CARLISIE. SEPTEMBER 16: 1846.

Dollar and Fifty cents a year in ADVANCE.
Dollars, if paid within the year.
Dollar for six months.
The center will be rigidly adhered to. RATES OF ADVERTISING. Advertisements, making fifteen lines or less, will be harged at the rate of Fifty cents for one insertion,—hree times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for very subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisers will be charged at the following rates:

One Column, with the paper, for one year,

Jiaff a column,

Jone Column,

Jon

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ouch as Handbills, Blanks, Circulars and every ther description of Printing, executed hansonely xpeditiously, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

#### Cards.

HENRY EDGAR KEENE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cumberland and the adjoining counties, and attend to all professional business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity—

Office in South Hanover street, in Graham's building, opposite the Post Office.

Trisle, August 26, 1846.— ry.

JOSEPH HNOX.

A TTORNEY AT LAW, (late of Pittsburg, Pa.,) will practice in the Courts of Cumberland and the adjoining counties. Office on West High street, next door to J. Hamilton, Esq. Carlisle, October 8, 1845

S. DUNLAP ADAIRs
Attorney at shaw.
OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few of
below J. H. Graham a Esq.
July 16, 1845.

HARLES B. PENROSE. Late. Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States,

WILL practice Law in the several Courts of Lancaster County. Office in South Quee Street, lately occupied by John R. Montgom ery, Esq. June 18, 1845.

#### A CARDS

DR. JOHN J. MYERS, informs his friends and the public, that he continues the active duties of his prolession, and will promptly attend to all falls. both by day or night, rain or shing.

He can always be consulted, (when not professionally engaged, other at his Drug Store, in Main St. or in his private Office, at his dwelling, in South

Hanover Street.

Docr. Mysas hopes by strict attention to the sick, and very moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public favor.

Carlisle, July 8, 1846. 

DR I. O. LOOMIS STENTIST.

Teeth that are required for their preser-fation, suchas Scaling, Filing, Phagging, Sec., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Ar-failal Feeth, from a single Tooth, to a full tett. Poffice on Pitt street, a few doors South sett. 170 nee on Patt street, a rew abors Sound of the Railroad Hittel.
N. B. D.: Loc mis will be absent from Carlisle the last tend ays, in each month.
June 11, 1846.

DOOFOR AD. LUPPLE Homeopathic Physician. OFFICE: Main street, in the house for merly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman. Carlisle, April 9, 1845.

#### THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL Fronting on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road

DARLISLE, PA. ATELY kept by Gen. Willis Foulk, has jus been taken by the subscriber. It is newly furnished and has been thoroughly repaired. Passengers in the cars, strangers, travell and visiters to Carlisle, are invited to call. forms moderate, and every attention paid comfort and convenience of those who

patronize the ostablishment.

J. A. WINROTT. ARMERS LOOK HERE!

HAVE just received a lot of Pouty and Mears celebrated centre draught Self-Sharpening PLOUGHS.

which Will sell at Philadelphia prices, with the addition of the leght.

April SC WM. B. MURRAY.

COAL

TOR Bloc dishs use, together with the growth of the leght with the price for delyken's Valley Coal, kept constantly on thand and will be sold at the lowest possible artic for Cast at the Warelegist of

constantly on hand and will be sold at the lower possible price for Casii, at the Warehouse of Nov. 5, 1845. WM. B. MURRAY.

Cantrell's Anti-Dyspeptic Powders. ANTRALL'S Anti-Dyspeptic Powder, a remedy whose efficiety has been tested for several years, and whose employment has met with unparalelled success in alleviating and curing permanently, those innumerable and perplexing symptoms attendant upon that universally whom disease—Dyspepsia; For sale only at the Prug Store of June S. Stevenson & Mehalley.

# DYEING & SCOURING

THE WARD BUARS, TN LOUTHER STRENT, near the College, Edges Ladies and Gentlemen's apparel, all colors and departments all work to be satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully, solicited.

LARD LAMPS. Legalitud Association of Cornelius Lard Lamps of every size and price with a full surply of extra shades and chimneys, just received and for sale cheap, at the 1) up and hook store of a May 20 kg (1985). DADIES' FANCY GAITERS.

LOT of beautiful facey full and half Galters

1 price varying from 37 to \$1 25 juar received
and for sale by stream CRAY & SON

HAMS.

PRIME SUGAR OURED HAMS, & Dried

Beef, just facelyed and for sale cheap, by

Jong 24 just facelyed and for sale cheap, by

MACKEREL. NO 1 and 2 Mackersl, by the barrel or tuil for sale by G. R. CROOKS.

CHOCOLATE.

BAKERS Novid Chopolate, and C. //.Fell's

Homospathics dd. For sale by
G. R. Crooks.

中国自然的政治等。但是自然是"新闻"的自然是一个一个一个

### CALISLE FEMALE SFMINARY; UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

EXPENSES. OARD, with fuel, lights and washing, will be furnished to young ladies at \$2.25 durng the summer months, and \$2.50 during the winter months.

TUITION.—Common English stud-

ies, as Geography, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Reading and Writing, per Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Natural-Philosophy and English Composi-

ition;
Higher branches, as Botany, Chemis-iry, Rhetoric, Mental and Moral Philos-phy, the Länguages; Dfawing, Paint-ing, &c. will involve an extra charge of Lessons in Instrumental Music, by Prof. E. L. Walker, for an extracharge

12,00 of The Tuition will be required quartely and the price of Board monthly in trance, and no deduction made for absence but in sec of sickness. To the boarding schoars, the use of a very excellent piano is furnished without charge and arrangements have also been mad for furnishing two of three additional op paders with he gratuitous use of text-books, rooq ired.

The next quarter of this School opens with he first day of January next, and being among hose who have had daughters in the school during the last year, we avail ourselves of this means of expressing to the public, and especially to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, onr full conviction that advantages of a very high order are here afforded for the education of Misses and young ladies, such indeed, as are scarcely excelled in the country the intellectual training given is systematic and thorough while the manners and morals of the publis are most carefully watched over.

From periodal observation and knowledge, we feel patirely confident, in recommending this school for all stelly as would secure a suitable placefor educating their daughters.

M. CALDWELL.

W. M. BIDDLE,
J. A. GERE. The next quarter of this School opens with

J. A. GERE. WM. PRETTYMAN.

#### EXIENSIVE. CLOTHING EMPOIUM.

HE Greatest Bargaine in Ready Made Clothing are to be had at M. TRACY'S DLD ESTABLISHED PIONEER LINE No. 292 Market street, Philadalphia, who has just finished one of the largest and most completo assortments of Spring and Summer Clothing in the city, consisting of

DRESS AND FROCK COATS,

Spring and Summer Sacks and Coalces, of fine Cusherett, Habit and Croton Cloths, Tweed, Cassimore, Brown Linen, oto-etc. Super French Cassimore Pants and Vests of every description, All garments at this establishment are war both in fit and quality of workmanship the Subordinate Divisions of the Order are The Subordinate Divisions of the Order are Cassimore, Brown Linen, ote-etc. Super French Cassimore Pants and Vests of every description, All garments-at this establishment are war ranged, both in fit and quality of workmanship. They are got up expressly for the Rotall Trade consequently more-eare-is-taken in the selection of the goods, as well us in the style of cut ting. The propriety of the establishment is a practical Tailor, (having served a regular apprenticeship to the business) and has none but practical workmen in his employ.

Gentlemen in want of Clothing may depend upon being suited in every respect, as we are determined not to be undersold by any computitors. All goods are purchased for cash and

itors. All goods are purchased for cash and sold for cash, which enables us to sell a little lower than those who deal on the credit system, it being a self-evident fact that the "nimble ixpence is better than the slow shilling." Also, always on hand, an extensive assort-

Cloths. Cassimeres and Vestings. which will be made to order at the shortest notice) Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, etc.
M. TRACY,

No. 292 Market street, Philadelphia. April 22, 1846. Kew York Canton Tea Company.

PHILADELPHIA ISTORES, 89 Chesnut Street, near to the corn er of 3dSt and 237 Market Street, 2d dear below Street, North Side.

Choice Teas, Wholesale and Retail. China. Our abundant resources, great experience, and exclusive attention to the Tea Trade, give us possible facilities; consequently, we are resolved to sell Taus purer, nivre fra-grant and perfect, for the respective prices, than any other cetablishment.

Our principle of doing business has, in the

course of six years, secured a connection thro' out the United States, and wherever our Teas are sold they receive high commendations. READER, GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

The manner in which our Teas are packed (the wrapper next to the tea is a heavy superior tin foll,) offers great inducements to Dealers

(the wrapper next to the tea is a heavy superfor tin foil,) offers great inducements to Dealers and Families, as they are so theroughly secured from light and air that their duality will remain unimpaired; and are in packages of a quarter pound and upwards, each containing full weight independent of the wrapper.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Famey Articles, Books, &c. &c., as, well as those who have beretofore sold loos, tons, express themselves highly pleased, not only on account of the superior quality of the Peas, which are subjected to a rigid tost in order that each package may be confidently warranted, but ulso at our man

to a right test in order that each package may be confidently warranted, but also at our manner of packing, which enables them to make up their assortment without the necessity of purchasing one or more chests of each kind, as a small determine may be packed in one chest and thus obviate the complants of their customers that their teas have lost their strongth and flavor by the length of time on hand, and and flavor by the lenguage or time: on a capeaire to light and air.

Remember the Nos, are 237; Markel street, and 89 Chesnut street, where our, Tens, are received weekly and sold on the same terms, as in July 15, 1846 ... When I have been the same



ACOUSTIC OIL:
THE SHIP FRUITS.

CARPA'S Compound. Kressote ACOUS.
TIC OIL, for the cure of DEAFNESS; palus in the early and also all those disagrees and also naises, like the buzzing of insects, falling by of (walfr, whizing of aleam, &c. &c., which are symptoms of approaching deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease, for sale by generally attendant with the disease, for sale by that her husbath was sick and could mot offer a country of the country of

### Miscelldineous.

### BELIEVE ME.

BY CHRLES SWAIN. Believe me or believe me not.
At other shrine I could ne'er bow,
The wird itself might be forgot—
But never thon 1 could ne'er hou!
Though absent I recall: thy charms,
And wished—as lovers when they payt—
I'd like the vine, a thousand arms,
To clasp thee, hold thee, to my heart.

There's not a pulse within my breast
But thrills and trembles to thy touch: I
Forget? On, no—the fear is lest
My soul may love thee overfunch.
The very name each feeling warms.
And on, though vain, the wish will start.
That vine-like, I'd a thousand arms,—
To clasp thee ever to my beart!

#### Sons of Temperance. The Philadelphia "Weekly Paper" con-

ains the following article, descriptive of the origin and design of this deservedly popular Order, and we recommend it to the careful perusal of all who are not marshalled under the banner of "Love, Purity and Fidelity."

The Order of the Sons of Temperance which is seemingly thrusting its arms every Where, and gathering the hosts of Temperance into its Divisions, is perhaps not so generally understood in its particulars as its great merits descrive. The Order, it is hardly worth while to say, was built up on the hint afforded by previous organizations. It is, however, previous organizations. It is, however, as a matter of principle, far more simple than its predecessors. Not that it attaches any plexity, but because taking advantages of their experience and aiming with all its heart at universal reform of intemperate habits and customs, it also aims at the most wide spread ipproval. Its founders and supporters knew and understood that union is the tailsman of victory. Owing to a want of union, the preceding temperance efforts, productive as they doubtless were of vast and mealculable good, vet failed of the highest effect. The Order is the experience of the past thrown about the old principles as an impenetrable offensive and delensive armor, and splendidly does it answer the purpose. The history of accociations for moral effort may in vaia be searched for a parallel to its astounding progress. The Order of the Sons of Temperance s not yet four years old, and numbers 700 Subordinate Divisions, embracing 50 000 members. Organization, kindness and benevolence are the secrets of this success. arrangements are clear and natural. A National Division, Grand Divisions of States and Territories, and Subordinate Divisions, are its machinery. The National Division is a tall, primary shaft—the Grand Divisions are the greater branches, and—the Subordinates

its immediate practical and popular portions: The Grand Divisions are chiefly judicial, and are representative in character. The National Division is the supreme legislative power of the Order, having sole control over its constitations, and is also representative. The Members are active as the results show.— Their quiet individual operations are most alarming to the opponents of temperance, and most happy in effect on the victims of a degraded appetite. The Order is moreover very pleasing in its ceremonies, and offers many attractions to the people in its fraternal tie, and benefits in sickness, &c. A Son of Temperance has the privilege of entering any Subordinate Division in the United States The whole Order is exceedingly interesting and imposing. Morally, it furnishes a safe resort for young men, and intellectually offers one of the best schools for moral and intellec-

tual developments in the country. A QUEER STORY.—Every body knows that I, Jack Brag, Esq. have been a great traveller, and every body knows that travellers meet with strange adventures. One smoking hot day, as I was walking beside the river Nile, I heard a rustling noise among the rushes that were growing a short distance from the path We are constantly receiving fresh imI was treading. What can that be? said I to
myself, in a bit of a qualm, at the same
combracing the best selections this side of time looking around, when behold there was a thination great crocodile close by my heels, with his terrific jaws wide open. Oh! that's what you mean,' said I to the monster, as the what you mean, said I to the monster, as the perspiration; cozed from my skin, and in a jiffy I clapped my walking stick, perpendicularly, in the horrid creature's mouth, and so engaged him at once. I had no sooner done this, than I heard a sepulchral-like voice say. Thankee massa! thankee massa! God blessee massa," and in a second the woody beat at a sign, manner to the heart that he is the heart. head of a nigger presented itself, in the back part of the crocodile's huge jaws; and in les part of the crocodile's huge jaws; and in less than a minute; after out jumped master Sambo,; who fell, upon his knees, and hugged my legs, exclaiming; thankee massa! blessee massa! you saved my life—that ugly varmin! swallow poor Sambo whole, not five minutes ago, without so, much as hurting a hair on disninger's head. Then: jumping: hastily, upon his legs, he exclaimed in terror; 'Halloo! massa! see jee legok quick! massa! the tiger! the liger! I was almost petrified with fear on beholding an immense tiger bounding towards us. 'Lord have mercy upon me, said I to myself, its all up with poor ma 'said I to myself, its all up with poor Jack now. The fierce animal, with dilated eyes, had even approached within a few yards. He crouched to take his last latal yards. He crouched to take his last fatal spring at me. Instinctively I placed myself opposite the open laws of the croocdile. The tiger took his horrid leap; I stepped on one side, and providently my unrelenting enemy bounded clear down the crocodile's throat.

[Hal ha! massa! bayo, massa! you troked him nicely, this time massa! exclaimed the nigger, clapping his hands, and almost buisting himself, with laughters, whilst, I taking my walking stick out of the crocodile's mouth, exflered the monster's jaws to close on the disappointed and furious tiger. I now gave the amphibious reptile a heavy blow on the snoot with the stok. By this time he seamed somewhat tamed, so he turned tail and walked back into the trushes, to digest a fierce, tiger, instead of making a meal of a nigger and a Christian trayeller. From that day to this Sambo has been my factorum, for

### Gen. Taylor in Europel. These simple anecdotes must thrill arough he hearf of every American. We have

heard of sneers at the military exploits of Gen. Taylor; but he may well distinguing them when he sees that his conduct of the war on the Rio Grande has received the cordial approbation of the "Iron Duke, the first General of Europe. A compliment from such a man, deserves to be treasured up that rich jewel of American military history. Who does not delight to see the elevated attitude which our Republic occupies in the eyes of

The following deeply interesting featracts are from a letter to a gentleman in the city, says the Richmond Enquirer, who has kindly furnished them to us. They are the most that we have yet seen:

nat we have yet seen: Mannup, July 23, 1846. Taylor's victories have been felt more here, in Europe, even than at home. For two weeks (between the sailing of the stamers) our suspense was great; but when the news did come, each American strutted out its large as life. The papers which had predicted Taylor's capture as certain were sofely used up. Laylor's despatches have been greatly admired for their terseness, dignifyand modesty. The greatest compliment yet paid to Taylor I heard of in London. The compli-ment is this: When the steamer of May 16

brought to England the news of Taylor's dil brought to England the news of Taylor's difficult position, the Duke of Wellington met Mr.—, and the subject was introduced.—
"Why," said the Duke, "does he not do this and that?" (mentioning the steps he thought Taylor ought to take.) When the steamer of lune 1st brought the news of his victories. "Mr.— met the Duke Again.—
"Your Grace, it said he, "must have been addition for Taylor for you see he had advising Gen. Taylor—for you see he has done exactly what you said he ought to do."
"So he has," said the Duke as much gratified as if he had won the victories himself. Lgot

as in he had well the victories missing related it, it is undoubtedly authentic; exact in substance, and, I think, also verbaling.

In Bordeaux-I met a whole souled American can, a "live Yankeo" ship owner, of Nev-York, Mr. Holmes. He is of the stuff which when abundant in a nation, makes it great. He was at Trieste when the news of Taylor's difficulties came. The Americans were despondent, and the folks there teazed him answered by that decisive Anglo Saxon argument, the offer of a bet of \$1,000, that Taylor would meet the Mexicans and route Taylor would meet the Mexicans and route them. He found no one to take a later Austrians are not betting people. Soon after the news of Thornton's capture came and the folks congratulated him on his beginn their laken up. "Gentlemen," said her chierer's after thousand still, and another on it, that Taylor thrushes the Mexicans." They almost doubted his sanity—but a week or two afterwards came a smele copy of Galieman's

wards came a single copy of Galignani Messenger, with accounts of the victories.-Its receiver carried it immediately to Holmes Off he streaks it down to the eight or ter American vessels in port, and calls up the officers. "Hoist all your colors, boys," said he, "and come up with me to the Exchange." Accordingly up Went every piece of 'bunt-ing,' and off marched Holmes with the capains and mates to the Exchange, where they had of course a royal "crow" over the croa-kers. "What the duece is the matter with these Americans," said every body, as they saw this flag hoisting and marching. "But," said Holmes, with a knowing shake of the head, "they soon jound; out why." Holmes wound up the ceremiony by giving the Ame-ricans and his friends a dinner in honor of Palo-Alto and Resea de la Palma. I relate this almost exactly as he-related it to me : for I could not improve on his graphic ac-

The word of command as given by the infantry officer, was all 'hand over fist,' to the
sailors. They could go along with the many the advocates of the new tariff, I am comsailors. They could go along with the many the advocates of the new tariff, I am comsailors. They could go along with the many target to the sailors, they were thrown completely the benefit of your extensive circulation.—
It must be apparent that the reduction in the
times the advocates of the new tariff, I am compelled to contribute the statements entirely the
the benefit of your extensive circulation.—
It must be apparent that the reduction in the

land service.

The officer, when desirous of forming the company into line, in the direction in which they were marching, cried, "company into line!" but the tars only hitched up their trousers, and marchedion till Lieut. R. called out. Line-of-battle-ships abreast on the starboard beam! when the movement was accurately and expeditiously executed. He then wish to deploy the men as skirmishers and charge; and ordered. Line of battle ships, bear down: upon the enemy!' and off they rushed like a whirlwind, with a loud huzza, striking their

bayonets into every clump, of bushes, or slashing with their subres, every prickly pear withinsthor, reach.

Major —, of the Infantry, who was superintending the drill, ordered; Rallyon, the reserve? but on rolled the sailors, like the wayes of the ocean, with redoubled the

#### CORPORAL TRIM AND AUNT PRUDY.—'There people,' continued the corporal, 'who are people,'

can't even breathe without slandering a COAL, IRON AND PENNSYLVANIA.

nghbor.'
'You judge too severely,' replied my aunt rudy. 'No one is slandered who does not Prudy. 'N deserve it.' "That may be, retorted the corporal; but have heard very slight things said of you."

The face of my aunt kindled with anger.

Met she exclaimed—Met slight things said of me.

What can any one say of me? "They sny," answered the corporal gravely, and drawing his words to keep my aunt in suspense, that you are no better than you ought to be."

Fury flashed from the eyes of my aunt. Who are the wretches! I hope they slander no one who does not deserve it,' remarked the corporal jeeringly,

as he left the room. The feelings of my aunt may well be de scribed. She was sensibly affected. True, beautiful commentary upon the battles of she had foibles. She was peevish and fret-"Palo Alto" and "Resaca de la Palma" ful. But she was rigidly moral and virtuous.
That we have yet seen:

Madrup, July 23, 1846. Conscious of the correctness of her conduct, she was wounded at the remark of the corporal. Why should her neighbors slander She could not conjecture. Let my aunt be consoled. A person who can live in this world without suffering slan

der; must be too stopid or insignificant to claim attention -Tristram Shandi THREE CHEERS"-Lutlicrous Scehe. Sunday recently, during high mass at 12, in the villiage of Glentarill, Ireland, three ladies of the Protestant taith were obliged to take shelter from one of those heavy summer take spetter from one of those heavy summer showers which so frequently occur in the south of treland. The officiating priest knowing who they were, and wishing to appear respectful to them, stooped down to his attendant, who was on his knees, and whispered to him, "three chairs for the Protestant ludies." The clerk, who was rather an ignorant man, stood up and shouted out to the congregation, "three cheers, for the Protestant ladies!" which the congregation

# Politienl.

immediately took up, and gave three hearty

cheers, while the clergyman actually dumb-founded.

The approaching struggle in Pennsylvania will be between the politicians and the people—between the ambition of James with predictions of Taylor's capture. He K. Polk, and the honour, interest and prosperity of the Keystone State. The administration is exerting all its power to induce our farmers, mechanics, and day-laborers, to sacrifice their views—to abandon the principle of protection to Home Industry, and adopt the Free Trade doctrine. In this effort, it is assisted by men who make politics a trade
who look to Washington for patronage and
power. But surely the great mass of the
honest reomany of the country cannot be
thus deceived and trifled with. They have been defrauded once by the same men, and experience should, and will, we trust, teach

### A Falsehood Nailed.

The Ledger some time since, started the tory that the wages of the hands employed in the Trenton Iron works had been raised evidence of Whig panic. The following let-

TRENTON IRON WORKS, Aug. 21st, 1836. To the Editors of the Public Ledger :

Gentlemen-About ten days since my attention was called to a paragraph in your esteemed paper, and which I believe has passed the general round of circulation, stat ing that the wages of the hands employed in the Trenton Iron Works had been raised in JACES ASHORE DRILLING AS INFANTRY.—At 1846. I lorbore to contradict the statement the time that an attack upon Isabel was ap- at the time, as it seemed to me clear that prehended, and the brave sailors of the fleet | every intelligent man, at all conversant with were transferred to the shore to aid in the would see at once that it was an entire error defence of the Point, the officers were a little and had originated in some missouception nonplussed in drilling them in land tactics.' But finding that it has been extensively copied on their beams suds, and Lieut. R. of the Navy, was compelled to aid his friend of the tariff will and has already reduced the price -of iron, and that the loss which will accrumust fall alike on capital and Labon; and wages, so far from being advanced, must, as a matter of absolute necessity, be very considerably reduced between this and the 1st of December next, so as to meet a falling man ket, and after that still more considerably, unless Congress, at its next session, shall make the requisite modifications in the turiff

o enable labor to receive its just reward.

Very respectfully, your obdit servit.

EDWARD COOPER.

Manager of the Trenton Iron Works. Another falsehood of the same character

is nailed by the following:

— CRANE IRON WORKS, Sept. 5, 1846. To Mr. William H. Hutter, Editor of the Dem-ocrat & Argas, published at Easton, Pa.

Most of our readers, says the Philadelphia nquirer, have already been informed that several of the leading Locofocos of this State, who are in the confidence of the Adminisfration, are, in the course of their electioneer-ing tactiles, making an effort to persuade the people that during the next session of Congress, the Tariff of '46 will be repealed, so far as relates to coal and iron." But this is a FRAUD, a mere ELECTIONERING TRICK. Some of the more manly of the democratic prints have already had the frankness to adprints have already had the traininess to the mit and denounce it as such, Winess the following, which we copy from the New York Globe of Sept. 2, a leading Administration journal of the Commercial Emporium:

... We have made up our mind to state plainly to those the wish to hold out inducement to a portion of the copie of Rennsylvania, that the next Congress will acresse the duty on Cost and from that no such thing

Mark this! people of Pennsylvania. Past round, and circulate it among your neigh-

#### Mr. Foster's Prospects.

If ever a candidate had a squally prospec before him, we think Mr. Foster, the selfnominated locoloco candidate for Canal Com missioner, now has. On every hand he is getting most direct cutting thrusts from his own party, such as fore-doom him to defeat beyond a doubt. Among the many evidences of the determination to floor him, we may mention the fact that the Huntingdon county Locofoco Convention passed a resolution an proving the ONE TERM principle, and said not a word about Mr. Foster! The Mifflir County Convention did the same thing, only more so; for it gives !lis Excellency, Gov Shunk, a hint also, in this wise: "Resolved, That we declare it (one term) the settled principle of Mifflin county in relation to all future elective offices from Governor to Auditor inclusive."

And again, the "Democratic Convention" of Warren county, has adopted the following, which is also to the point: "Resolved, That rotation in office is a de mocratic doctrine; and that the democratic party of this county believe in the policy of the ONE TERM principle, so far as it relates

to all offices where patronage can be dispensed by the incumbent". On the other hand, Mr. Power, Foster' opponent, seems to be a universal favorite; his political friends and opponents alike hold-

ing him in the highest regard. But whilst on the subject of Mr. Foster's prospects, we must add the following sketch of some remarks and the following sketch of solite reliables made at the County Meeting of the "democratic party" of Chester county on the 11th blt. by a leading—Locofoco.—We copy from the Villago Record: "A motion being made to adopt the reso

lutions as reported, James Monaghan, Esq declared that he could not vote for the one declared that he could not vote for the one which says that (Wm. B. Foster,) the candidate for Canal Commissioner, was 'in every respect worthy of the confidence of the people.' Mr. M. said he could not support that resolution.' He did not believe that Mr. Foster was worthy of confidence. He said he since the passage of the British Tariff, as an had been nominated by management; that he had withheld appointments upon the pub-lic improvements in order to secure his nomter from the Manager of these works nails lie improvements in order to secure the fination; and that he had used his office to which were now held by men who had given not one cent of security to the State. He could not approve such conduct. Besides that, Mr. Foster, when a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore, had voted for the two-thirds rule, by which the democracy of Pennsylvania were betrayed, and the majority defeated. And an effort was made to sanction his conduct and his democracy.—Such democracy as that of Mr. Foster's he did not believe. did not believe in-away with it," said he.,

> GEN. SCOTT VINDICATED.—The course Gen Scott marked out some months since; in reference to the prosection of the war with Mexico, met with the strongest reprobation from the whole Lorofoco press, from the Aroostook on the North, to the Rio Grande on the South. It was declared to be imbecile and lacked that sagacity which should mark the course of a bold and vigorous discipli-

At that time Gen. Scott foresaw with prophelic vision, and predicted with unerring sagacity, that the American troops could not be concentrated before the 1st of September, and that suitable arrangements for keeping and that suitable arrangements for keeping up supplies for the army could not be effected prior to that period. And what has the lapse of time proved? Most emphatically, and conclusively, that Gen. Scott was right, and the whole train of political anathematisers wrong? For the list of September is here, and the troops from the States libered and the troops from the States libered the conce, of action have scarcely been collected into camp, and it, has been found impossible to keep up regular supplies for the army when under marching orders. Wagons and mules have not yet been purchased in sufficient numbers to convey the supplies in sufficient numbers to convey the supplies and the army is not a whit better off, nor has

## NUMBER

THE THE BOUND STORY STORY

The Issue in Next October, JAMES M. POWER | WM. B. FOSTER Whig Tariff of British Tariff of 1842.
People of Pennsylvania, says the Reading

ournal, here is the issue fairly stated. The election of JAMES M. POWER will be regarded all over the Union as evidence not to be misunderstood, that PENNSYLVANIA is not to be PROSTRATED IN THE DUST! or her honest voters CHEATED and HIM.
BUGGED with impunity—while every total polled for WILLIAM B. FOSTER will ba deemed an expression in favor of FREE, TRADE and the BRITISH TARIFF of 1846

#### Who, Was Deceived!

The last Keeseville Republican remarks that "during the canvass previous, to the Presidential election of 1844, a staunch Whig of Keeneville went to the Ausable Forks for the purpose of making an appeal to the bloomers and others engaged in the Iron business, in behalf of the Whig candidates and the Protective Traiff of 1842. A greedly number were collected to hear him of all patties, and he frankly expressed his fear that the Tariff would not be sate in the hands of Polk-that one of the first acts of his ad ministration would be to repeal the Tariff of 1842. A prominent Locofoco Iron-master, standing under a hickory pole he had erected in front of his factory, would repeat at the end of each sentence, 'ti's alie!' His workmen, who were standing about him, took up the word, and during the rest of the canvass, to

anything that was said of Polk's opposition to the Protective system, the invariable and wer was returned, 'it's a Whig lie!'
In short, Blackbrook and Ausable gave their usual Locoloco majorities, all the bloomers, coliers and laborers about the Iron fac-

ers, cohers and taborers about the fron factories voting for Folk.

Now for the infilment. Polk was elected. The Tariff of 1842 was repealed. Iron fell from \$80 to \$40 per ton. Wages fell about one-third. And now on the same Hickory Pole at the Forks, suspended by the neck, hangs the effigy of James K. Polk—and now Whig dirtied his fingers by assisting to raise it there either—and that same fron Master tells this hands that they have been deceived. tells his hands that they have been deceived, betrayed and ruined that Polk is a Free Trade man and a traitor. Will any man tell who deceived them?—Pittsburgh Whig.

General Taylor is not anxious about the Presidency. He replies to a letter from the Hon. George Folsom, of New York, transmitting the resolutions of a meeting nominating him for the Presidency, as follows:-

#### HD. QRS. ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camargo, Mexico, Aug. 14. Hon George Folsom:

Dear Sir. The mall of yesterday conveyed to me your letter of the 16th July accom-panying a copy of the resolutions recently adopted in New York city, and expressive of the approbation of a large number of citi-zens for the recent services of the Army of Occupation. For these expressions, our warmest gratitude is due, and will long by remembered as refiewed incentives to exer-

tion in the cause of the country. For your own very complimentary note, my personal thanks are also due. Permit me to say, it is a source of gratulation to me that the meeting refrained from the meditated nomination. For the high office in question, I have no aspirations. The Government has ned to me an a

# I remain, dear sir, respectfully, yours, Z. TAYLOR, Major General U.S. Army

Penestrianism:—Mr. Josiah Enton, an old man, nearly 80 years of age, has just completed Captain Barclay's celebrated feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand hours. The performance took place at the Caledonia Springs, a watering place on the Ottawa River Canada. This exhibition was got up for the gratification of a few blacklegs. The Montreal Times gives the following notice of other performances by him in the same line:

Josiah Eaton, a native of Woodford, in Northamptonshire, aged 49, in stature five feet two inches, performed at Slowmarket, in the county of Suffolk; the most wonderful edestrian teat ever heard of, which was, he walked a quarter of a mile in every accessive quarter of an hour for the space of six weeks; commenced at two o'clock on the weeks; commenced at two o'clock on the 19th of May; and finished five minutes better two o'clock on the 23d June 1818, having previously performed the following pedestrian feats: Dec. 16, 1815, on Blackheath, 1100 miles on the farclay plain viz: a thile every hour. July 20, 1815, at he same place, 1100 miles commencing each mile within twenty minutes after each hour. Dec. 5, 1816, on Brixton causeway, 1993 half miles in 1993 succeeding half hours. June 18, 1817, on Wormwood Scrubs, 2000 miles in 42 days. Sept. 6, 1817, from Colchester to London in one day, and returned to Colchester the next, being 51 miles daily for 20 successive days.

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