Carlisle Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY M. BRATTY.

VOLUME XLVII. CARLISLE, SEPTEMBER 30, 1846. NUM. IV

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.	$13
Two Squares, with quarterly changes,	$10
Business Cards, with the paper,	$6

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Such as Handbills, Blanks, Circulars and every other description of Printing, executed handsomely and expeditiously, 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 professional business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.

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

Carlisle, August 26, 1846.—1y.

JOSEPH KNOX,

ATTORNEY 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 ADAIR,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few doors below J. H. Graham, Esq.

July 16, 1845.

CHARLES B. PENROSE,

Late Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States,

WILL practice law in the several Courts of Lancaster County. Office in South Queen Street, lately occupied by John R. Montgomery, Esq.

June 18, 1845.

DR I. C. LOOMIS,

SURGEON DENTIST.

WILL perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as *Scaling, Filling, Plugging, &c.*, or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full set. Office on Pitt street, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. Dr. Loomis will be absent from Carlisle the last ten days, in each month.

June 11, 1846.

DOCTOR AD. LIPPE,

Homeopathic Physician.

OFFICE: Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Fred. Ehrman.

Carlisle, April 9, 1846.

THE MANSION HOUSE HOTEL

Fronting on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road,

CARLISLE, PA.

LATELY kept by Gen. Willis Foulk, has just been taken by the subscriber. It is newly furnished and has been thoroughly repaired. Passengers in the cars, strangers, travellers and visiters to Carlisle, are invited to call.

Terms moderate, and every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the establishment.

J. A. WINROTT.

Carlisle, April 16, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Benjamin Longnecker are hereby notified that the account of *John Rupp*, his Assignee, has been finally settled by the Court, and that he will on SATURDAY the 10th October, 1846, be at the house of David Brubecker, in Allen Township, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive all the claims and make distribution of the balance in his hands.

JOHN RUPP, *Assignee.*

September 16, 1846.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE subscribers have just returned from the East with another large assortment of Merchandize, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which they are prepared to sell at their usual cheap rates. We respectfully invite our friends and the public to give us a call.

July 15. GRAY & SON.

DYEING & SCOURING.

WOOLLEN BLANKETS.

IN LOUTHER STREET, near the College, dyes Ladies and Gentlemen's apparel, all colors, and warrants all work to be satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully solicited.

Carlisle, September 2, 1846.—1y.

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 country 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.

SCARPA'S Compound Kreosote 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 this disease, for sale by

(By ELLIOT)

Sole Agent for Carlisle.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of SAMUEL SAWYER, late of Carlisle, deceased, are requested to make them known to the undersigned without delay, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber, residing in said borough.

WILLIAM LINE, Executor.

Carlisle, July 15, 1846.

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. STRILEY'S 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 hard 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.

JACOB SENER.

Sept. 9, 1846.

Auditors 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, *Auditor.*

Sept. 9, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE DOUBLING GAP SPRINGS ASSOCIATION are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th of October next, at the Public House of Thomas Hackett, in Newville, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Business of importance requires that there should be a full attendance. By order of Managers.

ANDREW L. COYLE, Secretary.

Newville, September 23, 1846.

Bank of Lewistown.

THE Subscribers will receive the notes of the Bank of Lewistown, at par, for goods, at their Cheap Hardware Store, on East High Street, opposite Ogilby's Dry Good Store.

WRIGHT & SAXTON.

Carlisle, September 23, 1846.—3t.

NOTICE.

TO the heirs and legal representatives of ARMSTRONG IRWINE, late of Silver Spring township, dec'd—

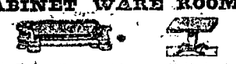
Take notice that in pursuance of a writ of Partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county and to me directed, an inquest will be held on the Real Estate of said deceased, on WEDNESDAY the the 30th day of September, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at said day on the premises for the purpose of making partition and valuation on the real estate of said deceased.

ADAM LONGSDORF, Sheriff.

Carlisle, Sept. 9, 1846.

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.

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 on, 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 lowest notch.

Recollect, the Old Stand, East High Street at the Big Sign.

C. OGILBY.

Carlisle, August 19, 1846.

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 those 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.

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 "Railroads' 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 Sweyer.

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 Plaster 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 moderate prices.

BLACKSMITH WORK of all kinds and finishing in general.

Foundry 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 & Breast pins, 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 Breast pins, Watch chains, Steel beads, Fancy Hair darts, 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 Bentom's Hotel, and opposite Mr. Loudon's Book store, where he will be happy to attend to the order 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.

I HAVE frequently used Fahnestock's Vermifuge, with good effect; but recently I have administered to one or two cases in which the effects were astonishing. In one case from the use of one vial, 146 worms were discharged and in another 46 raised, to the entire relief of the little sufferers. Signed CHR. WALLACE, M. D.

Bellefonte, Pa. Sept. 22, 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 Indelible ink cannot be excelled in Rheumatism, are sold in Carlisle, by

Dr. J. J. MYERS, and

J. & S. WEIKEL & CO.'S

July 29, 1846.

Miscellaneous.

THE FARMER—THE PRINCE OF THE EARTH.

TUNE—*"The Star Spangled Banner."*

In the morning of time, when the young world arose,
With its youth and its beauty in loveliness glowing,
When angels looked down, as each scene was disclosed,
When the earth was all verdant, and streamlets were flowing;
Then man peerless stood,
In the image of God,
With rapture surveying his Eden abode,
And the fruit and the flower, all smiled in their birth,
As he stood in his glory—the Prince of the earth.
Chorus—AND THE FRUIT, &c.

The voice of Jehovah proclaimed the command,
As he spake from the cloud in his glory appearing,
"Subdue thou the earth, in the strength of thy hand,
The 'seed time and harvest' thy toil ever cheering."
The true heir of heaven,
To whom it is given,
To rest from his toil in the calm of the even,
And the fruit and the flower all smile in their birth,
As he stands in his glory, the Prince of the earth.
Chorus—AND THE FRUIT, &c.

How lovely the fields where he rolls through the day,
'Round the home of his heart, in its fullness of blessing,
The orchard and meadow with plenty all gay,
And the beast and the warbler all need his caressing.
At the close of his toil,
In home's lovely smile,
There's peace that can ever his anguish beguile,
And the fruit and the flower all smile in their birth,
As he stands in his glory, the Prince of the earth.
Chorus—AND THE FRUIT, &c.

Wide—wide, may the world feel the power of the plough,
And yield to the sickle, a fullness delighting,
May this be our conquest the earth to subdue,
Till all join the song of the harvest inviting,
The sword and the spear,
Are only known here,
As we plough—or we prune—as we toil void of fear,
And the fruit and the flower all smile in their birth,
All greeting the Farmer—the Prince of the earth.
Chorus—AND THE FRUIT, &c.

The N. Y. State Agricultural Fair.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

AUBURN, Wednesday, Sept. 16th, 1846.

This is the great day of the Fair, and a brighter, pleasanter was never enjoyed by mortals. The cloudless sky and the fresh green earth harmonize in producing rare external beauty and cheerfulness; the showers of night before last have cooled the atmosphere just sufficiently; the People of Central and Western New York have assembled by tens of thousands, and still every train, every throughfare teems with hundreds more pouring in. Never did nature and Man more cordially concur in giving zest to a popular holiday.

I have been over the grounds, of course; seeing much to interest, and but for the enormous multitude gathered, which seems to me unparalleled at any former Fair, should have seen much more. I could say something of the animals here exhibited, but, believing Col. Skinner can speak of them to better purpose, I leave them to him. For the present, I will proffer a few suggestions on the influences and uses of these Annual Fairs, or rather a few thoughts upon this one has elicited.

Mental indolence is the chief danger of the Farmer's condition. It is possible to exist even in his vocation with very little thought.—Ploughing this year and next the fields that were plowed, perhaps by his father, thirty or forty years ago, and harvesting therefrom substantially the same grains and vegetables, the Farmer is in danger of falling into the habit of doing just as his father did, and for the reason that his father did it. The old round of crops, the old modes of culture, the old implements, even the old smoky and fuel-wasting fire-place, are too often clung to, because the Farmer is hardly aware that newer and better means to the same ends have been devised and adopted. It seems easier to do the old thing in the old way that to incur the expense and trouble of changing for the better, even if aware of its existence.

The moral of the Fair is Improvement.—Fifty thousand Farmers and Farmers' Sons, with Ten thousand Farmers' wives and daughters, assemble once a year to witness an exhibition of the choicest products of their calling in our State. He who has the counterpart of Pharaoh's lean kine finds at the Fair the noblest display of Neat Cattle ever seen; so of Horses, Sheep, Swine, &c. Of Fruits and Grains there is like abundance of the best. Is it possible that he who has drudged on contented with ten to twenty bushels of Grain to the acre, perhaps with two or three varieties of ordinary Fruit, perhaps with little or none, should be content to go on in that way? When he sees, as he may here, Squashes weighing 146 pounds each,—five that grew on one vine weighing over 500 lbs.—can he go home satisfied to grow those of a ten-kettle size only? When he sees that other farmers have a profusion of Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Quinces, &c. from a few acres of land, will he jog on with his orchard with middling Apple-trees only?—It seems hardly possible that one Farmer, who ever thinks at all, can go away from the State Fair without resolving to be a better farmer thereafter—without feeling a truer pride in his calling and a firmer resolution to improve and excel in it.

But this is not all. The Farmer is here brought in contact with all that has recently been done in the other Useful Arts in aid of his own calling. Here is an endless variety of Agricultural Implements—Fanning Mills, Cradles, Sythes, Forks, Hoes, &c. &c.—as also Household utensils—Stoves, Ovens, Kitchen-ware, &c. (There are not less than a dozen newly Patented Stoves alone, some of them valuable improvements on those exhibited last year. I mean to speak of them hereafter.) Every thing invites to comparison, to reflection, and the love of improvement. In the Plow alone, the improvements of the last few years have secured the plowing of four acres with the labor and power formerly required for three. And the end, doubtless, is not yet. One such Fair as this is worth more to the People of a State than a dozen "glorious victories" in the field of human slaughter.

Auburn voted "No License" last May, and the vote has been pretty fairly enforced. I have seen no liquors displayed for sale anywhere, though, of course some are sold at such a time as this. But during two days, at a festive gathering of Ten Thousand when I have not seen a single person intoxicated. And yet we are told "No License" has ruined the Temperance cause! Don't believe a word of it.

Messrs. M. Van Buren and F. P. Blair are among the visiters here. Gov. Seward is absent attending a trial at Cooperstown.

☞ Judge Myers of Clarion, one of the leaders of the locofoco party, and a man of great influence, on finishing a new furnace, called it "Polk," in honor of the President. The Judge is a warm tariff man, and on hearing of the British bill becoming a law, altered the name of the furnace, and now calls it "Marsha." Can the locos imagine what was the cause of his making the change? Was it not for the purpose of creating a panic?

The Patriotic Thief.

In 1814, Congress resolved that a gold medal should be presented to General Scott for his gallantry at the battles of Chippewa and Niagara. We take from Mansfield's Life of Scott, just published, the following singular specimen of honor in a thief:

There is an incident connected with this medal which we cannot forbear to relate.—It is not an item of general history, and possibly may not be interesting to the general reader. It illustrates, however, a great principle of human action. It indicates how deeply the feeling of reverence for distinguished and brilliant services sinks into the heart, and how pure that feeling may remain when other and kindred virtues have yielded to temptation.

This medal was deposited by General Scott many years since, for safe keeping, in the City Bank of the City of New York. Some time after, the bank was entered by false keys, and robbed of bullion and other funds to the large amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The first clerk, on entering the bank the day after the robbery, discovered that the safe had been forced, and soon ascertained the extent of the loss. On examining the trunk in which the medal was deposited, he found, to his surprise and delight, that the medal was safe, though every dollar of the bullion deposited with it had been taken.—The matter was inexplicable to the officers of the bank. The robber had burst open the trunk, stripped it of its so valuable contents, opened the case which enclosed the medal and yet left that large piece of massive gold behind. No motive could be discovered for such an act. The robber was finally arrested, and the funds recovered, and the law satisfied by a full term of service in the state prison.

At a subsequent period, in passing down the Hudson River on board of a steamboat, Gen. Scott's purse was abstracted from his pocket. The fact being made known to the chief of the police, the money was soon discovered and restored. It was during the progress of this investigation that the burgler who had robbed the City Bank reproached his confederates with their want of honorable bearing. He said "that when he robbed the City Bank he saw and well knew the value of the medal, but scorned to take from a soldier what had been given by the gratitude of his country."

This incident is a curious phenomenon in the operation of the human mind. A man who made itself and robbery his profession, and felt no compunction in seizing upon the property of others, gropes his way with a dark lantern, through damp vaults and narrow passes, until at length he reaches the object of his hopes. He breaks the locks, and his dim light discovers heaps of gold. He seizes them with avidity. In his search he discovers the medal of a patriot soldier. One current of virtuous feeling had not been corrupted. He replaces the treasure and rejoices that he yet loves his country and honors her defenders.

Politicul.

THE VETO.—We copy the following extract of a letter written at New Orleans to a gentleman in our city, as showing the feeling at the West against Mr. Polk, for his treacherous veto of the River and Harbour Bill:

"If the Tariff has not floored Mr. Polk with the Locos in Pennsylvania, his veto of the River and Harbor Bill has almost effectually laid him to the land in the West. The Louisville Journal speaks of calling a meeting for the purpose of causing to be sent to his *Highness a snag* and *sawyer* of the largest dimensions, as a slight testimony of their high respect for him as a faithful guardian of their interests.

"The better to illustrate to you the feeling that pervades the river men in regard to the veto, I have but to relate a circumstance coming under my own observation, that occurred on the boat that I was on between Guyandotte and Cincinnati. It was a very foggy morning, the Captain had been up all night, and of course not very amiable; he was going very slow, and looking out earnestly for a snag on the larboard quarter; he finally perceived it but a few feet ahead, which required from him quick management to clear; after having done so he gave vent to his feelings in this wise: 'I wish Jimmy Polk was a straddle of that snag, a stiff northwester in his face, no grub for a week, and I the only man that could assist him, the good people of this country instead of wanting to know *who* is James K. Polk? would want to know *where* is James K. Polk? and I can tell you *they would be in suspense for a long time!*"—*Phil. North. American.*

PARTY SLAVES.—The Locofoco leaders who go for the British Tariff and Free Trade, will not allow their followers, the rank and file, who are robbed by it of fair compensation for their toil, to read Stewart's speeches, or the speeches of any of the Whigs in opposition to the British Bill. Nor will they even allow them to read the speech of Senator Cameron, lest their eyes should be so far opened to truth that they would leave their foul deceivers.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Sevier, a Polk Senator from Arkansas, in his attempt to browbeat and rebuke Mr. Cameron, declared that the Locofocos of Pennsylvania are SLAVES TO THEIR PARTY LEADERS, and that they would vote again as they did in 1844, if their LEADERS *command them to do so!*

The leaders are now engaged in a new scheme of deception, and deny to the rank and file THE RIGHT *to think or act for themselves.*

The fiat has gone forth, from head quarters, as we learn from various parts of the State, that henceforth Whig speeches are not to be read by the Locofocos. Their eyes are to be closed to truth and light! They are to obey the orders of Polk, Walker & Co. with the blind submission of SOUTHERN SLAVES, and follow their dictates without murmur or remonstrance. The order has gone forth that every one who calls himself a reformer shall vote for Foster for Canal Commissioner, and thus secure his election, and raise the shout of a Free Trade victory in Pennsylvania, over Protection and the Tariff of 1842.

A cotemporary says—If the Polk candidate is elected, it will be quoted abroad as evidence that Pennsylvania is submissive under the injury inflicted by the passage of the Polk Tariff. If Mr. Power, the Whig candidate, is elected, it will be regarded as an evidence that Pennsylvania is sound to her Protective principles and true to her own best interest.

☞ The Boston Post says, the election in Maine was the first of the fall elections, and adds, "it looks *foggy* down East."

Direct Taxation Coming.

While the Locofoco Presses of Pennsylvania are trying to seduce with honied words and philly theories, the honest minded farmer into a continued support of Locofocoism, although its representatives over the whole Union are pledged to an entire destruction of Protective System, it were well at times to listen for a few moments to the doctrines preached by Locofoco leaders out of Pennsylvania. For instance, what says the tax paying farmer to the following precious extract from the New York Globe, the leading Locofoco paper in New York, and the recognized organ of the Administration in that State:

"There is a disposition among Democrats to give the new tariff a fair trial, so that capital invested under it may have a fair chance to prepare for a change, still further reducing the duties; for, rest assured, THERE WILL BE NO CHANGE BUT ONE OF STILL FURTHER REDUCTION. *A system of DIRECT TAXATION would benefit ninety men out of every hundred.*—Therefore we are willing to appeal to the interests of the people in settling this question."

The Journal of Commerce, also a Free Trade paper, contains a letter from Washington, in which the game of our political opponents is still more boldly avowed, thus:

"I heard many of the most influential of those who had labored for the passage of the new bill exclaim—'NOW LET US CREATE AN AN-TI-TARIFF LEAGUE: LET THERE BE NO COMPROMISE; LET OUR CRY BE DOWN WITH THE TARIFF; LET US HAVE NO DUTIES, NO CUSTOM HOUSES; LET US RESORT AT ONCE TO TAXES ON PROPERTY FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT!' A league for those objects would inevitably be supported by the whole democratic party, which as long as it has Southern support will ever be in the majority, and two or three years more would witness the utter downfall of the whole Tariff System."

SHOEMAKERS AND THE TARIFF.—A writer in the Baltimore Patriot gives some pithy paragraphs, suiting the different branches of American industry, showing the deleterious effects of the new Tariff Bill. In one of them he says: The Boot and Shoe Makers have not sufficient protection under the new British tariff law at 30 per cent. ad valorem.—The price of men's bootees and shoes, is so very low in Germany, where labor is very cheap, that they can be imported from there to sell here in competition to our own manufactures. The duty on bootees, shoes and slippers, under the law of 1842, was so high, that the importation of them was prohibited; but now, we shall see large importations of German bootees for men and women, of leather, lastings &c., as well as shoes and slippers, which will afford facilities to the importers, after paying the duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem and consequently lessen the demand for the American manufactured article.

☞ **$43,000 000.** ☜

The State Debt is now upwards of FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Re-elect Foster, and you give the whole control of the Canal Board into Locofoco hands, who will pile MILLIONS more upon the present debt! Let the TAXPAYERS of Cumberland county ponder well on this FACT before they vote for squandering the money raised by TAXATION upon political favorites; Gen Power, the People's candidate, is OPPOSED TO ALL UNNECESSARY TAXATION, and in favor of RETENCHMENT, and a wise and judicious expenditure of the Public Money. Let the watchword, then, of the hard working of all classes be: POWER AND ECONOMY, against FOSTER AND TAXATION!

THE ENGLISH MARKET.—The demand for American flour and corn meal in the English market has been foolishly attributed by some writers to the passage of the new tariff act; but nothing can be farther from the truth.—The opening of the British ports was prior to the passage of the tariff act, and the demand for American produce would have been the same, had the latter act never passed. It is apprehended that the crops of England may be short, and that the potatoe crop will be almost a total failure; and hence it is inferred that large quantities of our produce will be required to supply the deficiency—but this deficiency may prove to be much smaller than is now supposed, in which case speculators in flour will be apt to lose. It is a hap-hazard business, and we have no right to suppose, that the English market will remain steady at present prices. For the interest of farmers, we should be glad if the demand should continue.

☞ THE ELECTION is now fast approaching, and it is the duty of every good Whig to be *active* and *vigilant*. Let no Whig be induced to vote against any one of the Whig candidates on account of personal dislikes, but let your duty to the State and Country be ever uppermost in your minds. The honor and prosperity of your State calls loudly upon you to stand fast, and when the cry "*cut away,*" is heard, let every man be ready to strike, and conquer you must. Looking, as we do, to the period not very distant, when a great and mighty struggle will be made by the freemen of this country to hurl from power the present party, it is highly, yea, it is all-important to preserve unbroken, the ranks and spirit of the Whig party.

☞ Mr. Secretary Walker, the author of the British Tariff of 1846, says that his policy of having our manufacturing done in Europe, "FURNISHES PROFITS ABROAD TO THOUSANDS OF CAPITALISTS, and wages to hundreds of thousands of the working classes." (See his last report, page 6.)

Voters of Cumberland county, bear in mind that every vote cast for William B. Foster, Samuel Hepburn, and the locofoco ticket, is a *death-blow* in favor of FREE TRADE and Walker's British Tariff of 1846.

Labor under the British Tariff.

Fourteen calico printers from Robinson's Print Works at Fall River, have gone to Europe to obtain work. A letter from Paterson, N. J. states that many workmen are idle, and that many are working at 25 cents reduction per day.—Mr. Buchanan's standard—TEN CENTS A DAY!—is about coming into operation! Hurra for the British tariff.

☞ In Dover, Maine, at the late election, says the Bangor Whig, every Whig voter who was in town and could vote, deposited his ballot. An example worthy of imitation.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, September 18, 1846.

I am credibly informed, that the Administration is sorely troubled in spirit at the slow progress made by Gen. Taylor in moving his grand army from the Rio Grande to the interior of Mexico—at the failure of Commodore Connor to take Alvarado, after making an attempt to do so—at the loss of the United States brig Truxton—at the destruction of the several steamboats employed by the Government to transport troops and supplies which have been blown up or cast away—and at the enormous expense which the war is piling up higher and higher every day.

I am told that Mr. Polk desired that Commodore Connor should have taken Santa Ana prisoner before letting him pass into Vera Cruz! And yet it is asserted that Santa Ana had a passport with him, signed by Mr. Polk's own hand! Can this be true? Could Mr. Polk have carried his bargain so far with the inhuman tyrant, Santa Ana, when the butcheries of Goliad and the Alamo, and the massacre of Fanning's command were fresh before his eyes, as to sign a passport for the banished usurper to return to Mexico and be again placed at the head of that Republic?

It is stated that the Administration chuckles at the idea that Col. Harney has gone off with his command, expressly against the instructions of Gen. Taylor, to take Monterey!—Col. Harney is an intrepid man, a devil-may-care sort of an officer, who loves enterprise and adventure, and who was withal one of Gen. Jackson's pets, and therefore Mr. Polk will be far from sorry to hear that he has entered and taken possession of Monterey, contrary to Gen. Taylor's orders!

The Administration is anxiously awaiting an answer from Santa Ana's Secretary of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Buchanan's letter proposing a peace. If the reply is not satisfactory, then an attack upon the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, is forthwith to be made. This, I learn, has been agreed this week in Cabinet Council.

THE LONDON EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—Several gentlemen, who were delegates to this body, returned in the Cambria, as will be seen by the published list of passengers. The session is described to us as of thrilling interest. The Boston Traveller says the meeting was more fully attended, particularly by the ministers of the Church of England, than was anticipated; and that it was an occasion of the deepest interest and importance. The deliberations were accompanied by much prayer, and were generally very harmonious. The Slavery Question was the great troubler of the Convention. A general statement of the points on which the members of the Convention could agree, was drawn up and passed upon, under nine distinct heads. We hope soon to have a full account of the proceedings from some of the members.

THE BOSTON ABDUCTION CASE.—Captain Hannum charged with abducting a slave at Boston, which had come in his vessel from New Orleans, has not been arrested; the police do not appear to try very hard to find him. He had arrested the slave on a charge of theft, and states in a letter in one of the papers, that the negro actually had his coat and other articles when taken. A public meeting is to be held on Thursday evening next, at Faneuil Hall, to take the subject into consideration. Hon. John Quincy Adams, it is announced, will preside at the meeting.

A GEM.—Whether be a shepherd or a sailor, the man who has a family has a heart kneaded with humane and honorable sentiments. The *spirit of family* is the second soul of humanity. Modern legislators have too much forgotten this; they only think of nations and individuals; they omit the family, unique source of a pure and healty population, the sanctuary of traditions and manners in which all the social virtues acquire fresh vigor. Legislation, ever since the introduction of Christianity, has been barbarous in this respect; it repulses man from the spirit of family, instead of encouraging it in him! It interdicts to one half of mankind, wife, child, the possession of a home or a field.—It owes these blessings to all as soon as they arrive at manhood. It ought only to have interdicted them to culprits. A family is society in miniature, but it is that society in which the laws are natural, because they are sentiments. To interdict a man from the possession of family comforts should have been the greatest reprobation, the last punishment of the law; it should have been the only pain of death inflicted by a humane and Christian legislation.—*Lamartine.*

THE CHILD OF HIS HOPE.—Here are beautiful sentences from the pen of Coleridge.—Nothing can be more eloquent—nothing more true:—"Call not that man wretched who, whatever else he suffers as to pain inflicted or pleasure denied, has a child for whom he hopes, and on whom he doats.—Poverty may grind him to dust, obscurity may cast its darkest mantle over him, his voice may be unheeded by those with whom he dwells, and his face may be unknown to his neighbors; even pain may rack his joints, and sleep flee from his pillow; but he has a gem with which he would not part wealth defying computation, for time filling a world's ear, for the sweetest sleep that ever fell on mortal's eye."

TRUE PREACHING.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier makes the following forcible remark:—"I never see a rich man denying himself the comforts of life, and striving, night and day, to add to his riches, but the picture of a jackass with a pair of panniers on his back, rises to my mind, and, in my mind's eye, I see him groping, with his nose in the gutter, fishing up garbage, and twisting his crooked neck to deposit it in his basket, and continuing to do so until he sinks under the load and rots beneath it."

Hallo! roared a jocose steamboat passenger, going into a stranger's berth and giving him a tremendous shake. "Hallo! don't you want to go ashore at Memphis?"—"Yes, yes, to be sure!" said the man, jumping up, and dragging on his boots with desperate speed, for the bell was then loudly ringing. "Well, we are just at Natchez now," replied the other. "I thought I'd let you know." He then closed the door and walked off.

"Well, Pat, my good fellow," said a victorious general to a brave son of Erin, after a bloody battle, "and what did you do to help us gain this victory?" "Do!" replied Pat, "why please your honor, I walked up boldly to one of the enemy and cut off his tail."—"But, Pat, my boy, what did you do with his head?" asked the general. "Arrah, faith, that was off already!" says Pat.