Carlisle Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY B. BEATTY.

VOLUME XLVII. CARLISLE, SEPTEMBER 23, 1846. NUM. III

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE in the South West angle of the public Square, back of the Court-House.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Dollar and Fifty cents a year IN ADVANCE. Two Dollars, if paid within the year. One Dollar for six months. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements, making fifteen lines or less, will be charged at the rate of Fifty cents for one insertion,—three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Yearly advertisers will be charged at the following rates:

One Column, with the paper, for one year,	$25
Half a Column, do. do.	$15
Two Squares, with quarterly changes,	$10
Business Cards, with the paper,	$5

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Such as Handbills, Blanks, Circulars and every other ther description of Printing, executed handsomely and xpeditiously, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

Notices.

Dickinson College.

NOTICE.

For the security of the citizens of Carlisle who may hereafter transact business with the students of Dickinson College, and to prevent the contraction of debts by minors, *orders* will be given to minor students by their patrons for such articles as they are authorized to purchase, and all persons are requested to take notice that purchases made without such orders, are unauthorized and will not be paid by the patrons.

W. H. ALLEN.

Sept. 9, 1846.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of STEVENSON & MEHAFFEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent The books of accounts are placed in the hands of F. Mehaffey, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. Claims against the firm, will also be settled by him.

T. C. STEVENSON.
FRANKLIN MEHAFFEY.

Carlisle, Aug. 24th, 1846.

THE subscriber having taken the whole establishment, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will with the assistance of Mr. STENLEY a competent Druggist, endeavor to give general and full satisfaction to all those giving him a call. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded.

FRANKLIN MEHAFFEY.

Sept. 9, 1846.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me will please take notice that I have been waiting, and am still waiting, but do not know how much longer I shall wait, especially on those who have let their accounts run on too long. Such must not think I am afraid of it if I determine to wait no longer, and they had therefore better save costs by calling soon! All who are indebted to me either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle without delay.

Sept. 9, 1846. JACOB SENER.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to distribute the assets of the estate of Andrew Comfort, dec'd., in the hands of Charles Bell, Administrator, among the creditors of said deceased, will attend to the duties of said appointment, on SATURDAY, the 3d of October next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the public house of Henry Rhoads, in the Borough of Carlisle.

ROBERT MOORE,
Sept. 9, 1846. *Auditor.*

NOTICE.

THE creditors of WILSON L. NAILOR, are hereby notified that the undersigned has been appointed an auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county to marshall the assets in the hands of Samuel Allen, his assignee, to and among them; and all claims on the said fund must be presented to the said auditor on or before Saturday, the 26th day of September next, at his office in Carlisle.

WM. H. MILLER,
Sept. 9, 1846. *Auditor.*

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Samuel J. McCormick are hereby notified that Wm. H. Miller, Esq., has been appointed an Auditor to marshall the assets in the hands of Robert Laird and William Alter, his Assignees, to and among them: and all claims upon the said fund must be presented to the said Auditor on or before the 19th of October, 1846, at his office, in Carlisle.

WM. H. MILLER.
September 2, 1846.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Thomas Bradley, Sequestrator of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, among the creditors of said Company, will attend to the duties of his appointment on THURSDAY, the 29th September, A. D. 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the Arbitration Room, in the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle. He will also attend at the public house of S. Albert, in Hampton, Adams county, on FRIDAY the 25th of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to receive the claims of laborers preferred under the Act of Assembly of 1st April, 1845.

WM. S. COREAN, Auditor.
Carlisle, September 2, 1846.—3t.

Estate of Henry Coover, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Henry Coover, late of Silver Spring Township, Cumberland county, deceased, have issued to the subscriber a four place of residence is in the township and county aforesaid: All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE V. COOVER,
August 26, 1846.—6w. Executor.

Estate of Rebecca Devor, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have taken out letters of Administration on the estate of Rebecca Devor, (widow) late of Southampton township, Cumberland county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES H. DEVOR.
Carlisle, August 19, 1846.

Estate of Jane Devor, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Jane Devor, late of Southampton township, Cumberland county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES H. DEVOR.
Carlisle, August 19, 1846.—3w.

Who Would'nt Have a Clock?

JUST received at DR. MYERS' Drug and Book Store, High street, a case of Eastern Clocks, of the brass works, warranted first rate time keepers. FOR ONLY $4 00.

Call in Time for they are going very fast.

Carlisle, Sept. 2, 1846.

Farmers, Look to your Interests!

MIX'S PATENT HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the farmers of Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, and the adjoining counties that they have the right to make and sell MIX'S PATENT HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.—This Horse power is made on the principle of centre draught, and is pronounced by those having them in use to be the lightest draught of any Horse power now in use. This Horse power and Machine, has been in use in this county for about four years, and has fully sustained its reputation for being the best Machine in use.

We respectfully call the attention of those who are in want of a Machine to call at our Foundry and Machine Shop, in the rear of Rhoads' Ware House, and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell them low. The following Certificate have been gratuitously offered by those having them in use, and speaks highly of its value.

Certificate.

THIS is to certify that we have in use one of Mix's Horse power and Threshing Machines, and do consider it superior to any machine we have ever seen or used for lightness of draught, speed in threshing, and durability, and do confidently recommend it to Farmers as a superior Machine.

David Kutz, John Fishburn,
Jacob Kutz, Peter Tobias,
Abraham Kurtz, William Shriver,
William Dunlap, John Swoyer.

THE subscribers would also inform the citizens of this and the adjoinging counties that they are prepared to execute to order all kinds of

Castings,

such as Mill Gearing of all descriptions, Rolling mill work, Corn and Plaister breakers, Threshing machine castings, Ploughs and Cultivators.—They have also on hand a new Corn Sheller, that

will shell 100 bushels an hour. Stoves of all descriptions, such as nine plate all sizes and patterns.

Coal & Cooking

STOVES,

of different patterns such as Bucks', Zeigler's and Lewis' patents, which are the best now in use. Threshing Machines repaired at mod rate prices.

BLACKSMITH WORK of all kinds and finishing in general.

Foddery and Machine Shop in the rear of Henry Rhoads' Warehouse.

F. H. KEENEY,
WM. ASKWITH.

Carlisle, May 27, 1846.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THOMAS CONLYN, takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed upon him, and begs leave to inform them that he has just received the largest, handsomest, cheapest and best stock of Watches Jewelry, &c. ever offered in Carlisle, consisting in part of Full Jewelled

Gold Patent Lever

Watches,

from 45 to 75 dollars, and plain GOLD & SILVER Watches of every kind, quality and price.

Gold, Silver & Common Watch-keys, of every variety, from 6¼ cents, to three dollars. Gold Finger rings, Ear rings, Clasps, Lockets, Watch chains, Bracelets, Medallions & Breastpins, together with every article of Jewelry for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear. Gold & Silver Ever pointed PENCILS, a great variety, and a fine lot of the celebrated

Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.

A great variety of notions, such as common fancy and low priced Breastpins, Watch chains, Steel beads, Fancy Hair Carts, Miniature cases, Guards, Silver Thimbles, Pencil leads, &c.

Also, a large and very fine assortment of

SILVER-WARE,

such as Butter knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Sugar tongs, Salt spoons, &c. of the very best quality and manufacture, and as cheap as they can be purchased in the cities. Also, a very large lot of Gold, Silver and Steel framed

SPECTACLES,

to suit all eyes and ages, and at all prices.

His stock is large and extensive, and he respectfully asks the public to give him a call, as every article offered for sale will be of the best material, and sold CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Watches and Jewelry,

will be repaired as usual, in the best style and on very moderate terms. He may be found at the OLD STAND, in West High Street, a few doors above Bentem's Hotel, and opposite Mr. Loudon's Book store, where he will be happy to attend to the orders of his old friends and customers, and as many new ones as may favor him with their patronage.

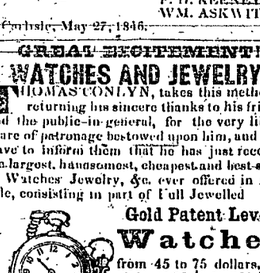
Carlisle, June 3, 1846.

The Oldest and Most Popular Medicines now offered to the Public, are

Fahnestock's Family Medicines,

Many times Ten Thousand Certificates like the following have been voluntarily given to their VERMIFUGE, during the last eighteen years. All of Fahnestock's Family Medicines are proverbial for their cheapness and efficacy, and no family should be without an assortment of them, nor will they, it is believed, after a trial of them.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.



It has met with a success hitherto unparalleled.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.

I HAVE frequently used Fahnestock's Vermifuge, with good effects, but recently I have administered it in one or two cases in which the effects were astonishing. In one case from the use of one vial, 140 worms were discharged, and in another 40 tapped, to this entire relief of the little suffer. Signed CRIE WALLACE, M. D.

Bellville, Jan. Sept. 30, 1845.

Price 25 cents per vial.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, together with Fahnestock's Carminative Lozenges, Fahnestock's Cough Lozenges, Fahnestock's Eye Water, and Fahnestock's Rubefacient, certain cure for Chilblains, are sold in Carlisle by

Dr. J. MYERS, and
S. W. HAVERSTICK.

July 29, 1846.

Great Bargains, in Hats and Caps,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED

CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE,

No. 196 Market Street, 2d door below Sixth,

PHILADELPHIA.

WE extend a general invitation to the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, as well as to all others, to our STORE. We have on hand a large and complete assortment of Hats and Caps of every style and variety, which we are selling full one-fourth lower, than the usual prices, namely:

Extra Superior Beaver Hats, from $2.50 to $3.50
" " Brush " " 2.00 to 3.
" " Silk " " 1.25 to 2.
" " Moleskin " " 2.50 only.
usual price $4

Good Hats as low as $1.25 and upwards. Also, a complete stock of Caps, cloth, fur trimmed, glazed, silk oil cloth, velvet and fancy caps; fine Otter, Shetland Fur Seal, Musk Rat, Hair Seal Caps, &c. &c. at lower prices than they can possibly be had elsewhere. From our extensive sales, we can sell for a smaller profit than others can. Call and be satisfied, it is to your interest.

Merchants, Storekeepers, Hatters and others, who buy to sell again, supplied on reasonable terms. Be sure and call at No. 196 Market street, second door below Sixth street.

GARDEN & BROWN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1846.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS.

HAVING determined to reduce my stock of goods, I am now

SELLING OFF,

without regard to cost. We have been giving our customers and the public in general, GREAT BARGAINS for the last two weeks, and still have a large stock of very cheap goods to run off, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribands, Checks, Tickings, Linens, &c. &c., in great variety.

Boots & Shoes, Cheaper than Ever.

Mens' Long Boots, only 1 Dollar per pair.—Womens' Shoes 25 cents per pair. Also, a prime and well selected lot of Groceries at the very owest notch.

Recollect, the Old Stand, East High Street, the Big Sign. C. OGILBY.

Carlisle, August 19, 1846.

PERUVIAN GUANA.

P. A. & S. Small, of York, Penn.,

HAVE constantly on hand Guana, which they offer for sale on the best terms.

Extract from the American Agriculturist.

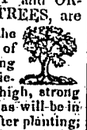
"Guana is valuable for every kind of soil, except that which is already rich; and to every kind of field and garden crop, grass, vegetable, fruits and flowers. The reason it is so serviceable to all, arises from the fact of its containing every kind of food for the growth of stem flower, fruit and seed. The eminent Dr. Jackson, of Massachusetts, says, 'It comes nearer to a mineral compart than any other excremental manure.'"

Purchasers will be furnished with directions how to use it.

August 19, 1846.—4w.

WHITE HALL NURSERY!

200,000 CHOICE FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, are



now in course of cultivation in the above establishment. Upwards of 100 varieties of APPLE, embracing the most approved and latest varieties. Trees from 8 to 12 feet high, strong stocks and well formed tops, such as will be in bearing in from one to two years after planting; will be furnished wholesale and retail at lower prices than trees of equal quality can be furnished at any regular Nursery in Pennsylvania. Our trees are perfectly free from canker, unlike those which are generally hawked through the country. All orders and letters, post paid, will be punctually attended to. Catalogues furnished gratis.

WILLIAM LINE.

Carlisle, August 5, 1846.

HIGHLAND NURSERY!

WE, the Proprietors of the above establishment, inform the public that we will have a large stock of most

Celebrated Fruit Trees,

for sale the coming fall and spring. Also, that our trees are as large, and as low in prices as those of any other, either old or new established Nursery in the county; and in regard to the health and vigor of our trees, we fear not the trial of them.

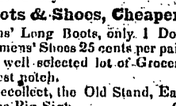
The Nursery is situated 3 miles east of Carlisle, 1 mile south of the Railroad.

It may be important to state, that the trees purchased from our Nursery have all grown and are now in a healthy and thriving condition.

DAVID MILLER, Jr. & CO.

September 2, 1846.—3m.

EXTENSIVE CABINET WARE ROOMS.



THE Subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of Housekeepers and the public generally, to the very large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE, which he now has on hand at his Cabinet-Ware Rooms, on West High street, opposite Rhoads's Warehouse, in Carlisle, feeling very confident that the superior finish, excellence of material, and reasonable prices of the numerous articles which he constantly manufactures, will give satisfaction to and secure the patronage of all who may examine them. His present assortment includes every variety of

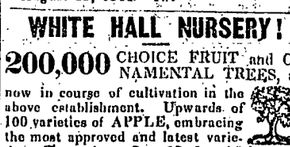
Cabinet Ware and Chairs,

both plain and ornamental, at prices which will be made to suit purchasers.

Having made the necessary arrangements, he will deliver Furniture at any place within a reasonable number of miles in the surrounding country, without any increased charge. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JACOB FETTER.

Carlisle, July 29, 1846.



SCARPA'S Compound Icreosote ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of DEAFNESS, pains in the ears, and also all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c. &c. which are symptoms of approaching deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease, for sale by

S. ELLIOT,

Sole Agent for Carlisle.

Lewistown Bank.

The notes of this institution will be taken in payment for Berlton at the Carlisle Iron works.

PETER F. EGE.

Sept. 9, 1846.

Miscellaneous.

From the Saturday Courier Journal.

THE POET'S MISSION.

Weaving light fancies lay a youthful poet,
Idly extended on the sunny grass;
Listening to the brook that ran below it,
Watching the cloudlets o'er the valley pass.

Sleep fell upon him, and the [illegible] dwelling,
Breathed his own songs—with [illegible] ideas woke;
Until in nobler strains the music pealing,
Diviner for the god-like song uprose.

"Is this," it said, "the heaven-born poet's mission,
Ingloriously to dream away the hours,
Forgetful of his spirit's home Elysium,
To taint its freshness, groveling in earth's bowers?

Behold the glorious work becomes the poet!
To scatter wide the light his soul within,
To lift his voice for truth, that men may know it,
Unto the pure and good all hearts to win."

To be, as was of old, the poet-preacher,
And Orpheus like to strike 'gainst ills and wrong;
In his own life becoming a mute teacher,
Cheering the weak and suffering by his song."

The strain died away in distance slowly;
The poet rose—a dreamer now no more;
And bold entered on his course most holy,
To linger not, nor cease, till life's o'er.

Unconscious Influence.

The Bible calls the good man's life a light, and it is the nature of light to flow out [illegible] unconsciously with its beams. So the sun shines; I would say, not so much because he will, as because he is a luminous object. Not that the active influence of Christians is made of no account in the figure, but only that this symbol of light has its propriety, in the fact that their unconscious influence is the chief influence, and has the precedence in its power over the world.—And yet they are many who will be ready to think that light is a very tame and feeble instrument, because it is noiseless. An earthquake, for example, is to them a much more vigorous and effective agency. Hear how it comes thundering through the solid foundations of nature! It rocks a whole continent. The noblest works of man, cities, monuments, and temples, are in a moment levelled to the ground, or swallowed down the opening gulfs of fire. Little do they think that the light of every morning, so soft and genial and silent light, is an agent many times more powerful.—But let the light of the morning cease and return no more; let the hour of morning come, and bring with it no dawn; the cuttelles of a horde of chicken would fill the air, and make, as it were, the darkness audible. The beasts go wild and frantic at the loss of the sun. The vegetable growths turn pale and die. Animal [illegible] on, and frosty winds begin to howl [illegible] freezing earth. Colder, and yet colder the night. The vital blood, at length, in all creatures, stops congealed. Down comes the frost towards the earth's centre. The heart of the sea is frozen nay the earthquakes are themselves frozen in, under their fixed crusts. The very globe itself took and all the fellow-planets that have lost their sunny [illegible] becoming mere balls of ice, swinging [illegible] the darkness. Such is the light [illegible] visits us in the silence of the morning. It makes no shock or scar. It would not wake an infant in his cradle. But it perpetually new creates the world, rescuing it each morning, as it were, from night and chaos. So the Christian is a light, even [illegible] the world," and we must not think it [illegible] because he shines insensibly or silently, as a mere luminous object, he is therefore powerless.—The greatest powers is ever those which lie back of the little stirs and commotions of nature; and I verily believe, that the insensible influence of good men are more potent than what I have called their voluntarily or active, as the great silent powers of nature are of greater consequence than her little disturbances and tumults."—*Dr. Bushnell.*

Henry Clay at Home.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who recently ascended the Mississippi and Ohio from New Orleans, thus speaks of a visit which he paid to the great Statesman of the West:

Ashland is about two miles from Lexington, and its old-fashioned mansion, after catching a view of it at some distance, is suddenly hid among the lofty trees that almost surround it. When our party reached the gate which stood wide open, no house could be seen: we entered, and, winding through the copse, Ashland in all its beauty flashed upon us. We had scarcely entered the hall when Mr. Clay came to greet us with his bland smile and cordial shake of the hand, which made me, at least, feel as if I were at home. The grounds of Ashland are in a high state of cultivation, and it would do a farmer good to look upon them. He boasted not of it, but some of his neighbors told me that Mr. Clay stands "A No. 1," (as we merchants say) especially to cultivating and putting up hemp; and, from all I heard and witnessed, I dare say he is as well qualified to impart useful information to the cultivators of the soil, as he is to enlighten us on the great political question of the age. There sat at Ashland in a plain farmer like dress discoursing with his accustomed frankness on many subjects, and sometimes giving utterance to sentiments that other men should write books upon; but not an unkind expression towards any individual, whether private or public, escaped his lips. Time has laid but a sparing hand upon the great American statesman. I never saw him look better or happier; his step is elastic, his faculties appear fresh and vigorous, and the chances are that he will live to witness the election of several Presidents.

A DEAD MAN DYING.—The following ludicrous story is told in the London Lancet: "While residing at Rome, I paid a visit to the lunatic asylum there, and among the more remarkable patients, one was pointed out to me who had been saved with much difficulty from inflicting death upon himself by voluntarily starvation in bed, under an impression that he was dead, declaring that dead people never ate. It was soon obvious to all that the issue must be fatal, when the humane doctor bethought himself of the following stratagem: Half a dozen of the attendants, dressed in white shrouds and their faces and hands covered with chalk, were marched in single file, with deal silence, into a room adjoining that of the patient, where he observed them, through a door purposely left open, sit down to a hearty meal. 'Hallo!' said he that was deceased, presently, to an attendant, 'who be they?' 'Dead men,' was the reply. 'What!' rejoined the corpse, 'do dead men eat?' 'To be sure they do as you see,' answered the attendant. 'If that's the case' exclaimed the defunct, 'I'll join them, for I'm famished;' and thus instantly was the spell broken."

Never read an article aloud for the publication of an editor, for let it be ever so fine he has read it before you, and will set you down

Political.

Farmers and the Tariff.

We find the following excellent illustration of the Protective System upon the Agricultural interest, in a late number of the National Intelligencer.

A WORD TO OUR MARYLAND FRIENDS.

"FARMERS OF MARYLAND!—Of how much service has the Tariff of 1842 been to you? Have not the prices of your produce been gradually declining under its operation?"

So asks the Baltimore Argus. So reasons the Locofoco press generally.

Now it is the easiest thing in the world to give to these questions a plain answer, one which will satisfy any unprejudiced mind.

When, in 1816, Mr. Calhoun was the advocate of a *protective tariff*, he urged the measure because it would build up a home market and favor American interests, instead of a foreign people. That, no doubt, was the tendency of his measure, and of the policy which had his fostering care. He aimed, first, to open a new market for cotton; he would have a sure and certain home trade in the article, and not be dependant on the caprice of a single set of customers who were three thousand miles off; but he aimed also to withdraw from agriculture a portion of the labor then bestowed upon the production of the field, and thus, while he caused a portion of this cotton to be manufactured in the country, to open in like manner a new market for the superabundant harvest of wheat and corn which the farmers of the country produced.

Now who can deny that this was a wise and statesman-like policy? It has at least the evidence of experience in its favor.—When the rates of duty have been high, the manufacturers have been enabled to employ many hands and pay good prices, both for labor and for the food for which they supplied a market. Then it may be said, as a general remark, both they and the farmers and the country prospered. When the duties have been reduced, the wages of labour have invariably fallen, prices of lands and goods have become depressed, private bankruptcies have followed, and the national faith became tarnished. We need only go back to the years 1840 and 1841 to be furnished with full proof of the truth of this assertion.

But, let us see how a tariff benefits a people. In the first place, it furnishes to them the best capital they can possibly enjoy—the means and the rewards of labor. Why are the Shakers a prosperous community? Because they are industrious. They furnish employment to all their members. They produce much from their lands, their looms, and their workshops, which they dispose of in the market at good prices; they buy little. Their support and their clothing are derived from their own diversified labors.

For the maintenance of the poor in any community, the best philosophy as well as the truest charity, is to furnish them with the means of labor; not to *give* them bread, but let them earn it.

If this is so true in regard to the extreme case of paupers, is it false reasoning when applied, not to the *poor* in the legal acceptation, but to such as cannot buy lands? To benefit them, you must employ them and give them wages. This is what the tariff enables the manufacturer to do.

Now, let the Farmers of Maryland see an illustration of this benefit on their own soil. We ask their attention to the practical effects of manufacturing as exhibited by the Laurel Factory, in Prince George's county.

That region of country is familiarly known to all who have been in the habit of travelling between Washington and Baltimore. Ten years ago it was a barren region, incapable, as its proprietor very forcibly expressed it, of producing even *poverty grass*. Its assessable value, and a "hard bargain at that," was $5 the acre. But it had a moderate but neglected *water power*, which the enterprising and intelligent owner conceived the idea of turning to account. In 1836 he obtained from the Legislature of Maryland a charter, and caused a cotton factory to be erected on a nook of this barren land. In its infancy this factory struggled with difficulties: in the disastrous years of 1837 and 1838, its patrons had nearly yielded to the blast which, with malign effect, swept over the land; but, hoping almost against hope, they firmly resolved to proceed. Amidst much embarrassment they held on their course, till at length the benign tariff act of 1842 gave them a welcome relief.

Now look at the result. Where not a habitation stood before, a village has grown up of two thousand inhabitants. Numerous well-built stone and brick houses and a stone church have been erected; a community of christian worshippers have been collected, schools established, and all the external symbols of a thriving population meet the eye. The lands which were desert before are verdant now, yielding exuberant harvests, and the acres which were dear at five dollars an acre formerly, cannot be purchased at fifty dollars an acre now. If the neighboring farmers have eggs and poultry, corn, wheat, butter, and meats to dispose of, they find here, almost at their own doors, a ready market and good prices. But more than all, and this is the glory of the establishment, it gives employment to the poor, to such as need it, and it gives prompt and liberal pay.

The Laurel factory employed, the last year, in its various departments, 520 hands. It paid for labor the following amounts, viz:

In the cotton department	$12,046 16
In the iron ditto, (machine shop)	$5,000 00
For labor in the village	5,500 00
For salaries to agent, treasurer and clerks	10 000 00
	$93,14 16
It paid for cotton	$1,315 00
For iron, coal, and lumber	10,000,00
Supplies for the store	15,000 00
Supplies incidental to the cotton department	9,000 00
For oil,	3,000 00
Potatoe starch,	1,500 00
Transportation and hauling	3,500 00
	$186,215 00
	$279,60 16

We have no time [illegible] upon these hastily collected but [illegible]ing statistics, though they are so highly worthy of attention. But with these results before us we declare our entire want of patience with those who decry a tariff which fosters home industry, diffuses blessings among the poor, and converts a desert land into a garden. Let the farmers of Maryland notice the fact that of the $279,000 expended by this small factory for one year, over $93,000 of it was for labor, and in all probability, the greater part of it was received by the sons and daughters of poor men, who but for this employment might have spent their time in idleness, to become the victims of the most corrupting vice.

"Where there is a Will, there is a Way."

The moral of the fable of Hercules and the Wagoner is applicable to all stations in life; and he who refuses to receive its instructions will be very apt to fall into the 'slough of despond.' It never was designed by Providence, that the idle man should succeed in life equally with the industrious; for that would destroy all incentive to labor—hence we see that he who has the will—who diligently pursues what he undertakes to do—or who is resolute to cast off a vice which he has contracted, always finds a way. By first 'putting his own shoulder to the wheel,' he may safely rely upon receiving aid, should his own exertions prove to be insufficient. It is the firm resolution which strikes the first obstacle out of the path to success, and perseverance will remove all others. Look at the reformed drunkard. At one time of his life he would make to you the paltry and contemptible excuse for his intemperate habits, that he had not the power to resist the temptation to drink—but the apology was false—it was his own will thus to debase himself; he had no pride—no lofty aspirations. He consoited with those, who like himself, delighted to make beasts of themselves—and hence his continued degradation. But seldom conviction flashes upon his mind, that inevitable ruin lies in the path which he is pursuing—he sees that he must lose the respect of society—that his wife and, children, if not himself, must become inmates of the alms house, or dependent upon the cold charity of friends—and, above all, he becomes conscious is offensive in the sight of God—and, with an effort worty of admiration, he resolves to reform. Forthwith he separates himself from his former dissolute companions—commences the hard struggle against his vitiated appetite—calls in the assistance of the Sons of Temperance to encourage and sustain him, and achieves a glorious victory. He has found, that, "where there is a will there is a way." From the elevated position which he has gained, he looks with horror upon the gulf which he has barely escaped; and thanks God that he has been saved. Henceforth his hand is readily extended to snatch the erring brother from the like danger, and to place him within the charmed circle of the Sons of Temperance.

PRETTY FAIR.—A country colemporary has the following pretty fair domestic sketch:—"Not only the wild birds, but our domestic poultry are occasionally heard to make some very significant remarks. It is a remarkable fact that the common ducks invariably call out *"quacks, quack, quack!"* whenever a doctor's sulky passes by their flock. But the most extraordinary of all the speeches of the feathered tribe is that of chanticleer, which may be regarded as dealing a controversy that has long been waged in the civilized community. Old chanticleer awakes in the morning, flaps his wings, and vociferates at the top his voice—

"Women ride here!"

Immediately from a neighboring roost another answer—

"So they do every day!"

This is no sooner uttered than a third responds in a considerable [illegible]

"So they do every day!"

From the Pa. Inquirer.

The Janus-faced Game—Will the People be Deceived?

It is curious to look over the various movements of the locofoco party of Pennsylvania. In some counties, where the doctrine of protection to Home Industry is universally popular, resolutions have been adopted in favor of the Tariff of '42, against the Tariff of '46, and in denunciation of George M. Dallas, as the butrayer of his state. In other counties, where the National Administration has obtained the ascendancy, and the office holders under the General Government contrive to exercise an influence, the Tariff of '46 is eulogised to the skies, while that of '42 is denounced with utter bitterness. Thus it will be seen that the locofocos of Pennsylvania are playing a double game. A portion of them advocate protection to Home Industry, and are in favor of a repeal of the Free Trade Tariff. Another portion denounce the Polk Tariff as an iniquity and a curse, and clamor in the most earnest manner for its repeal. Thus we a day or two since read in a locofoco paper published in Bedford, a warm eulogy of the Tariff of 1846; and indeed, at many of the County Meetings of our political opponents strong ground has been taken in favor of the measure. Even in Philadelphia, resolutions complimentary of the course pursued by Mr. Dallas, have been adopted, while the Harrisburg Argus, the leading organ of the party in this state, affirms that Mr. Foster, the locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner, is an open opponent of the Tariff of '42. The same paper, in an extra under date of September 7th, gives the proceedings of the Dauphin County Democratic Convention, at which these resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That under the tariff of '42 the people of this State were prosperous, and her resources were developed in an extraordinary degree—labor was abundant and wages high, and no man was idle who wished employment—a few years more of its continuance, would have placed our manufactories on a solid basis, and have made the State prosperous beyond competition. It paid the national debt, and filled the Treasury with funds, while it augmented the prosperity of every quarter of the Union.

Resolved, That the repeal of the tariff of 1842 after it had, in the last Presidential election, received the sanction of every portion of the Democracy—after the party had fought and triumphed under its banners, is a fraud upon the party, and meets our decided disapproval.

Resolved, That the tariff of 1846 does not our labor—that it does encourage the labor of Europe—that if continued it will bring down the price of labor, and will not produce funds enough to sustain the Government—that it is an experiment emanating from the nullification of South Carolina which is calculated to bring our mechanics and workmen to the level of the Southern slaves, and to bring a system of direct taxes upon the Government of the Union.

Resolved, That the country cannot return to its prosperity until the British tariff of 1846 is repealed.

Resolved, That Vice President Dallas has forfeited the confidence of the Democracy of Pennsylvania by giving his casting vote in favor of the M'Kay bill. That he continues to insult his own State by travelling abroad to receive honors from the South in payment of that vote.

Here, then, we have the double game fully developed. In one county Protection is denounced, and in the other it is sustained. In one county Mr. Dallas is eulogized, and in another he is assailed. This is the Janus-faced course of the locofocos. How different the Whigs of Pennsylvania! They go as one man for the repeal of the Tariff of '46, for liberal and adequate protection to Home Industry. The people will, we trust, make the proper distinction between the two parties, and govern themselves accordingly.

The House that Jack Built.

This is the Tariff that Polk made.

This is the work that has lately been stopped on account of the Tariff that Polk made.

These are the men, that once did the work, that has lately been stopped, on account of the Tariff that Polk made.

These are the petitions, sent in by the men, who once did the work, that has lately been stopped, on account of the Tariff that Polk made.

This is the Congress, that despised the petitions, sent in by the men, who once did the work, that has lately been stopped, on account of the Tariff that Polk made.

It was the Loco party, that elected the Congress, that despised the petitions, sent in by the men, who once did the work, that has lately been stopped, on account of the Tariff that Polk made.

These are the false banners, displayed by the Locos, who elected the Congress, that despised the petitions, sent in by the men, who once did the work, that has lately been stopped, on account of the Tariff that Polk made.

A loud warning was given against these false banners, displayed by the Locos, who elected the Congress, that despised the petitions, sent in by the men, who once did the work, that has lately been stopped, on account of the Tariff that Polk made.

The Whigs are the ones, who gave the loud warning against those false banners, displayed by the Locos, who elected the Congress, that despised the petitions, sent in by the men, who once did the work, that has lately been stopped, on account of the Tariff that Polk made.

Now all ye mechanics, just do the fair thing, for the very same Whigs, who gave the loud warning against the false banners, displayed by the Locos, who elected the Congress, that despised the petitions, sent in by the men, who once did the work, that has lately been stopped on account of the Tariff that Polk made.

They'll try very hard to pull the wool over the eyes of all the mechanics, who will do the fair thing to the very same Whigs, who gave the loud warning against those false banners, displayed by the Locos, who elected the Congress, that despised the petitions, sent in by the men, who once did the work, that has lately been stopped, on account of the Tariff that Polk made.—*Hartford Courant.*