



CARL KEEB, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1846.

For the Repeal of the British Tariff of 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,

JASPER E. BRADY,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Whig County Ticket.

Assembly:

JAMES MACKREY, Shippensburg.

COT. ARMSTRONG NOBLE, Carlisle.

Commissioners:

DANIEL COBLE, Silver Spring.

Director of the Poor.

JACOB HESLIE, North Middleton.

Auditor.

JOHN T. GREEN, Dickinson.

Coverer.

THOS. CRAIGHED, Jr., East Pennsboro.

Are You Assessed?

Whigs, remember that all who desire to vote must be assessed at least ten days before the election.

Examine the Assessment list, and if your name is not on it, call on the Assessor, and have it placed there. This must be done on or before Saturday, the 3d of October.

We are authorized to state that Mr. Robert McCartney has withdrawn from the list of Sheriff candidates.

Our country-friends will find on the first page a notice of the great N. Y. Agricultural Fair, which will be of special interest to them in view of the approaching exhibition in Cumberland county.

OUR TABLE.—We are indebted to Prof. ALLEN, for a copy of Rev. T. V. Moore's admirable address before the Union Society, July last. A friend has sent us the following notice of a new work, which has just been published by the Messrs. Harpers, and which is noticed in terms of strong laudation by the city press:

*First Book in Latin; containing Grammar, Exercises and Vocabulary, on the method of constant imitation, and repetition.*—By JOHN McCLELLAN, A. M. Professor of Languages and Greek in Rutgers College, New York.

This book is a work of great labour and research, and reflects the highest credit upon the author, and upon the distinguished literary institution to which they belong.

In method it is essentially the principle of imitation and repetition, skillfully applied to the Latin tongue. The learner begins with the simplest forms of the language, and applies at every step whatever he commits to memory, by practising upon a series of exercises in translating Latin into English and English into Latin, and is led forward step by step to the more complicated constructions and idioms, till he is prepared to translate with facility any easy prose author.

In the exercises, the same words are frequently repeated under different forms and in various combinations, and thus the words and their inflections soon become familiar. Marks for quantity are also uniformly placed over the Latin vowels so that the learner becomes accustomed to the sound of the word as early as to its meaning, and the rules of Prosody are introduced among the rules of Etymology, whenever they are needed for use. This is an admirable arrangement.

We observe that the authors have systematized and simplified the third declension of nouns, and have made a set of rules for the gender of these nouns on a new plan, which will greatly facilitate the progress of the tyro. The analysis of the verbs is also thorough and methodical, and some decided improvements have been made in their classification, and the rules for their conjugation.

We commend the rules of syntax in this book as the most perspicuous, concise and definite of any that have fallen under our notice. There is nothing contained in them which the beginner will not comprehend, nor anything omitted which the adept can desire. We predict that the book will have an extensive sale, and that it will give a new impulse to classical learning in this country. We only regret that in our boyhood there was no such book.

Musical.—The public entertainments of our town for the last week have been the concert of the Bakers, a band of Vocalists, whose performances gave considerable satisfaction; but who are not quite equal to the famous Hutchinsons—and another musical entertainment by Mr. Wm. Ramsay, a performer on the Scottish Pipes. Mr. Ramsay seems to be a skilful performer, and appearing as he did in full Highland costume, gave to his soul-stirring pipes an effect, that vividly brought before the mind the thrilling historic annals of the men of the tartan plaid and broad shynure in Scotland's days of glory.

Military.—Capt. Hutter's company of Artillery paraded on Saturday, making an exceedingly neat appearance and displaying good marching. Capt. Todd's Light Artillery also paraded on the Monday preceding, and elicited many expressions of admiration by their soldierly appearance and correct discipline. Our military companies were glad to notice have been brushing up lately, and a new enthusiasm seems to be displayed in their ranks.

Understand that Dickinson College has received under unusually favorable auspices, and that every day students have been flocking to the institution, and the ground is crowded with students, more than 500 in all.

Mr. Brady's Acceptance.

The following is Mr. Brady's reply to the letter of the Whigs, informing him of his nomination. Mr. Brady writes like a man of sense—his letter is brief, but to the point.

CRANFORD, Sept. 29, 1846.

Gentlemen:—Young of the 21st instant, informing me of my nomination by the Whig Conference of the counties of Perry, Cumberland and Franklin, as a candidate for a seat in the 29th Congress of the United States, has been duly received. I accept, with grateful feelings, the nomination, and promise in return for the honor thus conferred, if I shall be elected, to endeavor faithfully to discharge the duties of that high trust.

Having in early manhood embraced the principles of the Whig party, and believing that their success and permanent establishment are essential to the happiness and welfare of the country, I shall give them my steady support. It is unnecessary for me to say what those principles are. They are familiar to the public, and generally set forth in the resolutions of the Conference, to every sentiment of which I yield my most cordial approval, and pledge myself, should I be the choice of the people of the district, to use my influence and exertions to carry them into full effect.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. J. E. BRADY.

To Messrs. William McClelland, Thomas Paxton, and John A. Baker.

Jasper E. Brady—a small beer pottinger of Chambersburg—who is as contemptible in intellect as he is in appearance—a man without common sense—without one single qualification—deficient of every requisite necessary for a legislator—this man, or excuse for a man, is nominated by the Whigs of this Congressional district, as their Candidate for Congress—Volunteer.

The above gentlemanly morsel, we clip from the Volunteer—the organ of Judge Hepburn. We shall not attempt to belabour Mr. Brady with fulsome praise for the purpose of hiding any defects which the public may see. Mr. Brady's character does not require it. We are proud of our candidate—he is, whatever else may be said of him, an honest man. No man dare send him word, that "he has not an honest bone in his body." Do you understand Mr. Volunteer?

Mr. Brady is a self-made man; and his intellect and abilities, would do credit to his competitor. He is none of your pigmy politicians, to whom office alone gives dignity and character; but is by nature, one of your manly, frank, affable fellows, whose heart is as big as his body, and whose sympathies are always on the side of the oppressed, the unfortunate and the helpless. Ask the labourer, the mechanic and farmers of Franklin county. Mr. Brady can justly boast of an ancestry who perilled "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honour" in defence of their country. He is the son of John Brady, formerly Sheriff of Northumberland county, and was born in Sandbury. He is the nephew of Captain Samuel Brady, the celebrated Indian Hunter; and a nephew also of Gen. HUGH BRADY of the United States Army. The father of our candidate, when a youth of sixteen years of age, was wounded in the battle of Brandywine. Two of Mr. Brady's brothers, Samuel and William, served their country during the war of 1812. The former was Lieutenant in the 22d Regiment of Infantry, and was in the bloody battle of Bidgewater, the attack upon Fort Erie, and the sortie from the latter, served as a volunteer in Perry's fleet, on Lake Erie, and was in the ever memorable battle of the 13th of September. JASPER E. BRADY, the relative of such patriots, is the man, who is thus denounced, by the editors of the Volunteer, as "a small beer pottinger." The Whigs feel justly proud of a candidate, who can thus boast of such a host of patriotic ancestors and relatives.

The Statesman is making a wonderful ado about Jasper E. Brady, signing the notes issued by the Franklin Rail Road Company, a few years ago, when *shinplasters* were in vogue. A few words of explanation will make the Statesman's attacks altogether harmless with the public. Mr. Brady signed those notes merely as the acting Secretary of the Company—he did not make himself responsible for their redemption, and it was not his fault if they were not redeemed. The Franklin rail road company only did what nearly every corporation in the State was doing at the same time. Mr. Brady deserves just about as much reproach for being connected with the issuing of these notes, as Judge Hepburn does, who as a sworn officer of the Commonwealth permitted their circulation among the community. We venture to say that no holder of these notes thinks of looking to Mr. Brady as responsible for their redemption, any more than they would think of holding J. Ellis Bonham, Esq. responsible for the Carlisle borough notes which he signed. The Statesman's charges are altogether absurd, and we would advise it, not to run the hazard of a libel again by calling Mr. Brady a swindler!

An error which occurred in the third or four issues of our last week's edition, by the substitution of a 2 for a 6, has given our neighbors of the Statesman and Volunteer a subject of great excitement and rejoicing. Small minds are ever on the stretch to magnify molehills into mountains.

We hope the Volunteer and Statesman will go on with their malignant sneers at "Mackeyites," and blither attacks upon Mr. Mackey's connection with the religious denomination to which he is attached. We are quite satisfied with it, as he will reap all the benefit of it at the ballot-box.

The Volunteer calls Mr. Brady a "small beer politician." It is said that an old gentleman from Franklin county found out last week that Judge Hepburn was a "glass of wine politician."

Shoemakers and Hatters, the nomination of Jasper E. Brady appears to excite your sympathies, and respectfully, do not forget him on the second Tuesday of October.

On the 29th of September, Mr. Brady was elected to the Whig County Ticket, as a candidate for a seat in the 29th Congress of the United States.

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How was Judge Hepburn nominated?

AN ANSWER FROM PERRY.

This interesting inquiry which we started last week, is answered by the Perry Democrat, the editor of which seems to be the only person who "knew the secret." The Democrat says:

"It is the fact that the Conference have nominated Judge Hepburn, and contrary to custom have designedly neglected to furnish us with a copy of their proceedings for publication, with an intention to keep it from us, and through us from the people, we can inform them that they have been accomplishing their end, we knew the fact long since, that Judge Black, our present member of Congress, and others, on the Saturday preceding the 15th of August last, had nominated Judge Hepburn at Washington city, as their new candidate for Congress, and the Conference have done nothing more than merely go through the blank firing motions, to give the Washington nomination the appearance of regularity."

The reason why even the localities here did not know how Judge Hepburn came to be nominated, is explained also by the subjoined extract from the Democrat. We know that it was generally understood here that James X. McLanahan, of Franklin county, was to be nominated, we knew that certain leaders here who afterwards supported Judge Hepburn, did it against their own solemn pledge and assurances made in May and June last to Mr. McL. and we also know that Mr. McLanahan came here on the 4th of July for the purpose of introducing himself to the party; under what he believed to be the certainty of getting the nomination. This is what makes the "flagrant outrage" of which the Democrat speaks, in the following:

"But if the rumor be true, that Judge Hepburn, or any other Cumberland county man, be nominated, we have only to say, that it is one of the most FLAGRANT OUTRAGES upon all good faith that could have been committed upon the Democracy of Franklin county—because it was perfectly understood four years since, that if the Democrats of Franklin county would concede the nomination to Perry at that time the Democrats of Franklin were to have the nomination at this time."

Such was then the plighted faith of the Democracy of Perry to the Democracy of Franklin. We can therefore hardly believe, that the Democrats of Perry would so sacrifice her honor as to go against her plighted faith, and nominate, as is rumored, a man from Cumberland; and if it be true that Judge Hepburn, of Cumberland, has actually received the unanimous nomination, Franklin must have surrendered her claims a second time."

Judge Hepburn and Judge Banks.

The Volunteer is entirely welcome to all that it can make of Judge Banks' case, as an effect to our call upon Judge Hepburn, to resign. Judge Banks was however, very differently situated when he ran for Governor. It is within our knowledge that he desired to resign, but that his own correct intentions were forestalled by the action of the members of the Bar in Berks and Northampton counties—every member of whom, if we are not mistaken, both localities and Whigs, earnestly remonstrated against his leaving the bench. Whether the motive of the localities lawyers really was to bring down upon him the odium which will inevitably fall upon the odium which comes into the political arena, we have not the means of knowing, but certain it is that Judge Banks' case presents a strong illustration of what must ever be the fate of a Judge running for office. He is beaten by the enormous majority of twenty-three thousands! In Cumberland county alone he was beaten seven hundred! His pure and elevated character, acknowledged by all, could not save him. The fact of his being a Judge in the political arena, paralyzed the arm of his friends and gave Gov. Porter an easy victory.

Now let Judge Hepburn pursue the same course—let him brave out the public indignation—let him persist in turning a deaf ear to the voice of the people who are calling upon him to RESIGN—he may be Judge for the brief period of his term, but if we are not very much mistaken a voice will go up from the ballot-box on the second Tuesday of October, which will declare in unmistakable language, YOU CANNOT BE JUDGE AND CONGRESSMAN BOTH! The people will not be trifled with—let Judge Hepburn RESIGN if he would not arouse their overwhelming indignation!

Who wants to go?—Our friend CRAWFORD, of the Rock county (Wisconsin) Democrat, says in his last, We should like to see some of our Carlisle friends out here in Wisconsin. We have a little the best land here in creation, an active, enterprising population, increasing at the rate of about 10 per cent. per annum, and every kind of business in a flourishing condition. Don't all come at once.

The Volunteer has not yet heard the return from Maine.

Services.—The Locofoco Conference yesterday called upon Mr. DAVIS MARTIN, of this borough, as their candidate for Sheriff.

Orator or Mediator.—The most important intelligence that the Cambria brought out, is that Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, has been instructed to offer the mediation of his Government, with a view to the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico. This fact was disclosed in Parliament by Lord Palmerston on the 23rd ultimo, in response to inquiries from Lord Bentinck.

The papers announce the death of Ex-Governor Pool, of Connecticut. This gentleman filled nearly all the posts of honor within the gift of his State. It will be remembered that it was upon resolutions introduced by him in the Senate of the United States, in 1829, that the great debate of the powers of the Constitution occurred between Mr. Webster and Mr. Hayne.

From now on, Army.—Gen. Wool's command, destined for the province of Chili, is expected to take possession of the capital some time in October. The distance from the Rio Grande is about 600 miles. The general force is about 5000 men.

Gen. Wool's command is to be a permanent force, and will remain in the province of Chili, under the command of Gen. Taylor, who will be accompanied by a large force of regular troops.

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Will Judge Hepburn Resign?

The attorney of the Volunteer, and Statesman, to vary the understanding of the people at Judge Hepburn's holding on to the Judgeship while he is a candidate for Congress, only tend to aggravate the outrage. That it is an outrage upon the people no man who is acquainted with the question can deny. It is a moment to the people that his *avowal* should tempt him to hold on to the office of Judge for a year longer, for the purpose of drawing the further sum of \$2,000 salary. There are much weightier objections than this.

Confidence. It was the remark of an eminent jurist, we believe, is a plant of slow growth. The act of a moment may destroy that which it will take long years of patient toil to bring again to its primitive strength and beauty. Confidence in the impartiality of a Judge is what this law endeavors to secure by the strict rules it lays down for their guidance. The mere commissions by which they hold their offices do not make them infallible, or divest them of the infirmities of human nature. So well satisfied is the law of these infirmities, that it will not permit a Judge to sit in any case, in which he is interested as a party or counsel, or in which any relative is concerned. Few men can divest themselves of the prejudices that form in their own bosoms, from favors received or acts of hostility, to them. There are numerous cases that are now pending in Court, which Judge Hepburn and his Conferees must decide, if they do not resign; and numerous cases may occur in the coming election, of cases against fraudulent voters—against officers for breach of duty, &c. &c. Will men who have names in court express their sentiments freely at the ballot box unless those sentiments are favorable to the Judge who is to try their cases? Will not suitors in court who expect themselves to effect the election of Judge Hepburn expect the favor to be returned in Court—the *quid pro quo*? Can any man doubt this? Does not Judge Hepburn know it? Does he, with a full knowledge of these baseful consequences, hold on to the Judgeship, for the purpose of intimidating his political opponents who have suits in Court, and of muzzling their mouths; or for the purpose of spurring on his political friends who have suits in Court, to greater activity in his behalf? Surely that delicate sense of propriety which ought always to mark the conduct of a Judge, ought to induce Judge Hepburn to resign. Regard for his own character should constrain him to it. We don't care how honest he may be in the discharge of his duty hereafter; if he cannot escape the imputations, which this election will give rise to; and when they begin to gather and gain body by accumulations, we would not give much for the difference between the characters of Judge Hepburn and Judge Banks, in public estimation.

We therefore in behalf of the many citizens of Cumberland and Perry, who now have, or who will have business in Court, call upon you, Judge Hepburn, to resign your office as Judge. We call upon you in the name of the "liberty of speech"—the "liberty of the press"—and "the liberty of the tongue"—to surrender your commission, to Gov. Shunk, and let another be appointed so that all the citizens of Perry and Cumberland, both Whigs and Democrats, can exercise the sacred privilege of freedom without fear, favor or affection. It surely cannot be gratifying to Judge Hepburn to know, that there are persons who have expressed themselves willing to vote for him, merely to get him off the bench. He equally cannot regard this as a flattering tribute, and we would fain hope is too high-minded to receive votes on so mean a principle of extortion. We repeat again, the voice of the People is "RESIGN!"

The tendency of the Flour market is upward, and the Locos are perceiving this to the new tariff to go into operation on the 1st of December! Last year, the price was higher, yet no Whig had the folly to assert that it was the effect of the old tariff. A temporary scarcity of supplies operated then, as it does now.

EARTHQUAKE.—By the late foreign arrival, we learn that Tuesday was visited with an earthquake. Whole villages were thrown down, and at least 70 persons killed, nearly 180 wounded, and more than 4,000 deprived of shelter.

Orator Richard Coeur de Westmoreland county has been appointed by Governor Shunk, Associate Judge of the Supreme in the place of Judge Kennedy, deceased. Judge Coultter is a Whig and a superior man.

WARRANTS FOR WILL CHERRY.—This article, as it is called, is a chemical extract of "Wild Cherry." It is simple and harmless in its effect—yet it is more efficacious in obviating Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Consumption and Liver Complaint, than any other medicine known to man. It has been found very successful in curing, having more the appearance of miracles than the effect of a natural remedy. The active ingredient of the balsam (the Extract) is not, and cannot be known or made known by the inventor. Whole villages were thrown down, and at least 70 persons killed, nearly 180 wounded, and more than 4,000 deprived of shelter.

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