HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday January 29, 1845.

☞The State debt of Pennsylvania is 40,35,013, with two years and a half interest unpaid to be added.

☞Bishop Onderdonk has had a sudden and severe attack of illness, since his trial for official misconduct.

☞Venus will be the morning star till the 16th of May, thence evening until March 2d, 1846.

☞John Jacob Astor's fortune is put down at $25,000,000—less than sixty years ago he was a hatter's apprentice in Philadelphia.

☞David Krause, of Harrisburg, has been nominated by the Governor, President Judge of the district composed of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery.

☞Five trials and no Mayor of Boston yet! So much for the requisition that a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a choice.

A Venerable Matron.—The widow of Alexander Hamilton, is passing the winter at Washington, and though 90 years of age she moves about with a vigor that belongs to mature age. All her faculties are preserved and her society is much sought after.

☞Shortly before the expiration of his term of office, Governor Porter pardoned Sarah Ann Davis, who was convicted and sentenced to be hung for the murder of Julia Ann Jordan, which took place in July 1840. Mrs. D. has been under sentence of death since January, 1841, although the Executive had never signed the warrant for her execution.

☞Peter Parke, tried at Belvidere N. J., as one of the supposed actors in the murder of the Castner family more than a year since, at Warren, has been found guilty. Thus two of the murderers, Joseph Carter and Peter Parke, his cousin, have been convicted. Abner Parke, either the father or uncle of Peter, is yet to be tried, and it is believed that he too will be convicted.

Sudden Death.—Died at Chambersburg, on Monday week, Mr. Daniel Spangler, Cashier of the Chambersburg Bank, in the 53rd year of his age.

The deceased had just completed his book entries as Cashier of the Bank, when Mr. M'Culloh, the President of the institution, observed that he did not appear well and to a question on the subject, he remarked that he felt unusually weak, and was evidently suffering from vertigo, or some such affection. He grew rapidly worse, and with assistance barely reached his chamber before he became speechless. All that could be done by medical effort, promptly obtained, proved unavailing—no interval of consciousness, or power of speech or vision assuaged the anguish of his family and friends with a word or look ere his spirit winged his flight to Him who gave it. He expired about 10 o'clock—but seven hours from the time he was attending to his every-day business!

The Randolph Will Case.—This important case is now before the Circuit Superior Court of Petersburg, Virginia, fresh parties have come into the suit since its original institution, and is exciting much interest. All the witnesses originally examined, at the time of Mr. Randolph's death, viz: the two Doctors Parish, Dr. Francis West and Mr. Badger, the proprietor of the City Hotel, at which Mr. Randolph died, have again, with the exception of the elder Dr. Parish, since deceased, been called on to testify.

☞The New Orleans Bee says:—George O. Blemish arrested in this city on the charge of killing young Frank Coombs, a short time since in the parish of Point Coupee, was yesterday afternoon placed on board the steamer "Concordia," in custody of officers Kelley and Bushby, of the Second Municipality police, to be conveyed to the parish wherein the murder was committed.

☞A Shocking Murder was committed in Philadelphia, Tuesday morning, upon a German plaister of Paris image maker, named Treeger. He had two deep cuts on the right side of the head reaching the brain, and eleven similar ones on the face apparently done with a hatchet. Perpetrators not known.

☞A lecturer on phrenology in New York recently exhibited in triumph the skull of a pirate. One of the audience declared that the pirate named was then living in Texas, a reformed man. Nothing daunted, the lecturer coolly declared, that it was his head before he was re-formed.

☞The New York Legislature has promptly provided the necessary legal remedies to meet the case of the late outrages. It is now felony to appear in *armis dilgitted*.

☞A movement is making in Michigan for the annexation of *Canada*, as a corner, we suppose, to the Texas

Individual Liability.

☞The most important part of Gov. Shunk's inaugural address is that in which he gives in his adhesion to the new-fangled loco foco notion of *individual liability* in corporations. As it has thus been boldly proclaimed by the new administration, we may expect "individual liability" to be hereafter the great *shibboleth* of the party-faith and the very touch-stone of democracy. The practical tendency of "individual liability" to saddle upon the community irresponsible institutions villainously managed, is well shown in the Lehigh county Bank, which lately exploded, and which the York Republican gives the following history of. "The Locofoco Legislature of last winter chartered an Institution called the Lehigh County Bank, founded on the "principle", of making the Stockholders individually liable for the redemption of all its notes and payment of its debts. We must confess that we were a little surprised when we heard that the capital stock was subscribed, and the Bank gone into operation. The whole matter is explained, however, by some proceedings which took place in the House at Harrisburg, on Friday last. It appears that Moses Y. Beach of the New York Sun, owns the greater portion of the stock, except so much as may be necessary to render his agents eligible as Directors, which it is alleged renders inoperative the individual liability clause contained in the charter.

This is the natural operation of the so-called individual liability principle. No prudent man would ever risk his whole estate by purchasing a few shares of stock in a Bank, which either by the carelessness or malfeasance of his co-stockholders might be swamped, and thus be made liable to pay every dollar it owed, in addition to the amount which he had paid for his stock, and which he must lose at any rate. The inevitable consequence then is that these individual liability banks, will be owned by a single speculator, and thus become indeed a close monopoly from which the community will be entirely excluded, and at last the machine will break to pieces, and the distant owner, beyond the reach of our laws, will have pocketed his gains and leave the people to endure the loss. This man, Beach, has been already connected with another shaving-shop or two which left the people in the lurch, and no doubt he was or is about to play the same game on the honest farmers of Lehigh County. We think that the charter ought at once to be repealed; and the facts connected with this matter should open the eyes of the people to see the fallacy of this great Locofoco "principle" or imposture of individual liability. It is like all the other experiments of that party on the currency, productive of distress, fraud and loss to the community."

The proceedings referred to were, the offering of a resolution for the investigation of the concern, and the repeal of its charter; the developements will be interesting.

Items from Harrisburg.

The Harmonious Democracy.—There is anything but "union and harmony" in the ranks of the Locofocos at the present time. The "Muhlenburg men" as they are designated, are decidedly out of favor with the "new powers that be"—Governor Shunk not showing them the least countenance. In all attempts thus far to place their friends around the Executive or in office, they have signally failed. The Governor "cuts their acquaintance" from the start and they look upon themselves as proscribed as decidedly as the Whigs.—There are murmurs of course, and not a few.

Interest on the State Debt.—We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that the resolution for the payment of the February interest is still pending in the Senate. As reported by the Finance committee, makes it a specific appropriation of $73,514,06 for the payment of interest due on the funded debt of the Commonwealth leaving the amount due, on certificates issued for interest previously due, to be hereafter provided for. The resolution will probably pass both houses in this form.

☞The Harrisburg Telegraph, says, a negro named Peter Hawkins, who has with his family resided in Harrisburg for several years past, was last night knocked down in the street by Alexander A. Cook, and another person named Thomas Finnegan; and tied him with the intention of taking him South, in a carriage prepared for the purpose, on the allegation of being a runaway slave, when some of our citizens happening to come along and seeing what was going on, interfered and he was taken to jail, when the matter was brought before Judge Eldred this morning, who liberated him. Those who assaulted and arrested him were then taken up for attempting to kidnap and bound over.

Pardons.—Mr. Sanderson of the House submitted an amendment to the Constitution by which the action of the Senate is to be required and its assent given to the granting of pardons.

The Telegraph states further that by a resolution adopted in the House on Monday, Mr. Sanderson has called upon the State Department for a list of all the pardons granted by Governor Porter since he has been in the Executive Chair, specifying the previous pardons the crimes of Criminals and the crimes of which they were guilty. This will be a rare document.

Veto.—Governor Edwards, of Missouri, has vetoed the bill authorizing the appointment of commissioners to settle the northern boundary line of the State.

Common School Report.

☞The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools exhibits some interesting and gratifying information in connexion with the cause of popular education in our State. We condense from it the following account of the operations of the Common School system.

We learn from the report that there are 1172 school districts in the State; 930 have received their portion of the State appropriation. Reports have been received from 846. The number of schools in operation is 5903; average length of time kept open, five months and fifteen days. The number of teachers 7585; the number of scholars 208,402, a considerable increase over last year, in proportion to the number of reporting districts. In 1835, when the system was introduced, there were 32,544 scholars and an expenditure of $193,972; now there are 288,402 scholars, at an expense of $470,288, a very gratifying exhibit of the growth of the system. The amount paid to the city and county of Philadelphia, for the school fund this year, was $57,674. The amount expended by the Philadelphia Controllers during the year was $219,736, of which $10,422, was for real estate, $2091 for school furniture, $4376 for fuel, $28,257 for books and general contingent expenses, and $138,484 for the salaries of teachers. The property of the schools is worth over $600,000.—The number of schools in this district is 217, of which one is the High School, 42 grammar schools, 20 secondary, 78 primary, and 77 unclassified. Whole number of teachers 526, of whom 442 are women, and 84 men; scholars 33,299, 16,064 male and 16,336 female. Aggregate amount paid for tuition, $138,484; contingencies $62,738; average cost of each scholar, $4 15; average contingent expense, $1 89. Increase over last report, 160 pupils, 27 teachers and 3 schools.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth regrets that the appropriations were withdrawn from Colleges, Academies, and Female Seminaries, four years before the expiration of the time for which it was granted. Of non-accepting districts, the Superintendent states the number as two hundred and thirty-three, that is considering only those accepting which levied a tax and drew their appropriations. In these districts the directors are required, on or before the first Monday in January, to issue a precept to the township assessor, who, in compliance therewith, on or before the first of April following, makes a return to the directors, of the names of all children between the ages of five and fourteen, whose parents are unable to pay for their schooling.—After making such alterations in this list, as may be deemed expedient, the directors make an estimate of the sum required to school these children for the year, commencing on the first Monday of June following, and raise the same by a tax on the district. The teachers are furnished with a list of the children, and their accounts for teaching them are paid by the directors.—The board are required to make such arrangements as will insure the instruction of such children in reading, writing and arithmetic, by a competent teacher, during, at least, six months in the year. The Secretary states that he does not know how far the provisions of this act are carried into effect; but supposes they are neglected.—It appears from the report that the schools of the Commonwealth are rapidly improving. Better modes of instruction are adopted and more capable teachers employed than formerly. The number of schools is annually increasing. The interest felt by the people in the cause of general education is becoming greater. Customs and prejudices that have existed for years, and furnished the greatest obstacles to the progress of the school system, are fast yielding to its benign influence; and districts before hostile are year after year becoming reconciled, and voluntarily adopting its provisions. A knowledge of their beneficial influences, and their happy conformity to the character of our citizens, and the principles of our government, secure for them the favor and support of the people. The system, with but little amendment, is well calculated to attain the object for which it was established. Its prosperity and existence rest with the Legislature. If, as heretofore, it shall continue to be aided and sustained by the fostering care of the Legislature, its progress to perfection and permanency cannot be doubted. But should an injudicious economy cause it to be neglected, and the support of the State withdrawn from it, but little hope can be entertained of the advancement of education in our Commonwealth.

Thomas W. Dorr.—Another petition in behalf of Mr. Dorr was presented to the Rhode Island House of Assembly. It is from his father, Sullivan Dorr, and sets forth that Thomas W. Dorr will not deem it compatible with his sense of honor and duty to accept of his liberation upon the terms imposed by the recent act of the General Assembly, and that his imprisonment therefore will, probably only terminate with his life; that he is suffering from complaints which are much aggravated by the confinement, discipline and fare of the prison. The petitioner therefore asks the General Assembly to grant him permission to make occasional visits to his son, and that Doctor Usher Parsons, who has for twenty years been the physician of T. W. Dorr, and is well acquainted with his constitution and the diseases from which he suffers, may also have leave to visit him.

It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

Sayings and Doings at Washington.

Washington, Jan 20, 1845.

The Texas debate was continued yesterday, with unabated ardor, by Messrs. Dromgoule, Barnard, Adams, Daniel, Stone, of Ohio, Morse, Ellis, Norris, and Darragh, the committee sitting to a late hour in the evening, for the purpose of giving those who desired to speak an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, has the floor for this morning. The debate is to close at two o'clock to-day, when the committee will proceed to vote upon the numerous propositions now before it, and decide the important question, so far as the House can do it, whether this country shall now adopt a new policy, that of acquisition, by purchase and agreement at first, but eventually by conquest, for this is the only result, if not already avowed here and elsewhere, and with that acquisition we are also to have more negro representatives in the more popular branch of our National Legislature, and more slavery guaranteed by our Constitution, for such are the acknowledged, the *avowed* objects of the Southern men in annexing Texas and "extending the area of freedom".

Mr. Dromgoole addressed the committee chiefly upon the question of constitutional power, which he handled with much of that ability which distinguishes Virginia lawyers and politicians. His argument was more germain to the subject, and far more able than any one delivered upon that side of the question, and commanded a corresponding attention from all sides of the House.

Mr. D. is a thorough parliamentarian, having had much experience as a legislator in Congress, and in the Legislative body of his own State. His parliamentary knowledge, his self-possession, his tact, suavity of demeanor, and his great ability as a forensic debater, all combine to give him a position he now holds undisputedly, that of leader to the House. Whenever his friends are thrown into difficulty, drawn into an ambush, or unexpectedly find themselves cornered, his voice will at once rally them in a body around him, and his sagacity is sure to discover some by-path among the labyrinth of rules, through which they can escape; or if no path can be found, he will, in the face of his enemy, execute with the utmost adroitness, a change of front, or a skilful countermarch.

Mr. D. was followed by Mr. Barnard, of New York, who, if he lacks his skill as a parliamentary tactician, has a much more logical mind, and is a far more powerful reasoner upon constitutional questions.—His argument against annexation was lucid, close, sound, and, as Mr. Adams said, unanswerable. He denied that the Government had the power to acquire territory, except as an incident to war, by conquest, and as a matter of *necessity*, for self-defence, or as growing out of the power to regulate and establish boundaries with other nations. The acquisition of territory by the United States in any other way, or for any other motive, he contended, was in violation of the Constitution; nor could it be acquired at all, except by the treaty-making power. Congress, in its legislative capacity, had no power whatever to acquire territory.

The clear and precise objects for which this Government was established, he said, was set forth in the preamble to the Constitution, namely:—"We, the people of the United States, in order *to form a more perfect union*, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; not to all the world, nor to any part of it save that portion which was then included within the boundaries of the United States.—He scouted the idea that the power to admit new States, implied the power to acquire new territory. At the time the Constitution was formed, there were States then deserving to come into the Union as States—Vermont and Kentucky, for example—and there was a large amount of territory out of which it was known new States would soon be framed—such as the Northwest Territory then including Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the Territory out of which Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi were formed.—This was the reason why Congress was authorised to admit new States. The idea never entered the heads of the framers of the Constitution, that they were giving Congress the power to annex the whole world to the United States, and to make new States out of it. He contended that if independent Texas could be brought into the Union, independent Turkey could be also. As to "extending the area of freedom," that was a trumpery phrase, gotten up to serve the purpose of demagogues.—Was not Texas now free? he inquired.—Rather will we extend the area of slavery, than that of freedom by this measure, and he put it to the members from the free States to declare whether they were prepared to do this, and then to meet their constituents face to face.

When Mr. B. closed, Mr. Adams rose among twenty others, and the chairman, with great propriety, gave him the floor. The rush of members to get seats around him, indicated the highest expectation of a speech that would throw light along the path they were floundering in. Chairs were brought in, and placed in the area in front of him, so that nearly every member was within a few feet of him, where every syllable he uttered could be heard. He apologised in commencing for speaking of himself, but it would be impossible for him to avoid speaking of matters in which he had been personally concerned. He had been so frequently alluded to in this debate, that he felt himself called upon to address the House.

Sir, said Mr. A., this debate has reminded me of a scene which occurred in 1843. While in a town in Canada, he took passage on board of a steamboat from Montreal to Quebec. The evening was a bright and calm one; the moon shed a mild but bright light over the broad river, and the beautiful scenery upon its banks. As he sat conversing with a young countryman, he could not but exclaim, how beautiful the scenery, and what a magnificent river! Yes, said his young countryman, and it must be *ours*. Mr. A. made some remark in reply, when the other rejoined, "nature has given it us, and we *must* have it." This was precisely the argument used in regard to Texas, and this was the argument of all aggressors, and it was the only *unanswerable* argument that had been used in this debate—it is ours by nature, and, therefore, we may take it regardless of right. All other arguments, Mr. A. said, were founded upon imagination, and not *fact*. It had been asserted that Texas was ceded to this country by the treaty of 1803, as part of Louisiana. Sir, I deny the fact. Mr. A. then went into the history of that treaty for the purpose of showing what that treaty really did include, and that it did *not* include, Texas. Every sentence which fell from Mr. A.'s lips, shed light upon this subject, and scattered the ridiculous assumptions of some of those who had talked very learnedly upon this subject, to the four winds. It had been said that in the only instances in which the United States had surrendered territory, it had been done by citizens of Massachusetts—(Mr. A. and Mr. Webster.) These were but servitors—who were the responsible individuals? From what State did they come? Virginia. But to whom was due the credit of obtaining Oregon, or rather of obtaining a claim to that country? He claimed that for himself. But for what had been said, this fact would have gone to his grave with him.—He it was that suggested the article in the Florida Treaty, which gave us our best claim to Oregon, and but for which we could never obtain it. The treaty of Louisiana did not give us one inch of ground in Oregon, nor in Texas. Mr. A. admitted that he had authorized the *purchase* of Texas, and declared that he was ready to go to the Rio del Norte at any time, provided he could do so without extending and perpetuating slavery. He had authorized the purchase of a *free* country, not of a slave territory. He had authorized its purchase, but did not propose to *take* it without a fair equivalent.

Mr. A. spoke very slow, and occupied considerable time in finding and reading from documents, the consequence of which was that his hour expired before he had more than entered upon the threshhold of his intended speech. He, however, said he would write out and publish what he had intended to say.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, opened the debate this morning in a very able speech in favor of annexation, provided it could be accomplished upon terms safe and advantageous to the South. He was opposed to having the question of slavery an open question, to be decided hereafter, because by such a course the South, being in the minority here, would place themselves completely in the power of the free States. He argued ingeniously in favor of the constitutionality of annexing foreign territory.

He was succeeded by Mr. McIlvaine, of Pennsylvania, who spoke but a few minutes.

Mr. Woodward succeeded him, and argued in favor of the annexation.

Mr. Causin then obtained the floor, but gave way a moment to Mr. Rayner, of N. C. who wished to proclaim to the House and to the nation, and to the South especially, and he called upon the reporters and letter-writers to take note of what he said, that no Southern Whig opposed to annexation, no *fair* Southern Whig had been permitted to give the reasons for his vote, to explain upon what grounds they opposed annexation. He knew not why it was, but by some management they had been prevented from being heard here.

The Chairman (Mr. Hopkins) said the chair could not permit remarks of this kind. Such remarks may not be very agreeable to him, but the fact stated by Mr. Raynor cannot, nevertheless, be controverted.

Mr. Causin then proceeded during the very short time remaining—about twenty minutes—to give some of the reasons which operated to induce him to oppose annexation. He looked upon the scheme as one dangerous to the peace, harmony and permanency of this Union. He moreover denied the constitutional power of Congress to annex territory. He briefly reviewed some of the arguments advanced in support of the measure, and showed their fallacy; treated also the subject of slavery, which he regretted was to be brought upon this floor as a subject of discussion.

As the hour approached for the debate to cease, and the committee to proceed to vote upon the propositions before it, the galleries and lobby became extremely crowded.

Various propositions were then considered by the committee and rejected, until that of Mr. Milton Brown came up, which was adopted as an amendment to the amendment, by a vote of 109 to 90.

The amendment as thus amended was then adopted—119 to 98.

The committee then rose and reported, and the previous question was demanded and sustained—107 to 97. The yeas and nays were then called for upon ordering the main question, and carried, yeas 113, nays 106.

The next question was upon agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Brown, which was agreed to—yeas 118, nays 101.

The question was then taken upon the amendment as amended by yeas and nays, and carried—yeas 119, yeas 98.

So the resolution to annex Texas *passed*—yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Atkinson, Bayly, Belser, Bidlack, E. J. Black, James Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Brodhead, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, W. J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Campbell, Shepherd Cary, R. Chapman, A. A. Chapman, Chappell, Clinch, Clinton, Cobb, Colcc, Cross, Cullom, Daniel, John W. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Dellet, Douglass, Dromgoole, Duncan, Ellis, Farlee, Ficklin, Foster, French, Fuller, Hammett, Harrison, Hays, Holmes, Hoge, Hopkins, Houston, Hubard, Hubbell, Hughes, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, A. Johnson, Jones, A. Kennedy, Kirkpatrick, Lawrance, Leonard, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauleen, Maclay, McClernand, McConnell, McKay, Matthews, J. Morris, L. E. Morse, Murphy, W. Newton, Moses Norris, jr., Owen, Parmenter, Payne, Pettit, Peyton, E. D. Potter, Pratt, Reid, Reife, Rhett, Rines, Roberts, Russell, Saunders, Senter, T. H. Seymour, Simons, Simpson, John Sliddell, John T. Smith, T. Smith, R. Smith, Steenrod, Stephens, Stiles, J. W. Stone, A. P. Stone, Strong, Sykes, Taylor, Thompson, Tibbats, Tucker, Weller, Wentworth, Woodward, J. A. Wright, Yancy, Yost.

Nays.—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Barringer, Barnard, Benton, Brengle, Brinkerhoff, J. Brown, Buffington, Carpenter, J. Et Cary, Carroll, Catlin, Causin, Chilton, Clingman, Collamer, Cranston, Dana, Darragh, Garret Davis, R. D. Davis, Doherty, John Dickey, Paul Dillingham, jr. Dunlap, Edney, Hamilton Fish, Florence, Foot, Giddings, Gorgin, Willis Green, Byram Green, Grinnell, Grider, Hale, H. Hamblin, E. S. Hamlin, Hardin, Harper, Herrick, Hudson, W. Hunt, J. B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, P. B. Johnson, J. P. Kennedy, P. King, D. P. King, McClelland, McDowell, McIlvaine, Marsh, Edward Joy Morris, F. H. Morse, Mosely, Nes, Paterson, Phœnix, Pollock, E. R. Potter, Preston, Purdy, Ramsey, Rathbun, Rayner, Reding, Robinson, Rockwell, Rodney, Rogers, St. John, Sample, Schenck, Severance, D. L. Seymour, A. Smith, C. B. Smith, Stetson, Andrew Stewart, J. Stewart, Summers, Thompson, Tildon, Tyler, Vance, Nathaniel Vinton, Wethered, Wheaton, J. White, S. White, Williams, Winthrop, William Wright.

A motion was then made to reconsider the vote and negatived. The question was put upon the title of the resolutions and carried, and the House adjourned.

The friends of annexation are in extacies, as you may suppose. The excitement during the taking of the votes in committee and in the House, which was from 2 till 4 o'clock, was very great.

By reference to the yeas and nays on the different votes, it will be seen that the annexationists gained upon every trial.—They did so by whipping in the timid, who were opposed to the measure, and who became more and more alarmed after they found that the measure was carried.

I think it more than likely *now* that the measure will pass the Senate. Foster will support it, and there are two or three whigs besides whom I distrust upon it. If Mr. Benton gives way, nothing can prevent annexation but Texas herself. I look upon the present day's work as one pregnant with the most important consequences to this country; perhaps more important than any question that has been acted on since the formation of the Constitution.—So it is viewed here generally. The 'Liberty Party' should now hold a thanksgiving, for the work is their own.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOL.

More Sound Sense.—Thus says the N. York Evening Post of Friday last, replying to its Democratic associate the Morning News: "We look on the annexation of Texas as eminently a practical question and that *no statesman of sense would think of effecting it without a fair, well tempered, peaceable overture to Mexico.* No such overture has been made; and the man, whether editor, secretary, or member, who votes or writes, for annexation without such a preliminary step, voluntarily incurs the hazard of war."

A Valuable Population.—According to the late accounts, London contains 60,000 thieves, 70,000 courtesans, and 40,000 gamblers; to say nothing of beggars.

Who Destroys it?—Nobody.—It has now become an established fact that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the best remedy ever known for preventing consumption by certainly and speedily curing every disease that leads to this most fatal malady—Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Asthma, Liver Complaint, etc., etc., at once yield to its marvellous power—and scores of cases of supposed confirmed Consumption have been completely cured, after the best physicians have declared that death was inevitable. Mr. James Sage, of Watervile, N. Y., was restored to perfect health, by the Balsam after the best doctors of Oneida county pronounced his case to be a hopeless consumption. So of Thomas Cozens, of Haddonfield, N. J. after he had been given up to die. See the published statements of each case—so attested that all must believe. Sold in Carlisle, by S. ELLIOTT, only agent for this borough.

The Refuge from Death.

"Tell me what will life prolong,
Right the system which 'tis wrong,
And a double charm dispensing,
Sooth the organs it is cleansing!"
Thus exclaimed a poor dyspeptic,
Hoping aid, but yet a skeptic.
One who once, like him, had suffered,
Courteous—his experience proffered;
'Once,' said he, 'twas mine to languish
Day and night, in mortal anguish;
Of ribbas, I'd a trio,
Piles, dyspepsia, diarrhœa,
And though thousands I'd expended,
Not a symptom seemed amended;
Fulton street, one Twenty five,
Sought I, more dead than alive;
Who woos Health, there let him seek her,
Very soon I cried "Eureka!"
For health her sovereign balm distils,
Thru' PETERS' LOZENGES and PILLS.

For sale at the Drug & Chemical Store of S. ELLIOTT, East High street, Carlisle.

Lines on Dr. Brandreth's Pills

He came from afar to the land of the brave,
To cure our diseases, and snatch from the grave
Long, long had Columbia her suffering sons mourned,
But now, she rejoices, for health has returned.
What prize shall we give, or what honor bestow?
With what wreath shall we deck the Philanthropists brow
Thy name, Dr. Brandreth, is inscribed on our souls
Thy deeds, like the pyramids, shall stand while time rolls
Thy pills, like the lessons and never relieve pain,
The Asculapian art, all the genuine Pills,
Which receive from the body the cause of its ills.

For sale in Carlisle by Chas. Hall, sole agent for the borough.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24, 1845.

FLOUR.—There has been only a very limited demand for City Mills this week, and holders in the mean time have assumed more firmness. On Saturday last sales were made at $4 12½, and this week a lot of 1 a 200 bbls. it is stated to have been disposed of at something more. Howard has been steady at $4 12½, with about the usual amount of transactions, but toward the close there was a greater disposition on the part of the dealers to hold back. The car price continues at $4 00 to dealers.

GRAIN.—There is very little grain of any kind coming to market, and prices are unchanged.—The millers are taking Wheat as it arrives, at 85 a 90 cents, the former prices, and as it is brought in only in wagons, the supply is not equal to the demand. Corn remains at last week's rates, 40 a 41 cents for white, and 42 a 44 for yellow. Oats are firm at 27 a 29.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24, 1845.

FLOUR.—The flour market continues exceedingly dull and inactive, and some export sales have been made at a slight decline on former rates. Sales of 2000 bbls. for shipment, common brands at $4 a 4 12; a fair brand at 4 18, and a good brand at $4 31, and some extra at $5 per bbl. Sales for city use at $4 12 a 4 18 for common and fair, $4 25 a 4 50 for good brands, and $4 62 a 5 for extra. To-day some factors offer to sell at $4, but the majority of holders ask 4 12 for common brands for export. Rye Flour; Sales at $3 06½ per bbl., which is a decline. Corn Meal; Small sales at $2 25 per bbl. Brandywine is held at 2 42.

GRAIN.—Sales of 2000 bushels, ordinary to fair Penna red wheat at 87 a 90 cts. and a prime lot at 93 cts. A lot of good Southern at 92 cts. all in store. Rye—Market bare. It is wanted at 65 a 66 cts. Corn—No sales of any extent. We quote Penna at 42 a 44; Southern yellow flat at 41 a 42, and white 39 a 40 cts. Oats—A cargo sale of 2000 bushels Southern at 27 cents afloat.

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We shall aim to give the Magazine a character decidedly American, and to make it to this country what the Penny Magazine is to Great Britian. Hence we shall introduce, as far as practicable descriptions of American History Manners, Scenery, and Natural Productions. In furtherance of this object, we invite our friends abroad to aid us, by communications and sketches of any thing remarkable, rare, or unique that may come under their observation; and we trust they will find ample remuneration for their labor in the consciousness of having added a quota to the sum total of intelligence which is so widely disseminated through the medium of "Sears' Family Magazine."

From the brief outline of our New Monthly Magazine, the public will see that no exertions will be spared to entitle it to extensive patronage.

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Robert Sears, Editor and Publisher,
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October 23, 1844. ly-51

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