal and ability to carry them out, may be found the strong motives for our anxious efforts to secure your election. The protection of American labor, a National Currency connected with a fiscal agent for the Government, the Distribution among the States of the proceeds of the Public Lands, further constitutional restrictions upon the Executive power and patronage, and a limitation upon the eligibility of the President for a second term, were measures which under your administration, we hoped to mature and bring into practical operation. By your defeat they have been endangered, if not lost forever.

"But we will not speculate on coming events. If things work well, we shall find consolation in the general prosperity. If apprehended evils come, we are not responsible; and retaining our principles, we shall enjoy the happy reflection of having done our duty.

"In the shades of Ashland may you long continue to enjoy peace, quiet and the possession of those great faculties which have rendered you the admiration of your friends and the benefactor of your country. And when at last death shall demand its victim, while Kentucky will contain your ashes, [illegible] and faithful [illegible] you longest, loved you best—will cherish your memory and defend your reputation.

BEN. HARDIN,
J. R. UNDERWOOD,
R. A. PATTERSON,
PHILIP TRIPLETT,
W. W. SOUTHGATE,
W. R. GRISBY,
JOHN KINCAID,
J. W. ANDREWS,
GREEN ADAMS,
B. MILLS CRENSHAW,
LESLIE COMBS,
W. J. GRAVES."

MR. CLAY REPLIED:

I am greatly obliged, gentlemen, by the kindness toward me that has prompted this visit from the Governor, the Presidential Electors of Kentucky, and some of my fellow citizens, in private life. And I thank you, sir, (Mr. Underwood) their organ, on this occasion, for the feeling and eloquent address which you have just done me the honor to deliver. I am under the greatest obligations to the people of Kentucky. During more than forty years of my life, they have demonstrated their confidence and affection towards me in every variety of form. This last and crowning evidence of their long and faithful attachment, exhibited in the vote which, in their behalf, you gave yesterday, at the seat of the State Government, as the Electoral College of Kentucky, fills me with overflowing gratitude. But I should fail to express the feelings of my heart, if I did not also offer my profound and grateful acknowledgments to the other States, which have united with Kentucky in the endeavor to elect me to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, and to the million and a quarter of freemen, embracing so much virtue, intelligence and patriotism, who, wherever residing, have directed strenuous and enthusiastic exertions to the same object:

Their efforts have been unavailing, and the issue of the election has not corresponded with their anxious hopes and confident expectations. You have, sir, assigned some of the causes which you suppose have occasioned the result. I will not trust myself to speak of them. My duty is that of perfect submission to an event which is now irrevocable.

I will not affect indifference to the personal concern which I had in the political contest, just terminated; but unless I am greatly self-deceived, the principal attraction to me of the office of President of the United States, arose out of the cherished hope that I might be an humble instrument, in the hands of Providence, to accomplish public good. I desired to see the former purity of the general Government restored, and to see dangers and evils, which I sincerely believed encompassed it, averted and remedied. I was anxious that the policy of the country, especially in the great department of its domestic labor and industry, should be fixed and stable, that all might know how to regulate and accommodate their conduct. And fully convinced of the wisdom of the public measures, which you have enumerated, I hope to live to witness, and to contribute to their adoption and establishment.

So far as respects any official agency of mine, it has been otherwise decreed, and I bow respectfully to the decree. The future course of the Government is altogether unknown, and wrapt in painful uncertainty, I shall not do the new administration the injustice of condemning it in advance. On the contrary, I earnestly desire that, enlightened by its own reflections, and by a deliberate review of all the great interests of the country, or prompted by public opinion, the benefit may yet be secured of the practical execution of those principles and measures, for which we have honestly contended, that peace and honor may be preserved, and that this young but great nation may be rendered harmonious, prosperous, and powerful.

We are not without consolations under the event which has happened. The whig party has fully and fairly exhibited to the country the principles and measures which it believed best adapted to secure our liberties, and promote the common welfare. It has made in their support, constant and urgent appeals to the reason and judgment of the people. For myself, I have the high satisfaction to know that I have escaped a great and fearful responsibility; and that during the whole canvass, I have done nothing inconsistent with the dictates of the purest honor. No mortal man is authorised to say that I held out to him the promise of any office or appointment whatever.

What now is the duty of the whig party? I venture to express any opinion with the greatest diffidence. The future is enveloped in a veil impenetrable by human eyes. I cannot contemplate it without feelings of great discouragement. But I know of only one safe rule, in all the vicissitudes of human life, public and private, and that is conscientiously to satisfy ourselves of what is right, and firmly and undeviatingly to pursue it under all trials and circumstances, confiding in the great Ruler of the Universe for ultimate success.

The Whigs are deliberately convinced of the truth and wisdom of the principles and measures which they have espoused. It seems therefore to me that they should persevere in contending for them; and that adhering to their seperate and distinct organization, they should treat all who have the good of their country in view with respect and sympathy, and invite their co-operation in securing the patriotic objects which it has been their aim and purpose to accomplish.

I heartily thank you, sir, for your friendly wishes for my happiness, in the retirement which henceforward best becomes me. Here I hope to enjoy peace and tranquility, seeking faithfully to perform, in the walks of private life, whatever duties may yet appertain to me. And I shall never cease, whilst life remains, to look with lively interest and deep solicitude, upon the movement and operation of our free system of Government, and to hope that, under the smiles of an all-wise Providence, the Republic may be ever just, honorable and great.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

STARTLING DEVELOPEMENTS!

☞ We find in the Philadelphia papers of last week, an address from the Committee on organization of the National Clay Club, of that city, of which CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq., is President, which is of the highest interest to the Whigs of Pennsylvania. We regret that we are compelled to curtail its proportions in order that we may not exclude our usual variety.—In the investigation of the result of the late Presidential Election in this State, the committee have arrived at certain unavoidable conclusions which prove that the Whigs have not been fairly defeated, but that, in the language of the committee, "*we have been cheated.*" The voice of our legal voters has been smothered in the ballot-box. And we consider it due to our fellow-citizens, and particularly to those who have struggled so zealously to secure the triumph of Whig principles and American interests, to lay before them some evidence of the fraud, and expose the true character of the men who direct the movements of the Locofoco party in Pennsylvania." In proof of this the report of the Committee thus proceeds:

"The increase of the popular vote can never exceed the ratio of the increase of population. It is more likely to be less, than greater, on account of the fact, that a large number of emigrants settle among us every year, who are never naturalized, and consequently are never admitted to the right of suffrage. The ratio of the increase of the population of our State, has varied but little since the year 1840. It diminished about one half per cent every ten years.—From 1820 to 1840, the increase was 56,38 per cent; and at the same rate the increase for four years from 1840 to 1844 would be 11,27 per cent. We take 11,27 per cent to be the full increase. Assuming, what all parties have hereto fore admitted to be true, that the full vote of the State was polled in 1840, it follows that the vote of 1844 should not exceed that of 1840, by more than 11,27 per cent. The official returns of the elections, however, furnish us with a different result. They are as follows:

Votes polled in 1840.		Votes polled in 1844.	
Harrison,	144,019	Clay,	161,203
Van Buren,	143,676	Polk,	167,535
Birney,	343	Birney,	3,133
Total,	288,038	Total,	331,871
			288,038
Increase in four years,			43,833

which is equal to 15,21 per cent; *being within a fraction of 4 per cent beyond the ratio of the increase of population.*

This startling fact leads to the inquiry, where is the illegitimate increase to be found? Either party may increase its vote to any extent, by accessions from the other; but so long as one keeps up fairly to the increase of 11, 27 per cent the other cannot honestly go beyond it. The Whigs have increased their vote 17,184, or 11,93 per cent, about two thirds of one per cent beyond the proper ratio; the whole of which surplus of two thirds of one per cent is fully accounted for by the large Democratic Native American vote given to Mr. Clay in the city and county of Philadelphia. This is susceptible of the clearest proof. The population of the city and county increase in a much greater ratio than that of any other county in the State. The increase from 1820 to 1840 was 85,64 per cent., at which rate the increase for 4 years, from 1840 to 1844, would be 17,12 per cent. This furnishes, according to our theory, the legitimate ratio of the increase of the vote of Philadelphia. The vote was as follows:

Harrison,	17,444	Clay,	23,289
Van Buren,	18,077	Polk,	18,851
		Birney,	225
Total	35,521		42,365

The increase in the Whig vote is	5445
The natural increase at 17,12 per cent would be	3054
Increase beyond the natural ratio	2391
The natural increase in the Locofoco vote at 17,12 per cent would be	3077
The actual increase is	773
Loss in the Locofoco vote	[illegible]
Gain in the Whig vote beyond the natural ratio	[illegible]
Aggregate Whig gain since 1840,	[illegible]
Locofoco majority in 1840,	[illegible]
Whig majority by this rule	4478
Actual Whig majority	4336
Excess	[illegible]

Thus in the city and county of Philadelphia the actual loss on the Loco Foco side make up within 71 votes, the entire Whig gain—and the sum of the Whig gain and the Loco Foco loss, comes within 40 votes of the Whig majority! A remarkable confirmation of the accuracy of our premises.

But while the Whigs have maintained their full strength throughout the State, the Loco Focos have managed to increase their vote 23,859, being equal to 16.60 per cent, or 5.33 *per cent., beyond the ratio of the increase of the population!* This of course cannot be accounted for by gains from the Whig party, the Whigs having themselves been the gainers in the aggregate. A little further examination will show that the whole of the illegitimate increase in the vote is not only on the Loco Foco side, *but in the Loco Foco counties!*

The following counties gave Whig majorities in 1840, viz: Adams, Allegheny, Beaver, Bedford, Bucks, Butler, Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Franklin, Huntingdon, Indiana, Lancaster, Lebanon, Mercer, Somerset, Union and Washington. The aggregate vote of these counties in 1840 and 1844, is as follow:

	Har.	V. B.	Clay	Polk.	Birney
Total v.	73,889	51,280	77,176	59,553	2119
		73,889		77,176	
				2,119	
Vote in 1840		125,169			
Vote in 1844				138,848	
				125,169	
Increase since 1840,				13,679	

The natural increase in this vote at 11,27 per cent. would be,		14,166
The actual increase is,		13,669
Deficiency,		427
The increase in the Locofoco vote is		8,273
The natural increase at 11,27 per cent. would be,		5,779
Increase beyond the natural ratio,		2,494
The natural increase in the Whig vote at 11,28 per cen. would be		8,327
The actual increase is		3,257
Loss in Whig vote,		5,040
Gain in the Locofoco vote beyond the natural ratio,	2,494	
Abolition vote, (taken from the Whigs,)	1,119	
	4,613	4,613
Deficiency,		427

The above counties are all that gave Whig majorities either in 1840 or at the late election. And they furnish another striking proof of the truth of our position in regard to the increase of the vote.—They poll one hundred and thirty-eight thousand votes, and the increase since 1840 falls only four hundred and twenty-seven short of the ratio of the increase of population. These counties, together with Philadelphia, in which we have seen that the rule holds good, comprise considerably more than half of the entire vote of the State.

Let us now cross the line, and enter the regions of Locofocoism, which embrace the counties of Armstrong, Berks, Bradford, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Fayette, Green, Jefferson, Juniata, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, and York. The aggregate vote of these counties in 1840 and 1844 is as follows:

	Har.	V. B.	Clay	Polk	Birney
Total v.	52,286	84,299	60,738	89,131	732
		52,286		60,738	
				732	
Vote in 1840		126,585			
Vote in 1844				150 661	
				126,585	
Increase since 1840,				24,076	

The first fact which arrests the attention here is that these counties in 1840 polled only 1400 votes more than the Whig counties. And while the vote in the Whig counties has been increased thirteen thousand six hundred and seventy-nine, that of the counties now given has incrersed twenty four thousand and seventy six!

Actual increase of vote,		24,075
The natural increase at 11,27 per cent, would be		14,266
Excess of increase,		9 810
Which is equal to 7,75 per cent!		
The actual increase in the Whig vote is		8,452
The natural increase at 11,27 per cent, would be		5,892
Increase beyond the natural ratio,		2,560
The actual increase in the Locofoco vote is		14,832
The natural increase at 11,27 per cent, would be		8,373
Increase beyond the natural ratio,		6,459

Here we are in the very midst of the fraud! In the Whig counties every thing is right! There is no excessive increase in the vote, and where the Locofoco's gain beyond the legitimate ratio, the *Whig vote is diminished to the full extent of such gain.* These facts prove, that where Whig Judges and Inspectors presided at the late election, the purity of the ballot-box was preserved. But the moment we enter the Locofoco counties, we have in the first place a fraudulent excess of near ten thousand votes! We find the Whigs increasing their vote 2,560 beyond the natural ratio, and in the same counties the Locofocos increasing their vote 6,459 beyond the natural ratio! Who is chargeable with the fraud—for fraud is apparent! If you will examine carefully the vote of counties in which the Whigs have made their largest gains, you will find that the Locofocos there possess and exercise *absolute power.* A party so completely buried in Locofocoism as the Whigs in that region could have no chance at fraud, if they were disposed to resort to it. All they can do is to poll their honest vote, and that is sometimes done in the midst of hisses and groans from their opponents.—The surplus increase in their vote is reasonably accounted for, by changes and gains from the other party which are known to have occurred in large numbers. The fair increase in the Locofoco vote, then, according to the rule which did not fail in the Whig counties, would be thus:

Increase at 11,27 per cent		8,372
Deduct Whig gain beyond natural increase	2,560	
Deduct Abolition gain beyond natural increase	792	
	3,352	3,352
Legitimate net increase by the rule		5,021
Increase according to returns		14,832
Fraudulent excess		9.811

We pronounce this excess of near ten thousand votes to be fraudulent, because it can be accounted for in no other way.—The rule that holds good when applied to considerably more than one half of the entire vote of the State, ought not to fail when applied to the rest. There can be no reason for it. It may be alleged, by way of explanation and argument, that among the Locofoco counties are various and extensive coal mines and furnaces, and that the increased vote comes from them: but we answer that the mines and most of the furnaces were there and in operation, in 1840. If this answer be insufficient then we may set off against such counties, the Whig counties of Allegheny, Huntingdon, Franklin, Chester, Lancaster, Union, Dauphin, and Delaware, with their mines and furnaces, forges and factories, of almost every kind, affording as good cause for a largely increased vote as can be furnished by Schuylkill, Northampton, Carbon, Luzerne and Columbia. There can be no reason why some of the very poorest counties in the State, should increase their votes in twice or thrice the ratio of the most flourishing, the most favored in natural resources and most attractive to the emigrant.—And yet, Pike, with its thin and stony soil covered with scrub oaks and briars, and Potter, an impenetrable wilderness, so much so that its geological and mineral resources are to this day unknown, have each increased their vote in more than double the ratio of Philadelphia or Allegheny, with all their manufactories and their new enterprizes daily springing up, and keeping up a constant demand for mechanics and laborers of every description!

Is it by accident that the illegitimate increase in the vote of the State is all in the Locofoco counties, and all on the Locofoco side! Is it by accident that the increase in the Whig vote is the exact ratio of the increase of population, and that the Locofoco vote exceeds that ratio by almost ten thousand? Is it by accident that the Locofoco gain in the Whig counties is met by a corresponding loss in the Whig vote, and that a Whig gain in the Locofoco counties is answered by a still larger gain for the Locofocos?

The only answer, says the Committee, which can be found to these questions, is in the well-known 'Secret Circular' issued by the loco foco members of the Legislature last winter, in which they advised their friends, *to carry by all means the Spring elections,* so, that as many Judges and Inspectors of the Fall Elections might come from the loco foco party as possible, and thus "*an easy victory will be the result!*" The Harrisburg mandate was obeyed and the plot was successful!

Prior to the gubunatoral election, it was a common remark among the leading members of the Locofoco party that Mr. Clay was stronger in Pennsylvania, by ten thousand votes, than the Whig candidate for Governor. They resolved to make their great effort therefore, at the October election, and carry their candidate by not less than ten thousand majority. On that majority, the "knowing ones" of the party, bet their money in large amounts, and with the utmost confidence. But at this time no one anticipated a majority for Gen. Markle in the city and county of Philadelphia.—The locofocos expected to maintain their ascendency there, and it was conceded to them by the Whigs, until within a few days of the election. If we deduct from the Whig candidate the unlooked for majority of 5,955, which he received in the city and county of Philadelphia, Mr. Shunk's majority in the State would be ten thousand two hundred and four—just enough to win the bets, and discourage the Whigs from any further efforts to carry the State for Mr. Clay! Mr. Shunk's actual majority, or rather the majority given him by the official returns was [illegible]. Assuming Mr. Clay to be ten thousand stronger than the Whig candidate for Governor, it became necessary, in order to make the State [illegible] for Polk, to increase the Locofoco [illegible] six or seven thousand. *It was enormously increased seven thousand, one hundred and thirty-two!*—Lucky—lucky accident!

That fraud has been practised to the extent that was necessary, in the language of the Harrisburg Circular, "to redeem Pennsylvania from the inglorious position which she took in 1840," can scarcely be doubted by an intelligent individual who will take pains to examine the facts which are now furnished. Mr. CLAY *has received seventeen thousand one hundred and eighty four votes more than Gen. Harrison in 1840, and* 800 *more than Mr. Shunk received in October last;* and yet according to the official returns, Mr. Polk has beaten him by a majority of six thousand three hundred and thirty three! We declare it as our firm belief that such is not the true and honest result. Whatever the official returns may show to the contrary, it is our settled conviction, that *Joseph Markle was fairly elected to the Gubernatorial chair in October, and that Henry Clay received a majority of the legal votes of this Commonwealth at the late election.*

In every stage of the contest, our opponents have acted meanly and dishonorably. They have accommodated the political principles of their candidates to the prejudices of every square mile of territory in which voters are to be found. They have baptised Mr. Polk in the faith of every church in the Commonwealth, and where churches are unpopular, he is still an unregenerate sinner. While the sovereign State of South Carolina prepares for him a Frree-trade Diploma the "Democracy of Pennsylvania" proclaim him a Tariff man, and stand ready to commit their iron, their coal, their agriculture and their industry to his protection! They have assailed the private character of Mr. Clay, with a malignant ferocity that has no parallel in political warfare. The noble champion of American rights, whose name is written in brilliant and living characters on every page of our history for the last forty years—the Orator and Statesman of the age, whose public life is without reproach—the honest, fearless old Whig of the school of Washington—they have charged him with almost every crime registered in the Newgate Calendar; they have applied to him, without ceasing, the vilest epithets that could be distilled from the fish market of Billingsgate, and have hung his effigy on hickory poles! while *Thomas W. Dorr,* a convicted felon in the Penitentiary of Rhode Island, has been held up by them as a shining *Democratic light*—has been formally invited to their festivals and conventions, and has lately received a *sotto voce* nomination for the Presidency from the Hon. George M. Dallas! They have won an election by dexterous swindling, *but they have lost their honor.*

Whigs of Pennsylvania! A few years ago, our party was *twenty five thousand votes in the minority;* now, we constitute a clear majority of qualified electors of the State. *We are an army, one hundred and sixty-one thousand strong,* and our opponents *dare not meet us,* in fair, manly struggle in an open field! We bear the same name that was borne by Washington and the brave men whom he led through the battles of the Revolution; we represent the same principles, and are fighting in the same cause. While we emulate their virtues, let us imitate their examples. Let us be firm, united and resolved to fight on under the ample folds of the Whig banner, that has never yet been dishonored, and beneath which American interests have always found substantial and safe protection. The purity of the ballot box must be restored—the wrong inflicted on Henry Clay, must be avenged!

CHARLES GIBBONS,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,
JACOB STRATTAN,
ALEX. H. FREEMAN,
SAMUEL W. WEEN,
JOHN H. WITHERS,
Committee on Organization of the National Clay Club.
Philadelphia, Dec. 9th, 1844.

☞ "Ah me!" said old Mrs. Doozenberry, "schooling is a great thing—I've often felt the need of it. Why, Mr. Snoqueicle, would you believe it. I'm now sixty-five years, and I don't know the names of but three months in the year—and them's spring, fall and autumn. I larnt 'em when I was a little bit of a gal. Here, Betty, light my pipe."

A CAUTION.—If you should have the misfortune to freeze your toes or fingers this winter, plunge them into cold water; but go not nigh a fire, unless you would lose them. A pulverized charcoal poultice worn on the frozen parts prevents mortification.

☞ An old lady having heard somebody say, "the *mails* were very irregular," replied—"It was just so in my young days, no trusting any of their fair words."

☞ TOO BAD.—Two Democratic editors somewhere out west, were married a few weeks ago, and the occurrence was duly noticed by their Whig contemporary, under the head of *Locofoco Matches.*

☞ SECRECY.—What is mine, even to my life, is her's I love; but the secret of my friend is not mine.