HERALD & EXP'R.

CARLISLE PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1846.

☞ V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Newspaper Agency Office, North-west corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the HERALD AND EXPOSITOR, and give receipts for the same. Merchants, Mechanics and tradesmen generally may extend their business by availing themselves of the opportunies for advertising in country papers which his agency affords.

☞ Two interesting articles, whose facts are of great importance at this particular time, will be found on the fourth page of to-day's paper.

☞ The article entitled 'Recreations in Natural History,' on our first page, will certainly interest all who are fond of the marvellous. We give the article as we found it, without *credit*. From the very remarkable *facts* stated, we should be disposed to lay its paternity at the door of 'Punch.'

☞ We are requested to state that "David Hume, has settled and paid off in full, the tax and militia fine duplicate, for 1845, for East Pennsborough and Hampden townships." By this we presume is meant that Mr. Hume is *collector* for those townships, and has fully succeeded in the performance of his duties. In that case he deserves credit for his energy and promptness, while the patriotic citizens of those townships deserve equal praise for that high regard for the honor and credit of the State which has induced them so promptly to advance the amount of their taxes. Repudiation can meet with no encouragement in 'Old Mother Cumberland.'

OREGON AND WAR!—The Solons of the country, in Washington, are still at most alarming loggerheads in relation to the Oregon question. A few days since it was thought that the decisive step taken by Mr. Calhoun had dissipated all fear of war, but the calm has again been disturbed by the fiery demonstration of John Quincy Adams. The excitement must now continue until the receipt of further intelligence from England, acquainting us with the effect produced there by the President's message.

On this question there is no *party* issue. The whigs hold, with the locofocos, that our right to the territory is clear. But that the country shall be precipitated into a long and bloody war to attain it, is by no means clear. We should not hear so much clamor about "War," either, were it not that certain aspirants to the Presidency, think they see in the wild feeling they thus create, the means which will give success to their ambitious longings. Let the sober-minded keep cool, and when the crisis really comes, do their whole duty to their country.

PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG RAIL ROAD. Public feeling is now thoroughly awakened and it is quite certain that a rail road communication between these two points, must at no distant day be secured. But whether that communication shall be by a continuous route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, along the line of the Pennsylvania Canal, or by a continuation of the Cumberland Valley road to an intersection of the Baltimore and Ohio road,—which company are now asking the *right of way* through Pennsylvania to Pittsburg—are questions of very serious importance to the people of our flourishing valley. We were about to call the attention of our readers to the subject by some remarks of our own, when the communication which we give in another column was received.—We refer our readers to that, as setting forth the leading features of the project more fully and ably than would have been done by ourself.

☞ The legislature of this State commenced its annual session yesterday, and the Governor's message will probably be delivered to-day. The locofocos have large majorities in both Houses, and will of course have all things their own way, unless they should happen to quarrel among themselves. We shall see says the York 'Republican,' whether they will refuse to grant or renew all Bank charters, with or without the Individual Liability clause. There will be a good deal of excitement caused by the application for rail roads; and, we suspect, no small quantity of *boring* done. Of one thing the People may rest assured, and that is, that their Taxes will *not* be reduced. It is far more probable that their burdens will either be increased immediately, or such measures adopted as to make such a proceeding necessary before the lapse of many years.

The legislature of Maryland convened at Annapolis on Tuesday last. Wm. S. Waters, Esq., who delivered the address before one of the Literary societies of Dickinson college, on the evening preceding the last commencement, and who is a graduate of that institution, has been elected Speaker of the house of delegates. Our late fellow citizen, A. Galbraith, Esq., Esq., is a member of the same House. The whigs have a majority in both branches. Gov. Pratt's annual message gives a gratifying statement of the finances of the State, which are now in a condition to meet the interest on the State debt.

☞ Our Amiable neighbors of the 'Volunteer' are becoming so transcendently polished and refined, as to announce in their last paper that they have 'in serious contemplation to decline *condescending* to *notice*' us any longer! That will be an awful stroke when it comes, but we shall endeavor to bear it with dignified serenity. If the 'Volunteer' cuts us, however, we have the consolation of knowing that our friend *Gilt* will in all probability still "notice" us! He has been most *wonderfully* kind and liberal in that way, and we doubt not will be good enough to continue his favors!

IRON AND COAL.—A Convention of all persons friendly to the Iron and Coal Interests is to be held at Philadelphia on the 8th of January inst., for the purpose of holding a general consultation on the condition and prospects of these staples of Pennsylvania, in connection with the all engrossing subjects of the proposed alteration of the Tariff of 1842.

Dickinson College.

We are indebted to the attention of President EMORY for a copy of the catalogue of this institution for the present year. We are glad to learn that it is in a sound and permanent, if not flourishing, condition, and it is a source of equal gratification to know that its distinguished position among the Educational institutions of the country is still fully sustained. The number of students in the several departments is as follows:

In the Law Class,	6
In College,	101
In the Grammar School	40
Total,	117

The following facts relative to the expenses, internal arrangements and advantages of this institution, which we take from the catalogue, will be of interest to the public.

The College and Society Libraries now contain 12,000 volumes, which are held as follows: the College Library contains about 3,800 volumes; the Belles Lettres 4,500; the Union Philosophical 3,700—all of which are are accessible to every student.

The Steward of the College resides in one the buildings, and keeps a table at his own expense, but subject to such regulations as the Faculty may prescribe. The price of board is $1 50 per week, to be paid monthly in advance. Where parents or guardians make a written request to that effect in writing, students may board in the town, but as this sometimes leads them to indulge extravagantly in dress and society, the Faculty cannot encourage it. The price of board in town varies in different boarding houses, but none are allowed to charge more than $1 75 per week. If students prefer to board themselves, as is the case with some of the best in the Institution, the expence may be reduced as low as 62½ cts. per week. Oak wood can be had for $2 00 per cord, and hickory for $2 80. Washing for $1 00 per month, or 30 cts. per dozen pieces. It will thus appear that all the necessary expenses of a collegiate year may be met with $100, and ought never to exceed $135.

In Grammar School the whole of the necessary expenses for a year, exclusive of books, furniture, and clothing, may be estimated at from $100 to $120.

For the benefit of indigent students, it has been provided, that in cases where the Faculty are satisfied that a student of approved character is unable to pay his tuition money, the Treasurer may take his note or bond for it, which shall not bear interest until two years after his leaving College, and shall never be put in suit.

☞ The Columbia 'Spy' says, Capt. JAMES HAUGHEY of that borough, and H. R. HAZELHURST, Esq., have contracted to make a Rail Road for the Longacoming and George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, which is to intersect the Maryland Mining Company's Road, then the Mount Savage Road, and then the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. This Road will be 9½ miles in length. The Contractors agree, for a specified sum of money, to make this Road and pay all expenses, even to the engineering of it. It is to be completed within a certain period of time. Capt. HAUGHEY has earned for himself a reputation as a Contractor which is truly enviable.

We copy the above that we may offer our hearty congratulations to the Captain, who is one of the noblest fellows we have the pleasure of numbering among our friends, and is withal a man of unquestionable talent and enterprise. We trust the contract will realise to him a "mint of money." Some of these days we shall write the history of his career, to add to the many illustrations of the triumph of native genius of which our glorious county has been so prolific.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Southern papers give an account of another distressing accident on the Mississippi, by which some forty or fifty persons were either drowned or *frozen to death*. The particulars are as follows: On the night of the 18th Dec., the Steamboat Belle Zane, Captain Brazier, while on her way from Zanesville, Ohio, to New Orleans, struck a snag about 12 miles below the mouth of White River, on the Mississippi, and immediately turned bottom up. It was about 12 o'clock when the accident occurred, and the night was bitter cold. Out of some 90 souls on board at the time, upwards of 50 perished by this terrible accident; some of the unfortunate victims only escaped being drowned to freeze to death after reaching the shore. At the time of the disaster of course the passengers were all asleep in their berths, and so suddenly did the boat careen and go over that such as made out to release themselves were only able to snatch a blanket or counterpane from their beds—they had no time to save, much less to put on, their clothing.

☞ They have a speaking Automaton in Philadelphia, which is said to pronounce distinctly four different languages. According to the Ledger, it hurras lustily for "Oregon and Texas." It is not, says the Norristown 'Herald,' the first automaton which has done *that*—there are multitudes of them all over the country which perform that feat equally well, and perhaps with as little consciousness of what they are doing. Those who pull the wires can produce other and opposite phrases at will—for instance, can cause them to huzza for Polk and Walker's Free Trade with the same apparent zeal which they did for the Tariff of 1842.

A FIGHT FOR OREGON!—The People's Advocate, published at York, in our State, mentions that a duel was fought a few days ago in that county, between Mr. Jesse Gilbert, of Harford county, Md., and Mr. Wm. B. Blair, of Ohio. The dispute arose in argument about the Oregon question. They fought with rifles at sixty paces. After the first fire, neither of the parties being wounded, the difficulty was adjusted by the seconds.

☞ The New Year was celebrated with much spirit in Washington. The President's Levee was thronged, and the venerable Mrs. Madison, and ex-President Adams, received large numbers of visiters.

Judge WOODWARD has not been confirmed and in the meantime Gov. Shunk has nominated Ephraim Banks, Esq. to fill the vacancy.

☞ Price of Flour in Philadelphia, $5 37½.

The Volunteer and the Tariff—again!

☞ Our exposure of the Volunteer's duplicity and disgraceful truckling to an Executive who has basely betrayed the interests of Pennsylvania, we are glad to see, has had the desired effect. The galling mortification its editors feel at the thorough exposure of their bungling double-dealing, in relation to the Tariff, is fully betrayed by the coarse & indecorous language they use in noticing the 'Herald' last week. Older and wiser politicians would have kept their temper better, or would not have confessed their discomfiture by such an exhibition of it.

With a great display of affected indignation, the 'Volunteer' *dares* us to point out the language wherein it advocated the modification (i. e. *reduction*) of the Tariff in order to make it more *permanent*—and this we are to do under the penalty of being "*branded* as a malicious falsifier." Well as we are very anxious to keep clear of so unenviable an impress, we refer for triumphant testimony to the 'Volunteer's' review of the message, the next week after it appeared, in which the following language is used:

"Against the views of the President in relation to the Tariff, we think *no reasonable objections* can be made. That the present Tariff is deficient in many of its features and *requires* MODIFICATION *and amendment* is EVIDENT."

Good neighbors, do you feel the infamous iron upon *your own brow*, now? You give it as your opinion that "*no objections*" can be found to the President's views of the Tariff. Well, are the President's views in favor of any thing else than a *reduction* of the Tariff? We give his own language:

"In recommending to Congress a REDUCTION of the present rates of duty, and a revision and modification of the act of 1842, I am far from entertaining opinions unfriendly to the manufacturers," &c.

But our amiable neighbors will probably say that finding "no objections" to such opinions does not necessarily place them in the position of *advocates* of Mr. Polk's proposed *reduction*? Well then, they are able to draw nicer distinctions than we, or their own readers either, we opine! But the Volunteer is very careful to conceal its sinister designs, and secret approval of the proposed reduction, under the term "modification."—Let us see what Webster says of the signification of this word. We take the verb:

MODIFY.—1. To change the form or external qualities of a thing: to shape; to give a new form of being to. 2. To vary; to give a new form to any thing. 3. To moderate; to *qualify*; to REDUCE in extent or degree.

[illegible] now bears the scething iron now, ne[illegible] give one paragraph more of th[illegible] view of the message, to s[illegible] securing the *permanency* of the [illegible]pting' Mr. Polk's purposed *reduction*[illegible]

'The people of Pennsylvania, (if we understand their wishes,) do not ask for an unreasonably high tariff, but they desire it to be *permanent*; and if the present tariff law can be carefully modified and amended, *as recommended by the President*, we think the interests of the entire country can be properly protected and benefitted, and the law be permitted to remain as the permanent law of the land.'

We have charged the 'Volunteer' with *duplicity* in relation to the Tariff. Aware of their location in a community whose friendship for the present Tariff is unquestioned, and has been manifested on every public occasion, its Editors have endeavored, while publishing the very declarations of Messrs. Polk and Walker's hostility to the Tariff, to create the impression that the Tariff was "not likely to be disturbed"—at least "not this winter," &c. Do they pursue this course from any other motive than that of obeying the mandate of their great party leader at Washington, and yet of keeping fair weather with the friends of the Tariff on their subscription list? The 'Volunteer' is in favor of "just and reasonable protection," and yet it publishes Mr. Walker's arguments in favor of FREE TRADE, without a word of *dissenting* comment! Its whole course on this subject has exhibited a floundering and wriggling such as men only exhibit who have become entangled in contradictions, deceptions and inconsistencies from which there is no hope of extrication. One week it sees 'no objections' to Mr. Polk's proposed *reductions*, and three weeks after it attempts to *brand* us as a malicious falsifier for charging it with *agreeing* to such doctrines!! But we think we have conclusively shown whose brow is worthiest of the *brand*.

We make this vindicatory statement without the least admixture of personal feeling, and could close it, in diplomatic phrase, with "the cordial assurance of our most distinguished consideration" for our cotemporaries of the Volunteer; but we *have* feeling in relation to that *mammoth lie*—that inequitous fraud which was perpetrated in the palming of James K. Polk on the people of Pennsylvania as a Tariff-man, and shall never cease, while we have breath, to denounce and hold up to public scorn the knavish demagogues who were concerned in it.

PEACE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says: "The President of the United States has expressed himself very freely within three days past, that there will be no war, and he has denied having any wish near or remote, to do anything which might provoke the two countries to hostilities. The storm created by the debate in the Senate, and by the many questions submitted in both houses of congress, relative to the Oregon territory, has in a measure subsided. Great anxiety is felt to hear the news from England, and action here will probably be controlled a great deal by action abroad."

The National Intelligencer records the death of a colored waiter at Jenkins' hotel, in Washington, named George Hawkins. The cause of his death was an extreme nervous excitement, rapidly extending from the foot throughout the system, and originating from the neglecting cutting of his corns three days before his decease.

THE MORMONS.—The Sangamo (Illinois) Journal repeats the statement of the New York Tribune's correspondent respecting the Mormons. The coin counterfeited by them consisted principally of imitations of Mexican dollars and American half dollars and dimes, skillfully executed. The quantity is said to be immense.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1845.

In the Senate, this morning, owing to the absence of Mr. Dallas, the Vice President, the Chair was taken by Mr. Savier, who stated that he did it at the request of the Vice President.

After the presentation of some unimportant memorials, Mr. Levy asked and obtained leave to withdraw his Cuba Resolution.

The resolutions of Mr. Atchinson, directing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a territorial government over Oregon, for a court and military jurisdiction over the same, the erection of military posts &c, came up for consideration.

Mr. Calhoun hoped they would be permitted to lie over till some future day, when the senate will be full.

Mr. Allen thought the debate had better be reserved until a report shall be made from the committee, as, in his opinion, very little importance could be attached to mere resolutions of inquiry. Finally, after some further conversation, the resolutions were deferred.

After a short time spent in executive session, the senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House, after an hour spent in confusion and disorder, incident to repeated efforts made to adjourn over to Monday, the resolutions relative to the election of assistant door keeper, &c. was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment, without any decision being had.

Pending the discussion a message was received from the senate to the effect that the bill extending the laws of the United States over the State of Texas, and for other purposes, had passed that body.

It was immediately taken up, and passed by the house, with scarcely a word of debate; so that it requires only the signature of the President to become a law.

MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1845.

In the Senate—Mr. Cass introduced a resolution instructing the military committee to consider the expediency of constructing a ship canal around the Falls of St. Marie, with a view to the defence of the North Western Frontier. He also introduced a resolution instructing the same committee to consider the expediency of limiting the age at which any officer of the army shall be called into active service in time of war. They were both laid over for one day.

Mr. Hanegan introduced a series of resolutions setting forth that the whole of Oregon up to the 54th degree of 40 minutes, is our property, and that no power exists in this government to alienate any portion of the soil or people.

After the transaction of some minor business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, another noisy and lengthy debate, the subject of the election of an assistant door keeper, &c., was gotten rid of for the present by a reference of the resolution to a select committee.

A message was received from the President stating that he had signed the joint resolutions for the admission of Texas.

The house then resumed the discussion of the Massachusetts Resolutions, asking a revision of the naturalization laws, and after listening to the views of Mr. Hunt, adjourned—Mr. Douglass having secured the floor for the next day.

TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1845.

IN SENATE—Mr. HANEGAN, after some little delay, called up his Resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the country included within the parallels of 42, and 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean; known as the Territory of Oregon, is the property and part and parcel of the United States.

Resolved, That there exists no power in this Government to transfer its soil, and the allegiance of its citizens to the dominion, authority, control, and subjection of any Foreign Power, State or Sovereignty.

Resolved. That the abandonment of or surrender of any portion of the Territory of Oregon, would be an abandonment of the honor, the character, and the best interests of the American people.

Mr. CALHOUN took the floor and said that he had not come to the Senate with a view to oppose the resolutions, but to offer a substitute for them, with some prefatory remarks. He was glad that the resolutions had come from such a quarter as the gentleman from Indiana, for they at least had the merit of being open, direct and manly. They came to the point, and denied the authority of this Government to yield up, in any compromise any part of the Territory of Oregon. They denied by implication, the power of the President to offer the 49th parallel, and assumed that the question can be settled only by force that we shall have no peace but by our own dictation at the cannon's mouth. A vote on this proposition will draw a broad line between those who are in favor of a pacific course, and those who are for an appeal to arms. I am in favor of an adjustment by negotiation, if it can be done, and if not I am in favor of such a course as will throw the onus of war on Great Britain. I approve of the offer of the 49th parallel, and it is my wish to co-operate with the Executive in an adjustment on that basis. If peace cannot be honorably preserved—if war should ensue—I shall stand by any emergency. But this will not be an ordinary war, and I will hold those responsible for it who shall by their rash course drive the country into it. I hope this question will at a proper time be discussed in a calm and deliberate manner, and that the Senate will signify its own views by an adoption of the counter resolutions which I offer.

Mr. Calhoun then submitted a series of resolutions to the effect that the President in offering a settlement of the Oregon question on the basis of the 49th parallel, did that which was conducive to the best interests of the country, and that in the opinion of the senate a renewal of that offer would be both honorable and beneficial. Mr. Archer endorsed the views of Mr. Calhoun, and congratulated the whig senators that they were likely to have the aid of a portion of the other side in their attempt to avoid a war.

Mr. Allen next took the floor, and made a regular war speech.

Mr. Haywood argued that it was extremely improper for the senate to have any thing to do with the business unless the President would first say he had washed his hands of all further negotiation. Unless he should declare that the negotiation had terminated, the senate had no right to step in before him and by these abstract resolutions, take the matter out of his hands. Such a course, to say the least, would and must result in the breaking up of the administration.

Mr. Hannegan, the mover of the Resolutions, treated Mr. Calhoun very unceremoniously, and charged that his Constitutional, and other scruples, seemed to disappear with remarkable ease whenever the Territory to be acquired added to the strength or institutions of the South. Mr. CALHOUN rose and repelled the imputations with great indignation asserting that he was not to be driven from his purpose, of not debating the main question until the proper moment arrived, when he would show that the principle which he adopted was the same in both cases.

The time of the HOUSE was again occupied in the discussion of the Massachusetts resolutions; and after a lengthy debate, the motion to refer them to a select committee was lost, and the whole matter referred to a Judiciary Committee.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, 1845.

Nothing of interest transpired in either branch of the National Legislature to-day.—After the presentation of petitions and the transaction of unimportant business, the Senate adjourned until Saturday.

WASHINGTON, January 2d, 1846.

The Senate did not sit to-day—having adjourned over from Wednesday to Saturday.

Mr. Cunningham of Ohio, offered a series of resolutions in relation to Oregon, declaring that the rejection by Great Britain, of the offer of the 49th parallel by the U. S. Government was putting negotiation on the subject at an end—that the country of Oregon is all rightly ours—that Great Britain's claim is outrageous—and that Congress ought, forthwith, to pass resolves for maintaining our rights.

A motion to suspend the rules, to allow the said resolutions to be taken up and considered, was made, and the yeas and nays called—lost ayes 75, nays 89.

Mr. Douglass' resolutions were finally, after some discussion, made the order of the day for Tuesday, the 13th instant.

The House proceeded to execute the order of receiving reports from the Standing Committees, and Mr. Haralson, of Ga., reported a bill to raise two regiments of mounted riflemen, and for an additional number of men to be added to each of the regiments of artillery, infantry and dragoons, if deemed necessary by the Government. Mr. H. also moved that the Bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next. Upon this motion a most important debate arose. Mr. Houston, of Ala., objected to making the Bill a special order.

Mr. Douglass advocated the motion in a speech in which he referred earnestly to the zealous defence made by certain Southern gentlemen (alluding to Mr. Holmes, of S. C., in particular) for the annexation of Texas.—Texas had now been annexed upon the jump and it becomes us to carry through the Oregon question, if not at the same velocity, at least with the same boldness.

Mr. Holmes was replying with much spirit to Mr. Douglass, when he was called to order by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, of Pa., for alluding to war. Mr. Holmes having remarked that the giving of the one year's notice would be equivalent to war, and that if it was to be given, he should vote for twenty millions at once, to be appropriated for the defences of the country—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll said he did not concur in this view of this question, and did not think the one year's notice would produce war.

Mr. John Quincy Adams said he ought to commence with an apology to the House, as he was physically unable to take part in the debate, and could only say a few words. At this time he did not regard the discussion of this subject as necessary, or the time of it peculiar. Two, three, or four years ago, Congress had reduced the military establishment nearly one-third, and according to his apprehension there was as much danger of war then as now.

I do not believe at all, said Mr. Adams, that there is any danger of war at this time. I am for giving notice to Great Britain that we mean to terminate the treaty between us.—While this treaty lasts there cannot possibly be any danger of war, and he waited to see the first evidences or testimonials of evidence that war was near at hand. In regard to the Oregon measures before Congress, he thought that not one of them ought to be passed until the notice was given.

Mr. A. said, that at the last session of Congress he declared his readiness to give the notice, and moved its insertion in the Bill that passed the House. I declared myself able to give the notice then, and I am as ready to give it now, and after it shall be given, to follow it up by an occupation of the *whole of the territory*. (Applause among some of the members and in the gallories.)

Mr. A. also said that he should, upon the first day of the session, have introduced a bill giving the notice, but for the manner in which resolutions emanating from him had usually been treated.

Mr. Adams went on to say, that until the notice was given, he should vote for no increase of the Army, none for the Navy, and not even for the company of Sappers and Miners which had been asked.

He (Mr. A.) did not think war would come from giving this notice. God forbid, said he, that it should come, but if come it did, and the people meet it with one heart and a united hand, it would not last long, and we should soon be found in the possession of the Whole of Oregon.

Mr. Adams said a great deal more than this but all in the same spirit. He will do nothing for defence until the notice is given, and is then ready to go as far he who goes furthest in the defence of the whole of Oregon.

The House adjourned without deciding the question. Mr. Adams' speech has created a most profound impression in the House.

Jan. 3d.

SENATE.—Two bills from the House were passed, and then the Senate went into Executive session. The doors having been opened again, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Haralson's bill to raise two regiments of riflemen, being first in order, was taken up.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll rose and addressed the House at some length, coinciding mainly with Mr. Adams. In the course of his remarks, he let off some good funny things, and was occasionly sarcastic. The notice of twelve months, he said, was a measure which he regarded as must conducive of peace.

Mr. Haralson followed in a speech in defence of his bill, and at the close of his remarks, called for the previous question, which was not sustained.

Mr. Darragh, of Pennsylvania, next spoke, and with much warmth advocated the passage of the bill, and other strong measures for securing Oregon, and protecting our citizens who reside there. By doing so we would be only following England in what she has been doing since 1823.

Mr. King said our Administration committed an error in offering the 49th parallel. He Mr. King was for all Oregon, insisting that it all belonged to us. His remarks were listened to with great attention by the House, and he was still on the floor when this report closed.

Rail Road Meeting.

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting was held on Friday evening, the 2d inst. at the public house of J. A. Winrott, in the borough of Carlisle, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Rail Road Convention, to be held in Harrisburg, on the 12th inst.

On motion, ROBERT LAIRD, Esq. was called to the chair, and E. BEATTY, appointed Secretary.

The following persons were then appointed delegates by the meeting: David Mahon, Jos. W. Nevin, John B. Duncan, S. D. Henderson, Robert Welch, Wm. Barr, Jamison Hannon, Scott Coyle, Jos. M. Means, James Kennedy, John C. Mitchell, Jonathan Peal, W. M. Watts, Dr. J. J. Myers, Jas. H. Graham, Fred'k Watts, E. Beatty, Robert Laird, Joseph Knox, J. B. Bratton, John Harper, F. Mohaffey, E. M. Biddle, Thos. C. Miller, Dr. J. H. Van Hoff, Adam Reigel, Isaac Kinsey, George Crist, Henry Rupp.

On motion, Resolved, that the delegates now appointed, be earnestly requested to attend to the duties assigned them.

(Signed by the Officers.)

For the Herald and Expositor.

Rail Road to Pittsburg.

Mr. Editor: There will appear in your paper of this week, the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Cumberland county called for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Rail Road Convention, which will assemble at Harrisburg, on the 12th inst. In the opinion of that meeting a connexion of Cumberland Valley with the Ohio river at Pittsburg, by means of a continuous rail road, is of vital importance to the interests of Cumberland county. A number of our citizens were therefore appointed delegates to said convention.

I now wish to call the attention of the delegates to a few facts. The Baltimore and Ohio rail rail, now completed to Cumberland, Md. asks Pennsylvania to permit it to go to Pittsburg, through the south western section of the State. This is opposed by the citizens of Philadelphia, on the ground that this connexion would divert the whole Western trade and travel from Pittsburg to Baltimore, and injure the public works of our State. Now if even it were true that Philadelphia would lose this trade and Baltimore gain it, this would not be a sufficient objection to the connexion, provided there be other great counterbalancing general interests promoted, and the public works not injured. But Philadelphia can prevent a loss of trade by making a road *to connect* with the Baltimore and Ohio rail road—at a point either in Bedford county, or on the Virginia side of the Potomac—for the faith of Maryland is already plighted to the passage of a connecting road through her borders—(see the proviso in the first section of the supplement to the act incorporating the Susquehanna canal company, State Laws, for 1835 and '36, page 138.)—and the B. & O. R. R. do not object to a proviso in the law granting the right of way which shall make the consent of the company to a connexion, indispensable. The purchase of a few feet of ground in Virginia would then add the last link to the connexion, which it cannot for a moment be supposed the Virginia legislature would refuse to give.

But suppose Philadelphia should lose some of her trade, are the interests of the entire Western and Southern counties of Pennsylvania to be disregarded by the legislature? Are those counties through which one single mile of rail road and canal, which have cost the State $40,000,000, does not pass, but for which they have been and will be taxed for years to come—are they to be deprived of a connxion with the Ohio, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore, by means of a road not to be made with the funds of the State, nor yet of Philadelphia, but of *strangers*, who only ask a safe passage through our territory? Shall Cumberland county be deprived of a connexion, by a continuous rail road, with the entire West, with Maryland, the Potomac, Virginia, Pittsburg, the Valley of the Ohio and Mississipi, barely because it is supposed the trade of Philadelphia may be injured? Much as we admire that beautiful city, the pride of our State, we cannot agree to this narrow policy. The revenue of the State works would not be diminished. If the B. & O. R. R. does not go to Pittsburg it will go to the Ohio river below Pittsburg. Then would be stopped the entire trade and travel of the West, and our public works ruined. But if the road go to Pittsburg the entire travel and freight would go there, and although most of the passengers and light freight should take the rail road, yet on account of the incalculably greater amount of both freight and travel that would thus come to Pittsburg, the balance of the travel and the heavy freight would far exceed the entire present business of the public works. Indeed I look upon the completion of the B. & O. Road to Pittsburg the reduction of tolls on the Main Line, as the only means of relieving Pennsylvania from the burthen of her immense debt. Part of the freight and travel, also, which would take the rail road at Pittsburg, would pass through our county and again take our State road at Lancaster.

But Philadelphia now proposes to make a continuous rail road to Pittsburg. This will cost at the least *ten millions of dollars*. A member of the present legislature informs me that in conversation with a former representative from Philadelphia, and also by the mayor of the city, he was assured that the Philadelphia merchants could not spare that amount from their business, and capitalists *would* not subscribe. That road, then, cannot be made. But how does it come that a road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, through Pennsylvania, can be made without injuring the public works, though much nearer to them, whilst the other route is said, would ruin them? I will not believe that any men would designedly destroy the interests of their own State. Can it be that *self-interest* so dims the vision of our eastern friends? Oh, no—charity and truth point to the fact, that *no* rail road from Pittsburg to the sea-board, will injure our revenue, or else Philadelphia *has* determined to destroy our public works by her proposed road. Cumberland Valley has a peculiar interest in granting the right of way to the B. & O. Road, for if this is denied and that road goes, as it surely will, to the Ohio *below* Pittsburg, our connexion with the west is forever gone. How could Pennsylvania who had just refused a costless boon and inflicted a grievous injury, ask the injured one for a favor? Cumberland county is deeply interested in this connexion—the union of a valley rich in agricultural and mineral wealth—of a land of water and fountains—of wheat and barley, and milk and honey—a land whose stones are iron"—a union of our own valley with the great valley of the Ohio and Mississippi, at Pittsburg—where the steam engine, the furnace and the shuttle of the weaver, all join in sending up a cloud of witnesses that she is obeying the great command and has transformed the curse into a blessing.

J. K.

Carlisle, Jan. 6, 1846.

Courts and Licenses.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable Samuel Hepburn, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, in Pennsylvania, and justice of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, in said counties, and Hon. John Stuart and Thos. C. Miller, judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the said county of Cumberland—by their precepts to me directed, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, to be holden at Carlisle on the SECOND MONDAY of January next, (being the 12th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue two weeks. Therefore,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

to the Coroner, Justices of the peace and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of said county, are to be there to prosecute them as shall be just;

ADAM LONGSDORF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Dec. 17, 1845.

SPECIAL COURT.

BY virtue of a writ from the Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred, President Judge of the 12th Judicial district of Pennsylvania, bearing date at Harrisburg, the 8th day of October, A. D. 1845,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that a Special Court will be held by the said Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred, and the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, commencing on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1846, to continue one week, for the trial of certain causes depending in the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, in which the Hon Samuel Hepburn was concerned as counsel for one of the parties prior to his appointment as President Judge of the 9th Judicial District—and such other causes as are embraced within the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th April, 1834, relative to the organization of Courts of Justice. Of said Special Court, Jurors, and all persons concerned, will take notice.

ADAM LONGSDORF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Dec. 19, 1845.

Application for Tavern Licence.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a licence to keep a tavern or public house in the house I now occupy as such, in South Middleton township.

JOHN RICKER.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of South Middleton, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named John Ricker, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

John Hertzler, Samuel Ech, Jacob Myer, John Myer, Samuel Goodyear, John Goodyear, Jacob Goodyear, jr. Jacob Martin, Benjamin Goodyear, Daniel Rider, Frederick Rider, Benjamin Rider, Wm Rider, George Wm Wolf, Peter Young, John Wolf, Samuel Martin, Robert C. Sterrett, David Krypher, Abraham Hertzler, Cyrus Ringwalt.

Application for Tavern Licence.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a licence to keep a tavern or public house in the house I now occupy as such in Carlisle.

WILLIS FOULK.

We, the undersigned citizens of East Ward, Carlisle, Cumberland county, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Willis Foulk, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

T. O'Sullivan, Michael Boyle, Henry J. Kelly, James Kennedy, George L. Bentz, Edwd. Armor, Christian Inhoff, James Dunlap, Jacob Low, George Rily, Nicholas Ulrich, J. M. Knerdler, Jacob Baughman.