Carlisle Herald.

VOLUME XLVII. CARLISLE, DECEMBER 23, 1846. NUM XVI

Cards, &c.

New Arrangements.

DOCTOR MYERS has associated his nephew, MR. J. E. JACKSON, in his Drug and Book Business.

By this arrangement, Doctor MYERS will be enabled to give his undivided attention to the duties of his Profession.

Carlisle, September 30, 1846.—3ms.

DOCTOR AD. LIPPIE, Homeopthic Physicin.

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

Carlisle, April 9, 1846.

DR I. C. LOOMIS, DENTIST.

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

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

June 11, 1846.

HENRY EDGAR KEENE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

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

Carlisle, August 26, 1846.—1y.

S. DUNLAP ADAIR, Attorney at Law.

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

July 16, 1845.

DENTISTRY, &C.

JOHN W. HENDEL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having opened an office in South Hanover street, nearly opposite the Post Office, he is prepared to practice DENTISTRY in all its branches. Gold Teeth are essential to health, besides natural or artificial ones are not only useful but ornamental, and add materially to the comfort of the wearer. It need not be stated what can be done to the teeth, suffice it to say that *every defect* can be *remedied*, and *new* Teeth furnished from a single one to an entire set. Having had considerable practice for a number of years, good references will be given to such as require them, but the best proof is the *operation*, which will in all cases be performed in the most careful manner and at prices to suit the occasion and the times. Persons waited on at their residences, either in town or country, without extra charge. He may always be found at his office, as above, or at his residence in Pitt street, one door north of Hendel's Livery stable.

He will also promptly attend to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry at his office in South Hanover street. Also, ENGRAVING neatly executed. By attention and skillful execution of his work, he hopes to receive and hereby solicits a share of public patronage.

Carlisle, April 8, 1846.

HARRIS, TURNER, & IRVIN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 201 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments; Druggists Glassware, Window Glass, Paints, Oils Dyes, Perfumery, &c. &c.

Druggists, Country Merchants, and Physicians supplied with the above articles on the most favorable terms. Strict and prompt attention paid to orders. Every article warranted.

JOHN HARRIS, M. D. JAMES A. TURNER, lately of Virginia. WILLIAM IRVIN, M. D.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1846.—1 y.

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.

J. P. HARPER, SURVEYOR.

OFFERS his services to the public. Having had several years experience with his Father, and having in his possession the valuable collection of papers made by him, he hopes by care and punctuality to obtain a share of public patronage.

☞ Office in the public square, immediately in the rear of the Court House.

Carlisle, oct 21

DYEING & SCOURING.

WILLIAM BLAIR,

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

Carlisle, September 2, 1846

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made by the undersigned and others, to the next Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company to be styled "THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA," to be located in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, to have a capital of not less than One Hundred Thousand, nor more than Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, with general banking and discounting privileges.

Thomas C. Miller,	Thomas Beatty,
James Kyle,	Samuel Beetem,
Abraham Kutz,	William Kern,
Skiles Woodburn,	John Lefevre,
John Dunlap,	John Huston,
James Weakley,	J. H. Williams,
Benjamin Pentier,	Alex'r Davidson,
Andrew G. Miller,	O. H. Leas,
D. W. McCullough,	Isaac Lefevre,
William Galbraith,	George Heikes,
Richard Parker,	James Greason,
Wm. M. Henderson,	William Craig.

June 3, 1846.—3m.

Prime Segars.

5,000 OLD SPANISH CIGARS received and for sale Wholesale and Retail by the subscriber. Also 20,000 HALF SPANISH CIGARS, for sale at the reduced price of $3.00 per thousand, at his cigar factory in West High Street, Carlisle.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

THE subscriber has just opened an assortment of Terkerel, Drosta, Talbot and Scotch SHAWLS, of the newest styles and low prices.

Nov. 18. GEO. W. BITZER.

Herald & Expositor.

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,	$5

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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

Miscellaneous.

MAN AND WOMAN.

Man is the proud and lofty pine,
That frowns on many a wave beat shore;
Woman, the young and tender vine,
Whose curling tendrils round it twine,
And deck its rough bark sweetly o'er.

Man is the rock whose towering crest
Nods o'er the mountain's barren side;
Woman, the soft and mossy vest,
That loves to clasp its sterile breast,
And wreathe its brow with verdant pride.

Man is the cloud of coming storm,
Dark as the raven's murky plume,
Save where the sunbeam, light and warm,
Of woman's soul, of woman's form,
Gleams brightly thro' the gathering gloom.

Yes, 'tis to lovely woman given,
To soothe our griefs, our woes allay—
To heal the heart by misery riven—
Change earth into an embryo heaven—
And drive life's fiercest cares away.

A Hint to Parents.

A common error, into which many parents fall, is to send their children to an inferior school first, and afterwards place them in an establishment where they may, as it is termed, "finish" their education. Now, not only is the pupil a severe loser by this method, but the master to whose care he is at length confided experiences much additional trouble. He has not only now to lead the youth into a right path, but lead him back from many a wrong one; not merely to urge him to the further acquisition of good habits, but to endeavor to root out many that are faulty. It is related by Quintilian, that those who went to learn music of Timothous paid double price if they had received any previous instruction, a safeguard I would recommend to general adoption, by good teachers. But there are other evils connected with such a system; not to mention those which result from change of plans to the student himself. It is obvious that no tutor can be expected to take much interest in the progress of children who are placed with him only as a *temporary* thing. Whereas, if it is understood that they are to continue with him so long as his treatment of them is what it ought to be, he has an incentive to diligence in the highest degree effective. He already looks upon them as future ornaments of his school; and they immediately come under the influence of those well regulated stimuli which urge them to fill up the ranks of those who are about to finish their scholastic course. A well directed establishment, where the morals, intellectual improvement, and health of the pupils are carefully and assiduously attended to, present advantages which ought to be appreciated by parents, although they are seldom valued by the pupils.—*Monthly Prize Essay.*

THE GOOD MAN'S DEATH.—The recent sudden departure of a distinguished philanthropist, recalls to mind a passage in Carlyle's eloquent notice of the death of Goethe:—

"The End! What a solemn meaning lies in that sound, as it pents mournfully through the soul, when a living friend has passed away! All is now closed, irrevocable; the changeful life picture, growing daily into new coherence under new touches and hues, has suddenly become complete and unchangeable: there, as it lay, it is dipped from this moment in the ether of the heavens, and shines transfigured, to endure even so—forever. Time and Time's Empire; stern, wide, devouring, yet not without their grandeur! The week day man, who was one of us, has put on the garment of Eternity, and become radiant and triumphant. The present is all at once the past: Hope is certainly cut away, and only the backward vista of memory remains, shone on by a light that proceeds not from this earthly sun."

"I heard a voice, from heaven, saying unto me, write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

☞ Some time ago there was much talk about a newly invented car, by means of which the inventer hoped, it was stated, to make the travel across the prairies much more expeditious than usual, and without any increase of cost. This was to be accomplished by making the wheels unusually light, large and broad, and by rigging a large sail upon the wagon. It succeeded, it seems, for the independence (Mo.) Expositor states that, with a light breeze, it has run at the rate of eight miles an hour, and its speed has been urged up to twenty. The wagon has a wheel twelve feet in diameter, and one foot broad. It is ship rigged, carries ballast, may be made of any size, and the inventer guarantees to run a line of them, for passengers or freight, between Independence and Bent's Fort, thence to Santa Fe. Another *line* is talked of to the South Pass. Think of it once!

MR. SNARY.—Reading the "Knickerbockers" article on "Boot Jacks" and big feet, reminded me of a little occurrence which took place at one of the North River landings, some little time since. The Albany boat had just arrived, and the landing was accordingly crowded with cabmen, porters, loafers, &c. When the passengers commenced landing, a porter stepped up to a country looking chap, saying—

"Carry your baggage, sir?"

"No! I rather guess not," was the reply.

"Sure? I carry your baggage?"

"No! darn ye—I hain't got any baggage."

The porter looked at him a minute, then very coolly stooped down, and taking hold of one of his feet, said with an air of astonishment—

"Why, massa, that's mine by your feet—at least, if long me, I think it was a *leather trunk!*"—*Spirit of the Times.*

Cost of Flirtation.

A case of Breach of Promise was recently tried at Louisville, Ky., in which a verdict of $6000 was obtained by the Plaintiff. The following are the particulars of the case:—The plaintiff was Miss Nano Hayes and the defendant Mr. John Hayes, a wealthy grocer, of that city. The parties are not of kin, though they bear the same name. Miss Nano is a young lady of three or four and twenty, handsome, of good family, and creditably supporting herself as a teacher of music. The defendant was a bachelor of forty-five, or thereabout, of rather bacheloric habits, and believed to be the possessor of forty-five or fifty thousand dollars. About two years ago he became acquainted with Miss Nano, and soon gave unquestionable evidence of being remarkably well pleased with her society; he was a frequent visitor at her father's house; was almost sute to fall in with her, of course by accident—whenever she went out, made her little presents, singled her out in company, and, in short, was decidedly what is called particular in his attention. As the intimacy ripened, he began to exercise more than an accepted lover's control over her tastes and movements;—was ill tempered if she talked with other single men, insisted upon her sitting in his pew at church—the parties are both Catholics—interfered with the style of her dress; and in his gay moments was fond of making allusions, half joking, half serious, to their eventual union. All of a sudden, however, he absented himself from the house, and the young lady was startled one fine morning, by the information that he had married another, with so little premonitory indication that very few were aware of his even being acquainted with her; in process of time suit was brought by the deserted fair one, whose feelings had undoubtly been deeply wounded and mortified by the unexpected issue of the courtship.

The trial seems to have laid bare all the gossipry of Louisville, a very great number of persons, male and female, married and single being produced as witnesses to declare their opinions and impressions not only of the fickle lover's conduct, but of prophecies, inferences, conclusions, &c., appurtenant to such doings between a single gentleman and a married lady. The effort of the defence was, to make it appear that Miss Nano had set on foot an energetic and determined endeavor to catch the wealthy bachelor, in which she had overstepped the bounds of propriety, and given offence to his delicate perceptions of a young woman's duty; and some of his female friends, especially one or two elderly matrons, who perhaps, had marriageable daughters of their own, contrived to put a not very flattering interpretation on Miss Nano's conduct. The jury, however, took a more gallant view of the matter, and awarded Miss Nano six thousand dollars. According to the Louisville Journal, moreover, Mr John Hays is threatened with another suit of the same nature, the plaintiff being a lady of New Orleans, to whom it is said, he made love and promised marriage while on his periodical business visits to that city.

An Alabama Legislator.

A correspondent of the Montgomery Journal tells the following good anecdote on "Fat George, the member from Henry," connected with his first visit to Mobile.—Col. D—— had persuaded George to go with him to Mobile, where the "member from Henry," for the first time saw "sights calculated to excite emotions of wonder in the unsophisticated mind.

They stopped at the "Waverly," and on the day after their arrival, the Colonel enquired as to the state of George's general health, and especially as to how he had rested the previous night.

"Pottable, Bob, leaving out a chunk of a scare I got last night."

"As how?" asked Bob.

"Why, you'll take notice," said George, "the room the bar-keeper allotted me to have, took particular notice of it—brown, door with a light streak here and thar, and brass lock handle—and I would'nt look at no other, for fear I might get 'em mixed up in my head. Now about 12 o'clock I come home, with about a half grown hummin' in my head, and the very fust thing I found, at the top of them twistin' steps, was my own identical door with the brown paint and light streaks and brass lock handle, all right.—

"Gobd!" says I, and in I busted! Walks up to the bed—I does, and thar I finds one of your long legged, black whiskered, town fellers—fust asleep. Takes him by the whiskers with both hands, and rears him up in the bed, in a sitin' position, and gives him a small exhortation—told him to leave, or I'd kick him down stairs, and didn't want to do that, for I was a patent, double revolvin' steam *ingine*, and once set in motion never stops till the machinery wears out.

"The fellow," continued George, "got up very humble like, and travelled to the cheer, where his dry goods whar, and I sauntered round the room lookin' at the pictures, and studyin' over the chances of gettin another cock tail before turnin' in. After a while, I begins to hurry the feller—says I 'I reckon them moccasin skins of yourn *oughter* fit,' and with that I turned round to give him a final grip, but Bob?"

"What George?"

"Guess what he was doin'."

"Don't know."

"Why, just as true as preaching, he was making right at me, with the most dissatisfactory lookin' Bowie knife in his hand you ever saw. I'll go to guess it he did!! Let's go home."

"Well, but what did you do, George? you made at you?"

"Why, nothin' particular, only worked the thing. All I got him from, between me and the door, and then—"

"What then?"

"Then I left the rooms in order!"

"Good!" he is related by one of the Chickasaw papers, as a gentleman, in that city, "I'm pull promised, hearing a fine fat turkey, for dinner on Thanksgiving day, and they were awaiting his arrival, when, hearing a Knock, the gentleman hastened to the door, picked up a basket and returned to his wife, saying, 'Here, my dear, is the turkey.' The lady took the basket and raised the covering, when to her astonished eyes, appeared an interesting infant of an hour. Before fainting she had only breath to say, 'Dear! if you call that a fine fat turkey, you can cook it yourself.'"

Mr. McDuffie, in his letter resigning his trust as Senator, places his resignation on the ground that by the anti-tariff act of last session, "the blessings of *freedom* were secured to

Communication.

For the Herald and Expositor.

MR. EDITOR:—The subject of Taxation has become exceedingly important, and the peculiar condition of Cumberland County, growing out of her late misfortune by fire, which created a large debt, makes it doubly incumbent upon the financial officers of the County to study all legitimate modes of reducing expenditures and in every possible manner to economise our means. As I knew the diligence bestowed on the concerns of the county by our Commissioners, and their exceeding anxiety to relieve the people from the burthen of taxation, as far as they can consistently with the existing laws, I have ventured to suggest to them for their adoption, and through your paper to its readers, for their consideration, *a new mode of collecting taxes*, which, I am convinced, will have the merit of saving to the taxpayers of the county from two to three thousand dollars a year,—a sum more than sufficient to pay the interest of our county debt. I have drawn up a bill, hereto annexed, to be passed by our Legislature this winter.

It embodies these general features: That all taxes shall be paid directly to the County Treasurer. This of course saves to the taxpayers the five per cent paid to the collector, (independent of all losses by the failure of collectors and their sureties, which in a series of years, will amount to five per cent more)—and this upon the County and State tax will be a saving of $2650 00. This system will also enable the Commissioners to pay the State taxes before the first of August, upon which the county will be entitled to an other five per cent in it, equal to $1400,00 more:

Thus the State tax paid annually is say	$28,000
Then say the County Tax	25,000
	53,000
Five per cent upon this sum now paid to collectors will be saved which amounts to	$2650,00
Then save the five per cent on the State tax when paid before the 1st of August which amounts to	1400,00
	$4050,00

It would be a reasonable calculation to add a considerable sum to this, for the security which the proposed mode affords against losses by the failure of collectors and their sureties. The additional trouble which will be given to the County Treasurer may be amply compensated out of the large saving of $4,050 annually to the county. Let me add, too, how much more acceptable this mode would be to the people, instead of paying a tax-collector for running year after year and making his demand, with his warrant in hand, at a time when you least expect him; you by this mode select your own time and save your five per cent. Besides I firmly believe the taxes would be much more punctually paid. The fear of the costs consequent upon the tax list coming into the hands of the Sheriff, and the danger of forfeiting the right to vote, are sufficient securities that the taxes will be punctually paid, and the advertisements provided by the bill, will continually give notice of the necessity to pay.

The provision made in the 7th section of the Bill is intended to remedy two evils which have heretofore existed—the very short time between the fall elections and January, which is now afforded to the Assessors and Commissioners to perform their various duties pertaining to the assessment of taxes; and again, to remedy the evil of putting in a new person as triennial assessor—he who makes our annual assessments for two years will certainly be better qualified to make the triennial assessment with the experience and knowledge which he has gained. Let this proposition be examined and if approved passed into a law: if it works well with us, it may be adopted throughout the State. The saving would be immense.

A TAX PAYER.

Carlisle, Dec. 18, 1846.

An Act relating to the collection of Taxes in the County of Cumberland.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That all laws heretofore passed which authorize and require the appointment of collectors of State and County Taxes, so far as respects the county of Cumberland, be and the same are hereby repealed, and all said Taxes assessed and payable within the said county are hereby made payable directly to the county Treasurer.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the said County on or before the first day of January, of every year hereafter to appoint certain times and places within the said County fixing the same in and before the first day of May and as often thereafter as they shall deem necessary, when and where the County Treasurer will attend to receive all State and County taxes which shall be due and payable for the ensuing year, and of such appointments notice shall be published at least two weeks in all the newspapers in the County. And it is hereby made the duty of the Treasurer to attend according to such appointments and to receive all such taxes as shall be paid to him by any taxable inhabitant of the said county.

Section 3. Every person, firm, body politic or corporation who shall on or before the first of May, of any year, pay the full amount of his, her or their State and County tax, or either of them for that year, to the County Treasurer, shall be allowed to the amount of five per cent on the amount thereof so paid, if paid after the first day of May, and on or before the first of September of that year; he, she or they shall be entitled to a deduction of three per cent.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, within ten days after the first of September of every year, to cause to be made out a list or duplicate of all State and County Taxes which shall then remain due and unpaid, and place the same, together with a warrant for their collection, in the hands of the Sheriff of the said county, of which due notice shall be given in all the papers published in the county for two weeks; and if the said State and County Taxes shall still remain due and unpaid until the first day of October following, then it shall be the duty of the said Sheriff immediately thereafter to proceed to the collection of the same by virtue of his said warrant, and for which purpose he shall have all the power, authority and time which is now given by existing laws to Collectors of State and County taxes. And it shall be the duty of the said County Commissioners to charge the said Sheriff with the amount of the said taxes so contained in the said list or duplicate, from the payment of which he shall not be exonerated unless he make a sufficient return to the said Commissioners on or before the first Monday of January following the date thereof, and pay over to the Treasurer all monies which he shall have collected; and then it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to exonerate the said Sheriff from the payment of such of the said taxes as in their judgment he could not by due diligence have collected.

Section 5. For the duties required by the Sheriff, by this act he shall be entitled to receive from the tax payer thus in default, twenty-five cents in addition to five per cent upon all sums of and exceeding five dollars, and for all sums less than five dollars twenty-five cents, to be collected by him as the said tax is collected: Provided, also, that the expiration of the term of office of the said Sheriff, shall not interfere with the performance of the duties required of him by this act, for and during the time his said warrant shall be in force.

Section 6. If upon a settlement so as aforesaid, made by the Commissioners of the amount due and owing by the Sheriff upon his warrant and duplicate the same be not paid by him, it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to make and file a transcript thereof in the office of the Prothonotary against the said Sheriff, and his sureties, and to proceed to the collection thereof by scire facias, or otherwise; and the said transcript so filed shall have the effect of a judgment upon the real estate of the said Sheriff and his sureties.

Section 7. That the Assessors to be elected at the election next after the passage of this act if the said county shall hold their offices for the term of three years, and it shall be and is hereby made their duty to complete all their assessments on or before the first of November of every year and have the same returned to the Commissioners.

Political.

From the New York Tribune.

The Message on the Tariff.

That Mr. Polk is incapable of comprehending the Tariff question, is less his fault than his misfortune but surely he might learn something from experience. Under a graduated *Revenue* Tariff, our Treasury receipts sank from Thirty to less than Fifteen Millions per annum, and there remained, rendering the Government penniless, involving it in debt, prostrating its credit, and drifting it toward bankruptcy. A Protective Tariff was imposed, which speedily enhanced the Revenue to Thirty Million again, restoring general Prosperity in spite of all.

Mr. Polk's positive predictions that it would prove a mildew to the National Industry and so dry up the Revenue that we would be compelled to go back to a Horizontal or Revenue Tariff in order to preserve the Government from bankruptcy. The very year in which this prediction was uttered the Revenue largely increased, and the next year it swelled to Thirty Millions, very nearly, where it has ever since remained.

Why should not the President learn something from facts like these? Why should he not suspect the theories which lead him into blunders so gross—prophecies so put to scorn by events? Ought he not at least to be induced to suspect that those who take a view of the whole subject adverse to his, and whose anticipations are justified by the subsequently transpiring facts, may be *honest* in their convictions? Is this too great a stretch of courtesy to be manifested by a Chief Magistrate to more than half the People of this Country, in an official manifesto to the world? Is not common decency outraged by his assertion that the Tariff of 1842 was imposed "to afford advantages to *favored classes* at the *expense* of a large majority of their fellow-citizens?" Is that a proper answer to our arguments purporting to show that the Protective Policy benefits the whole community? Why does he not attempt to meet those arguments? Does he imagine that casting gross imputations will answer instead? Take, for example, the well-known letter of Gen. Jackson to Dr. Coleman in favor of Protection, and let us see if Mr. Polk's assertions refute its main propositions. Here it is:

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1824.

* * * * Heaven smiled upon us and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of National Independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gift which He has extended to us, we deserve no the continuance of His blessing. He has filled our mountains and plains with minerals—with lead, iron and copper—and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool! These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate protection; that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in a fair competition with those of Europe, and that we have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential to war.

I will now ask the reader what is the situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, which there is no market at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture. Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, we may have less long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is also we should become absolute masters of our national, and instead of feeding paupers and laborers of England and our own, we should feed them, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers themselves. * * * ANDREW JACKSON.

Here, it will be seen, our People were buying their fabrics mainly abroad—our Imports in 1824 being over Eighty Millions, or vastly more in proportion to our Wealth, Products and Population than they now are—and yet those whose Goods we were buying so profusely afforded us no market for our vast and—low-priced surplus of Breadstuffs, Meats, &c.—Except for Cotton! Gen. Jackson says, we have neither Foreign nor Home Market. * * * Common sense at once points out the remedy.

Certainly; but the sense or lack of sense of James K. Polk utterly refuses to see it. He insists that if we buy our Goods abroad, Europe must take our Provisions in exchange at a fair price, in defiance of many years of experience. From 1782 to '89, we had no Tariff, and bought almost every article of Manufacture from Europe, yet our Farmers were without adequate Markets, our Laborers without Employment, our People without Money, and our Government without Credit. It was the necessity, universally felt, of a Tariff for Protection as well as Revenue that "overruled the decided, inveterate anti-National prejudices of our politicians and gave birth to the Federal Constitution.

"That Mr. Polk should speak of the increased demand, for and increasing prices of our Provisions as caused by the 'removal of artificle restrictions,' is hardly surprising. He probably does not know, what every merchant and nearly every farmer must know, that these prices are decidedly lower this day than they were a year ago, before this 'removal of artifical restrictions' had been effected or even attempted. Instead of increasing prices for our articles of food, the tendency of their prices has been decidedly downward for the last month, during which this vaunted 'removal of restictions' in our part has taken effect. The simple truth is that Europe will buy Food of us when her own harvests prove deficient, and very little otherwise, under whatever Tariff. Redundant as her Population is said to be, her Soil, under good management, will usually subsist twice the number, and the march of Agricultural improvement is far more rapid than the increase of Population. If the Soil of Europe were the property of its actual cultivators, they would raise Grain upon it cheaper than it could be transported thither from Illinois, though our producers should give it away. The notion that Europe is to purchase any considerable proportion of her food regularly from this Country is preposterous. The expense and charges of transportation are too great. The cloth-maker in Manchester who exchanges products with a wheat-grower in central Illinois must subsist at least one man steadily in the business of interchanging these respective products—an utter and absurd waste of labor, when the farmer's cloth might as well and with as little labor be made in Illinois as in England, and save this waste of human energies in unproductive functions.

We ask the reader to consider in connection with Gen. Jackson's doctrine above quoted the following passage from Mr. Polk:

"Our farmers are more deeply interested in maintaining the just and liberal policy of the existing law than any other class of our citizens. They constitute a large majority of our population; and it is well known that when they prosper, all other pursuits prosper also. They have heretofore not only received none of the bounties or favors of Government, but, by the unequal operations of the protective policy, have been made, by the burdens of taxation which it imposed, to contribute to the bounties which have enriched others.

"When a foreign as well as a home market is opened to them, they must receive, as they are now receiving, increased prices for their products. They will find a readier sale, and at better prices, for their wheat, flour, rice, Indian corn, beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese, and other articles, which they produce. The home market alone is inadequate to enable them to dispose of the immense surplus of food and others which they are capable of producing, even at the most reducing prices, for the manifest reason that they cannot be consumed in the country.—The United States can, from their immense surplus, supply not only the home demand, but the deficiencies of food required by the whole world."

We find this doctrine more distinctly and quite as plausibly set forth in a portion of the late Address of the Loco Foco State Convention of Connecticut, which we had intended to quote in this connection, but our article is growing too long. We will reply in terms to Mr. Polk, but in spirit to both.

The first assumption deserving notice in the above extract avers that "our *farmers* have received none of the bounties or favors of Government. Disregarding the offensive terms and looking only at the substance of this, we say it is not true. Wool-growing and many other branches of Agriculture have experienced those direct benefits from Protection which alone can be recognized by Mr. Polk as either attained or desired by that policy. Nay, more: it is clear that the raising of Revenue by Imposts instead of Direct Taxes is in itself a great 'favor or bounty' (since Mr. Polk chooses these terms) to the Farming Interest, which consumes far less than its proportion of Foreign fabrics, but would have to pay more than its just proportion under a system of Direct Taxation, since Farms and their Products are ever visible, palpable, exposed to the tax-gatherer's scrutiny, while most other property can be concealed, and often is. Direct Taxation is the point to which Loco Focoism is now plainly drifting, and when this is reached our farmers will see and feel what were the bounties and favors of a Protective Tariff, and who enjoyed them.

Let us now consider the President's assumption that "the Home Market alone is inadequate to enable them to dispose of the immense surplus food," &c. which our farmers "are capable of producing, * * * for the manifest reason that they *cannot be consumed in the country.*" What can this mean? Can Mr. Polk be utterly ignorant of the fact that of all the Provisions hitherto produced in this Country *at least forty-nine fifthsthe have been consumed here?* At any rate, it is the fact, and a comparison of the Census Returns of Products with the Custom House records of Exportations will demonstrate it beyond cavil. What would be necessary to create a Home Market for all the Provisions we now produce? Simply the extension or natural growth of other branches of Industry, and a corresponding amount of Foreign Imports. For instance, were we to create a demand for American Iron, Hard-ware, Hemp, Cloths, Silks, Cordage, &c. to the extent of Twenty Millions per year, (not half our aggregate importation of these articles,) we might cease entirely to export Breadstuffs and Provisions, yet grow millions per annum the richer for the change. All that need be done in the premises, is to *create a demand for labor or other pursuits at prices which will tend to diminish the aggregate employed in grain growing.* That accomplished, the Home prices of Grain and Meat will rise sufficiently to prevent their exportation, except in case of an actual and serious deficiency in the average production of the Old World. Were we now making the fabrics we annually consume, we should usually export no Food, simply because the necessary diversion of Labor from Food-raising to Manufacturing would so enhance the prices of Food among us as to forbid their exportation.

With a brief consideration of the asserted superiority of two markets over one, we must close. "It is palpably obvious (is the drift of Mr. Polk's argument) that the Farmer has two markets—the Foreign and the Home—instead of one. Why, Sir, were every thing else to remain unaffected, this would seem are sonable. But that is clearly impossible. If our Farmers buy their fabrics mainly of Old England, they cannot sell their Corn and Pork to New England, for her ability to buy those articles depends on the activity of her factories, the extensive sale of her goods. The choice of two markets must therefore substantially be a choice to retain the one or the other, and the perpetual alternative held out as a lure by the President is fallacious. If we close to buy our fabrics of Europe, we must abide by such markets, such prices, for our Grain as Europe will give us: for our Manufacturing region can only buy thereof to any extent when its own staples are bought in return. Let us give a familiar illustration of this choice of two markets instead of one, as it actually is: We will take for example a Connecticut township, whose farmers now buy and sell with the manufacturers about them—or, according to Mr. Polk's logic, have been confined by the Tariff of '42 to the Home Market only, and compelled, to pay bounties and taxes to the manufacturers. The amount current of the Farming Interest of that township will stand substantially thus:

Dr.

To 10 ton. of Iron at $80.	$800
" 10 ms. manuf. do. av. $150.	1500
" 500 yds Broad cloth, av. $3.	1500
" 1000 Satinets, &c. av. 50c.	500
" 5000 pls Cottons. av. 10c.	500
" 2000 Printed do. av. 15c.	300
Total...	$5,100

Cr.

By 2000 bush Corn at 75c.	$1500
" 6000 Potatoes at 30c.	1800
" 5000 Apples at 25c.	1250
" 10.000 lbs. Butter at 16c.	1600
" 1000 cords Fuel at $2.	2000
" Garden Veg. Poultry, &c.	1000
Total...	$9,150

Balance in the Farmers' pockets, $4,050.

Well: the Tariff is altered; Protection abandoned; goods flow in cheaper from Europe, or what answer the evil part of the same purpose—they are more novel, more show, more attractive, and are purchased instead of the Home-made. We will suppose that the Farmers of this township obtain their Wares and Fabrics $500 cheaper in money price than before, or $1,000 if you desire it, though the fact would not be so. Now we come to the consideration of Payment; how is it to be made? The Home Market is manifestly destroyed in grasping after the Foreign; for those who have hitherto consumed these Farmers' products can buy and pay no longer—they must move off or produce Food and Fuel for themselves. Will the two markets now buy their Fruits, and Fuel and Vegetables, and give anything like the old price for them? Can they afford to send Cord-wood to Europe? or Cabbages? or even their Potatoes and Apples? Who does not see that, for the greater part of Agricultural products, and those always to the producer most profitable, there can be no other than a near or Home Market, and that the talk of Europe affording a choice of markets is delusive? The bulk, the perishable nature, of most Farm products forbids the idea of their exportation, save at a ruinous loss to the owner. We have just received a letter from an American in Ireland, who casually mentions that the Corn Meal sold there is a libel on genuine Indian Meal—so musty that only famine can reconcile one to eat it. This is in the nature of things. Very few articles of food will bear shipment from America to Europe; charges and deterioration destroy the value of the greater number. While the Annual Product of American Industry is some Two Thousand Millions of Dollars, we could not sell the whole abroad so as to realize one fourth of that sum, after paying expenses of transportation, &c. Is not this palpable to any who will reflect?—Is it not plain that the great mass of our Products ever *must* find a market at home or nowhere? Then why not cherish and extend that market, which does not depend on caprices nor on deficient harvests, but on the activity of our Industry, the prosperity of our own People? Nay, why cannot even Mr. Polk see, in the fact he so triumphantly proclaims that millions' worth of our Manufactures have been sold abroad under the Tariff of '42, and that many branches of our Manufacturing Industry have outgrown the need of Protection, the peril of Foreign rivalry, a signal refutation of his entire theory of duties necessarily increasing prices and thus taxing the consumer? Why can he not see, in the present state of British Manufactures, emerging from a century of stringent Protection superior in the average both in excellence and cheapness to those of any other nation, and now rejecting, decrying the ladder on which they have so mounted, another refutation of his notions of the effect of Protective Duties? In short, why should the advocates of Protection be called to refute over and again the same threadbare fallacies, the same unsupported assumptions, when not the least notice is taken of what is offered on our side? Will not the Country see this?—And will not History support the assertion that where one inequality of fortunes has been produced by any legislation whatever, millions have been reduced to beggary, and kept so, by such Wars of Invasion and Spoliation as Mr. Polk is now waging against Mexico?

HORRID MURDER OF A WIFE.—The Louisville Journal gives an account of a horrid murder perpetrated by a wretch named Samuel Chase, of the person of his own wife. They belonged to Patriot, Indiana, and started on a pleasure expedition with their daughter.—The murder was committed on the banks of the river twenty-five miles above New Madrid. No or for what cause is a mystery. The Journal says:

"Her person was cut and mangled in a most horrid manner with the tawhick and a bowie knife, both of which were found in her bed, covered with her blood. Many wounds had the appearance of being caused by holding her against a hot cooking stove. She was literally cut to pieces from her neck to her feet, both lengthwise and across her body. Her neck had the appearance of his having hewn her by the throat. He was about four days in accomplishing the murder. Her clothes were found in the boat, which he had taken off from time to time, covered with blood and cut and torn to pieces. He was arrested and taken to New Madrid, where the people were so exasperated that he narrowly escaped summary punishment."

☞ SAVE YOUR SOAP.—In cooking your Apples and Quinces, put a teaspoonful of Saleratus to each quart, and if the apples are very sour, increase the quantity. The acid will be neutralized by the kali. By this means the very dregs of the sugar will be saved. So says the Philadelphia Ledger, "a fact which experience has established."