

WORLD & EXPOSITION



E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, February 5, 1846.

The Native American Party, of Lancaster, have nominated as their candidate for Mayor, Colonel Joseph Mosher.

NATIVE STATE CONVENTION.—The Native American Members of the Legislature, have issued a call for a State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg on the 22d of February inst.

The nomination of David M. Bull as an associate Judge of Bradford county, some time since made to the Senate by Gov. Porter, was on Tuesday withdrawn by Governor Shank.

We learn from the Episcopal Recorder that the Standing Committee of the New York Diocese has decided it has power to perform official acts, during the suspension of the Bishop, as if the Bishop were vacant.

REMARKABLE OPERATION.—The London Medical Gazette contains a long article from the pens of Dr. Hastings and Mr. K. Stokes, surgeons, descriptive of a remarkable operation for the cure of consumption, by the perforation of the cavity of the lung through the walls of the chest. The cure is described as being complete.

IRON CHURCHES.—The Scotch are manufacturing iron churches, (to be put together like our stores,) and shipping them to the West Indies. One of those newly-invented churches, of ample size, has been recently sent to Jamaica, which cost but about five thousand dollars, and many more such, it is said, are about being sent Westward.

EXAMINATION AND COMMITAL OF McCURRY.—Henry McCurry, charged with the murder of Paul Rouse, arrived in custody of Messrs. Hays and Ridgely, at Baltimore on Tuesday night. The arrival and commitment of the prisoner were known to but few persons. The examination took place in the jail before Walton Gray, Esq., when Mr. Nolan, proprietor of the tavern where the murder was perpetrated, identified McCurry as the person who boarded with him—roomed with the murdered man, and left that city on Monday a few hours before the corpse was discovered. Upon making this oath, McCurry cast his eyes up at Nolan, and then closed his eyes, and breathed heavily. He did not speak only in answer to questions how he felt and whether he would have some refreshment. He seemed much exhausted from travel, but his throat is healing. He was taken to a cell, fastened to the centre of the floor, his hands stayed, and two persons left to guard him.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.—The Senate of the United States have appointed a committee of their body with the view of instituting an inquiry into the alleged Naturalization Frauds of the late Presidential election. This committee, we observe, have appointed commissioners in N. York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other places where the most extensive frauds have been committed, for the purpose of investigating the matter in their respective districts. The report from this committee will be a rare document, which it may be hoped will have the effect of opening the eyes of the American people to the necessity of an amendment of these laws.

SPEECHES ON ANNEXATION.—There were twenty-five speeches made in favor of annexation, during the debate on that subject in the House of Representatives, and twenty-nine against it. How many will be made out that subject in the Senate, Dr. Sturgeon, our Senator, will then have a sufficient opportunity to prove to the country that he is the "gifted and able individual" which a few parasites would make us believe he is. We will look anxiously for his speech upon annexation, and as soon as we receive it we will with pleasure give it a place in our columns.

UPPER STATES SEPARATE.—John A. Dix and Daniel S. Dickinson have been elected Senators in Congress from the State of New York, to fill the unexpired term of Silas Wright and Nathan P. Tallmadge. The Rhode Island Legislature have elected Gen. Albert C. Greene, U. S. Senator, for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed the Hon. J. B. Francis, whose term then expires.

SHIP BUILDING IN OREGON.—A letter from Marietta, Ohio, of the 27th ult. says, "The beautiful ship or barque Marquinga, built by some of our citizens, was safely launched here just now." This vessel will have to reverse more than three thousand miles to reach the Gulf of Mexico, a distance greater than across the Atlantic.

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Growth of the Country.—The population of the United States, says the Baltimore American Republican, says on exchange paper, states "that William Darby, the celebrated geographer, many years ago published a statistical table of what the number of the people would be in the years 1830, 1840, 1850, &c. up to 1890"—and "that they have been so far fully sustained by the most accurate enumeration." His calculation is, that at the end of the present century, the U. States will contain upwards of one hundred millions of inhabitants. We think it probable that this estimate will not be far above the mark; and, indeed, may be much below it, should the tide of emigration continue to flow into our land. There can be no doubt that some twenty or thirty years will furnish occupants for the great of the public lands, and that their value must be greatly enhanced. It would seem, therefore, to be unwise to sacrifice them at the present time, for the purpose of forcing a portion of our population to occupy them. They must become a source of immense revenue, if retained in possession of government, and why should such a treasure be thrown away? The population of the country will increase, under ordinary circumstances, with sufficient rapidity for all necessary or safe purposes, without offering the public lands as an inducement for foreigners to seek our country. A contemporary proposes, that instead of reducing the price of the public lands, as has been suggested in Congress, it shall be increased to five dollars; and the time is rapidly approaching when they will readily command that sum.

It appears to be a strange inconsistency in some public men, that whilst they complain that we have more land than we can usefully employ, and hence would give it away, they are still contending that we shall be lost if we do not acquire the soil at Texas. We must have that country, to round off our dominions, and to make all snug. They insist that the sale of the public lands of Texas will fully indemnify us for the debt of that country which we shall have to discharge. Now if we cannot dispose of the lands which we at present possess, how can it be expected that those which we may acquire from Texas will meet with a ready sale? Whatever may be their quality, the inducement to settle on them is no greater than that to settle the vacant lands in the United States—and yet Texas is to be so sooner acquired than there is to be a general rush of purchasers and settlers. The government of that country has held out every inducement to American emigrants by the offer of lands, and yet has succeeded but partially. But we are to work wonders by draining the old States of their population to cultivate the fields of Texas!

LATE FROM MEXICO.—More Rumors of Santa Anna's Total Defeat.—By an arrival at New Orleans from Tampico, letters of the 14th ult. have been received from the latter place. These state that advice from Mexico to the 9th had been received by express at Tampico, giving an account of a desperate battle which had taken place on the plains of Appato, between Santa Anna on one side, and Bravo and Paredes on the other, which resulted in the total rout of the former, who was captured while attempting to escape—500 men are reported to be killed. General Paredes had been defeated by Bravo; in pursuit after the routed troops, while Bravo himself was on his march back to Mexico with his prisoner. Some of the New Orleans papers doubt the truth of this rumor. It is the same almost as that which came last week.

FREE BANKING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We see that the subject of a General Banking Law in Pennsylvania is agitated among the newspapers of the interior of this State. A writer in the Lycoming Gazette of last week, printed at Williamsport, recalls the attention of the democracy to the consideration of the following facts: "The debt of the State of Pennsylvania at the present time is about \$70,000,000. The public works will pay this year the interest (besides repairs and expenses) on one half the amount. It is estimated that in five to seven years the revenue will pay the interest of the whole amount of the debt, and in ten years begin to form a sinking fund. Pennsylvania has of actual wealth in the bowels of the earth and on the surface, soil, &c., property worth at very low estimation one million million of dollars. With all this wealth she wants two things, and two things only—she wants credit and currency. How shall she obtain these? One act of the legislature will give her both, and by the passage of that act in two years her credit will stand along side of New York, and her currency will not be excelled by any State of the Union. The act requiring is a General Banking Law. The capital to be paid in, in cash, and the circulation founded on the credit of the securities of the Auditor General."

The writer then proceeds to lay down a plan the essential features of which are not materially different from the General Banking Law of the State of New York.

FORNION NEWS.—The Steamer Cambridge arrived at Boston on Friday last with dispatches from England to the 4th ult. The news is regarded as favorable to the commercial interests of the country. The President's message was received in England on the 30th of December, and the action of the government on the Texas question was accordingly announced upon the press of that date upon the desks of the reporters.

Sayings and Doings at Washington, Washington, January 29, 1846. Both branches of Congress kindly abstained to-day from doing or saying anything particularly edifying, and thereby relieved me from listening to or taking notes of their proceedings. Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas, and Mr. Upham several resolutions passed by the Legislature of Vermont, one in favor of a reduction of the rates of postage; one in favor of the Tariff of 1842; and one remonstrating against the Annexation of Texas to the Union. The language of the resolutions was that of men who were in earnest—it was respectful but decided.

After disposing of the morning business, the Senate took up the postage bill, which occupied the remainder of the day, and drove the spectators out of the galleries into those of the House, where dull, proxy speeches upon Oregon, which had already been treated in the Hall, sent them in despair into the Rotunda, the Library and home, to an early dinner. These speeches were from Mr. Duncan, who desires to be considered the great champion of Oregon in the House, and to be its Governor hereafter. Mr. Belser, who was full of war and denunciation of Great Britain, and Mr. Bowlin, who gave a sort of condensed history of the territory and of our claims to it, taken from various pamphlets. Mr. Belser was emphatically vehement. He acknowledged that the course proposed would, be likely to create a rupture with England—but this should be no obstacle to the passage of the bill. He was opposed to the grasping, monopolizing policy of that nation, and was prepared for one to say to her, thus far shalt thou come and no farther.

There would scarcely be a dissenting voice in the House—did the bill propose merely to give notice to the British Government, according to the stipulation of the treaty or convention, will her of our disposition to put an end to that convention, and to use the same position the time of the going into effect for one year, until such notice could be given, but according to its present terms, we are to take exclusive possession, in effect, of the territory at once, in violation of the convention, which requires that either party desiring to put an end to the arrangement for the joint occupation of the territory, shall give one year's notice of its intention to do so.

There seems to be a disposition here as well as among the people, to grasp new territory and add it to the Union, without regard to consequences or treaty stipulations, and apparently without reflecting whether such acquisitions are likely to strengthen and perpetuate the Union, or whether they will have a contrary effect. The whole country is for taking possession of Oregon; very well, it is ours, I have no doubt, that is so say, we have the best title to it, nor would I surrender any portion of it. But what are we to do with it, when we take it? Is it to be supposed that it can ever form a part of this Union, that a people residing three thousand miles distant, separated from us by mountains and deserts, can send representatives to our Congress, and that we can legislate for them?

The idea is absurd and ridiculous. Their representatives must start the year before, in order to arrive in time to sit in Congress, and they must remain here the whole two years for which they would be elected, because they could not of course go home and return in time for the next session. Suppose one or more should die, it would be impossible for the Speaker to give the authorities notice in time to hold a new election for that Congress. No—Let the country grow up under our protection, let us maintain our title to it, and at a proper time take possession of it and establish a territorial government; and when the whole country west of the Rocky Mountains, including California, shall become sufficiently populous to form a confederated and independent Republic, and can agree to do so, then let us give up all claim to it and who else should be its guarantors. They can legislate for themselves, for they will know their own wants; but I repeat, as far that country ever being formed into States, and constituting a part of this Union, the idea is absurd. The subject, however, is one with which demagogues can tickle the ears of the "groundlings." The idea of expanding our limits is a very pleasing one to those who ignorant enough to suppose that the greatness of a nation is in exact proportion to its circumference, who measure national greatness as they would measure an ox. With equal propriety they might look upon him as the greatest man in the nation who weighs most. Greatness in nations, as in men, consists not in bulk, but in mind, ability, intelligence, energy, resources. Let me use another comparison, that of a farmer. He is best off who has as much land as he can properly cultivate; and no more; let such a farmer add to his domain a thousand acres, which he cannot cultivate, but must fence and pay taxes for; will it make him richer or poorer?

After discussing the Oregon question with an empty hall, the committee voted and passed, to report to the House, the Conflicting and the Indian Position Appropriation Bills. The former appropriates about a million of dollars. Before going into committee, the House reconsidered the vote by which they yesterday passed a resolution directing the Journals, Bills, and documents of the House to be laid upon the desks of the reporters.

The Editor of the Harrisburg Argus tells a story of a southern M. O. who, in conversation, declaiming most energetically against Abolition petitions: "Sir," said he, "I have a great mind the next time an Abolitionist brings a petition into the House, to go to his seat and cut the infernal record down with my bowie-knife, and I don't care a damn if the Speaker does call me to order."

This consideration is in effect the real of this resolution, it was altogether too liberal in its character. What do reporters and letter-writers want of the journals, bills and documents of the House? They are supposed to know every thing by intuition. They must know what is before the House, what is coming up, the nature of the bill under consideration, or the document referred to; and yet it is not necessary that they should be furnished with such means of information as members themselves possess. The people, the multitude, look to us to give them accurate of the "sayings and doings" of those they send here to act for them, yet it is not necessary we should be furnished with such means of information as will be likely to prevent error, while it is necessary and highly proper that the public should supply members with newspapers and books, in order that they may legislate with a proper degree of intelligence. I would be the last to restrict these means of knowledge; but I would insist on necessary for legislators; but I would attach one consideration to the grant of books, namely, that they should not be converted into money, and thus supply the pocket instead of the head. In looking over one of my letters I observe that I did injustice to Mr. Mollvaine, of Pennsylvania. I said he spoke a few minutes; he spoke about half an hour, and would have occupied his hour had not others desired to have an opportunity of saying a few words. He could only glance at the prominent points of his argument, which he will of course write up hereafter.

OLIVER OLDSCHOOLE. THE OREGON QUESTION.—The bad spirit of animosity at Washington is so great that we cannot drive Mexico into a war with us on account of the rape of Texas, we will provoke England into a war by the seizure of Oregon. That there should be in the national councils men capable of such iniquity—we can see no milder term—daily exhibited in them, can be no manner of surprise when we reflect how completely they have usurped the place of principle in political elections. Tens of thousands of votes were given by avowed opponents of the Texas and Oregon plausibly for the very party which they well knew would carry them off, if possible. The Oregon matter has been rather overshadowed by Annexation. But the former is of almost equal importance. England will depart entirely from her professions and her policy, if she permits the United States to occupy the Oregon region in the manner proposed. Whatever is justly ours can no doubt be peaceably obtained. Where we have no demonstrable title, we cannot take possession, without the hazard, we might say the certainty, of a war. Of this consequence it is clear that our present voters are wholly unconscious. The blood of brave men, the tears of helpless women and children, will not check their purpose. If their own ends may be served, it is nothing to them if half their countrymen are dead and their families destitute.

LIGHTNING AND MANURE.—The U. S. Gazette says, it has been discovered in England that electricity, real lightning, conducted by wires to the earth, greatly promotes vegetation, and hence many persons are enriching their grounds by its new stimulus. We hope good will come of it. This generation is certainly fulfilling its destiny. It is becoming the "utilitarian age" with a vengeance, which brings down from the clouds the lightning of hoax, (eripit fulmen) to manure the corn fields, substituting love's dead lightnings for stable manure. The guano trade will be broken up entirely, and a tempestuous season, with vivid lightning, will be worth forty muck heaps and stable yards. "And yet it is probably true, that lightning can be made to promote vegetation; that it can be conducted to the required spot, and made subservient to the desired object; and if so, man has another cause of gratitude to the giver; for he may now lay his hand upon the springs of the lightning and render it merely innocuous, or direct it and visibly useful. Let him in the use of the element, not forget that it is a "vital hand" that is striking down. Who leaves old oceans, and who splits the storm."

APPARITION OF A BIRD.—The Milton (N. Y.) Chronicle of the 10th inst. says: "Turner Johnson, of Orange, was shockingly murdered by his daughter, (about 12 years of age) on the 6th inst." Report says that Johnson went home intoxicated—found no one about but his little girl—threatened to kill her if she did not kill him; told himself down before the fire; whereupon his daughter approached him, axe in hand, and with one blow, split his skull open! The daughter has been committed to jail. This horrid deed may excite the surprise of some of our readers; but nothing surprises us now-a-days."

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The Library Committee have appointed Colonel Nathaniel Scudder, as a collector of books for the Library of the House, which office he filled on a former occasion. The appointment was made last night, and to give very general satisfaction, and a movement has been made by the Legislature to transfer it to the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of Cumberland county, by the Commissioners of said county, from the first day of January, to the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1844, inclusive.

DR. ROBERT MOORE, JR. ESQ. TREASURER. CR.

Table of Receipts and Expenditures for 1844. Includes items like 'To balance of taxes outstanding at last settlement', 'To amount paid on orders', 'By amount paid on orders', etc.

Table showing the amount of taxes assessed in the County of Cumberland for the use of the Commonwealth up to the 31st day of December, 1844, inclusive. Columns include Township, No. of C. D., Collectors, Amount of Tax, and Balance outstanding.

Table of Receipts for 1844, including items like 'To balance of taxes outstanding at last settlement', 'By cash paid J. Mann, Esq. State Treas. per rec'd date', etc.

Statement exhibiting the amount of taxes assessed in the County of Cumberland for the use of the Commonwealth up to the 31st day of December, 1844, inclusive. With the amount of Executions and Expended Collected, the amount paid into the hands of Robert Moore, Jr. Esq. Treasurer, and the balance retained by him as outstanding, and due by Collectors, together with the amount of cash due the State Treasurer, as of this date, viz:

Table of Receipts for 1844, showing 'To amount of Duplicates of State Tax for 1844' and 'Additional' amounts.

Table of Receipts for 1844, showing 'To balance of taxes outstanding at last settlement' and 'By cash paid J. Mann, Esq. State Treas. per rec'd date'.

Table of Receipts for 1844, showing 'To amount of Duplicates of State Tax for 1844' and 'Additional' amounts.

Table of Receipts for 1844, showing 'To balance of taxes outstanding at last settlement' and 'By cash paid J. Mann, Esq. State Treas. per rec'd date'.

Main table of Receipts and Expenditures for 1844. Columns include Township, No. of C. D., Collectors, State Tax, Additional State Tax, White amt of State Tax, Deficiencies, Fees, Amount received, and Balance outstanding.

Statement exhibiting the amount of Miltia (as within the County of Cumberland, for the use of the Commonwealth, up to the 31st day of December, 1844, inclusive, with the amount of Executions and Fees allowed Collectors; the amount paid into the hands of the Treasurer, Robert Moore, Jr. Esq. and the balance returned by him as outstanding and due by Collectors, together with the amount of cash due the Treasurer as of this date.

Table showing 'To cash paid State Treasurer' and 'Commission (1 per cent) on County Treasurer on \$280'.

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Cumberland county do hereby certify that having examined the accounts and vouchers of Robert Moore, Jr. Esq. Treasurer of said County, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1844, inclusive, that the same exhibit a true and correct statement of the doings and receipts of the County of Cumberland for the term above named, and that the same are correct and true, and that the same have been verified by the several tax-payers of the County of Cumberland. And we further certify that the same are correct and true, and that the same have been verified by the several tax-payers of the County of Cumberland. And we further certify that the same are correct and true, and that the same have been verified by the several tax-payers of the County of Cumberland. And we further certify that the same are correct and true, and that the same have been verified by the several tax-payers of the County of Cumberland. And we further certify that the same are correct and true, and that the same have been verified by the several tax-payers of the County of Cumberland.