Carlisle Herald.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY E. BLAKELY.

VOLUME XLVIII. CARLISLE, OCTOBER 6, 1847. NUM. V.

Cards.

DOCTOR GEO. WILLIS FOULKE

(Graduate of the Jefferson Medical olle ge o Philadelphia.)

RESPECTFULLY offers to the public his professional services in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

OFFICE in the residence of his father in S. Hanover street, directly opposite Morreta' (late Roberts) Hotel and the Second Presbyterian Church.

Carlisle, April 7, 1847.

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 LIPPE,

Homœopathic Physician.

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

Carlisle, April 9, 1846.

DR. L. 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 set. Office on Pitt street, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

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

June 11, 1846.

JOSEPH KNOX,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Pittsburg, Pa,

HAS returned from Carlisle, to the practice of his profession in Pittsburg, Allegheny county, Pa.

Feb. 10, 1847.

S. DUNLAP ADAIR,

Attorney at Law.

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

July 16, 1845.

JAMES R. SMITH,

Attorney at Law.

OFFICE with S. D. Adair, Esq., in Graham's new building, opposite the Post Office.

March 31, 1847.

CARSON C. MOORE.

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in the rear of the Court House, in the room lately occupied by Dr. FOSTER, dec'd.

March 31, 1847.

A. A. LAMBERTON,

Attorney at Law,

HARRISBURG, PA.

April 28, 1848.—1y.

GEO. REMING,

Justice of the Peace and Scrivener.

OFFICE in South Hanover Street, opposite the Post Office.

Carlisle, April 28, 1847.

SURVEYOR AND SCRIVENER.

JOHN C. MITCHELL,

WILL be found at his Office in the rear of the Court House, ready at all times—unless engaged in the business of his profession—to make Surveys of lands, roads, etc. He will also prepare deeds of conveyance and any other instrument of writing.

Carlisle, June 23, 1847.

PLAINFIELD CLASSICAL ACADEMY,

On the umberland Valley Rail Road, four miles west of Carlisle.

THE SECOND SESSION (5 months) will commence on MONDAY, May 3. The branches taught are Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, including Practical Surveying, together with all English Branches required for College, Counting House, &c.

Every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who may place their sons in the institution, by unwearied attention to their moral as well as mental improvement.

Prospectuses, containing Terms, (which are moderate) references, &c., can be had by addressing R. K. BURNS,

April 7, 1847.—tf. *Principal*

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.—y.

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 HOARE,

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

Carlisle, September 2, 1846

Morrett's Hotel!

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Tavern Stand

On the corner of South Hanover and Pomfret Sts.,

formerly kept by Mr. Andrew Roberts, where he will endeavor to serve those who may call upon him in the most satisfactory manner.—The house is pleasantly situated, and is furnished throughout with good bedding, and other furniture, and his accommodations are such as will make it a convenient and desirable lodging place. No exertions will be spared to make it agreeable in all its departments to those who may favor him with a call.

BOARDERS will be taken by the week month, or year, at the usual prices.

SAMUEL MORRETT.

April 14, 1847.

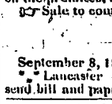
Real Estate.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE!

THE following real estate, late the property of George Beltzhoover, of Monroe township, Cumberland county, Pa., deceased, will be sold by the subscribers, (who are the Executors of the said George and the Attorneys in fact for the purpose of making sale, of the widow and heirs of the said George and the heirs of his son Daniel, deceased,) on WEDNESDAY the 6th, and THURSDAY the 7th of October next.

On the first of those days, to wit, Wednesday the 6th, will be sold on the premises, by public vendue, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following tract of Limestone Land, situate in Monroe township, near the Forge of Michael Ege's heirs, bounded by lands of the said heirs, Geo. Webbert, Martin Diller's heirs, Jesse Young, George Lutz and others, containing 259 Acres, 130 Perches, strict measure. There are on the premises, two substantial



DWELLING HOUSES,

TWO BANK BARNS,

a Spring House, and other Out-buildings, a good Orchard, a well of water, a fine spring, and the Yellow Breeches Creek runs through a part of the premises. This tract of land will be sold together or in two pieces as may best suit purchasers.

On the same day and at the same place, will be sold the Saw Mill tract separated from the above described tract by the Yellow Breeches creek, bounded by Michael Ege's heirs, James Crockett and others, and containing upwards of 100 acres, having thereon erected a new two story

STONE HOUSE, BANK BARN, SPRING HOUSE, A NEW SPRING MILL, AND OTHER OUT-BUILDINGS.

There is a fine Orchard on the premises, and a good well of water.

There will also be sold on the same day, a small lot of Woodland, bounded by James Crockett and others, and containing between 4 and 5 acres of thriving young Timber.

On the second day, to wit, Thursday the 7th day of October, will be sold on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following tract of Mountain Land, situate in South Middleton township, in said county, bounded by Jacob Strickler, Michael Ege's heirs and others, containing about 70 acres of good

CHESNUT TIMBER.

This tract will be sold in pieces or together to suit purchasers. In case no sale is made of the land in Monroe township, the same will be offered for rent.

The foregoing lands are well deserving the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing first rate farms, and all such are requested to examine the property for themselves, which can be done by calling on Michael Beltzhoover, any day before the time of sale. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN PETERS,
MICHAEL G. BELTZHOOVER,
JOHN BELTZHOOVER,
HENRY LAREW,
Executors and Attorneys in fact.

Sept. 8th, 1847.—4t.

Valuable Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE!

ON FRIDAY, the 8th day of October next, the subscribers will offer for sale on the premises, the valuable FARM, late the property of John Johnson, dec'd, situate in West Pennsboro' and Dickinson townships, Cumberland county, upon the turnpike road leading from Carlisle to Chambersburg, about 7 miles west of Carlisle & 3½ miles south-east of Newville, containing 327 Acres 60 perches of Limestone Land, about 250 acres of which are cleared and in an excellent state of cultivation, and the remainder is well timbered. The improvements are a

two story LOG HOUSE, Kitchen, Log Barn, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, ORCHARD, &c., and a never-failing Well of excellent Water near the house; also a small Tenant House with stabling attached.

The situation of the land is such that it may be readily divided into 2 or 3 good sized farms, and will be sold in parts or as a whole, as may be the most advantageous to the estate. Persons desiring information may apply either to Jacob Erb on the premises, or to the subscribers.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ROBERT LAIRD,
JAMES R. IRVINE,
Executors of J. Johnson, dec'd.

September 8, 1847.

☞ Lancaster examiner insert till sale, and send bill and paper to this office.

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Franklin county there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. the following property, late the estate of JOHN MARTIN, deceased, viz. A TRACT OF

LAND situate partly in Guilford and partly in Hamilton townships, in said county, bounded by lands of Henry Stock, ——— Newman, Jacob Zenf, on the Conococheague Creek, containing ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY ACRES, one hundred and three perches and the allowance, whereof about twenty acres are Limestone and the remainder Slate Land of first rate quality, with fine new meadows, having thereon a small Brick Dwelling House and a small Bank Barn. On the creek is a water privilege. The terms will be made known by

MICHA MYERS, Adm'r.

By order of the Court:

JOHN M'FISHER, Clerk.

Sept. 1, 1847-ts—Chambersburg Whig.—

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, the real estate of John Erb, late of South Middleton township, in said county will be offered at public sale, on Saturday the 9th of October next, on the premises at 12 o'clock, noon, viz:

A Tract or Plantation of Land, situate in South Middleton township, about a mile and a half from Carlisle, bounded by lands of Nicholas Brenneman, Jacob Zug and others, containing 95 acres more or less, of first rate Limestone Land, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a

TWO STORY

STONE HOUSE,

a story and a half BRICK HOUSE, a large FRAME BARN, and other buildings. There is a thriving young Apple Orchard, with a good selection of other fruit trees.

Also, a piece of Land situate in said township, near the foregoing, and containing about

34 ACRES,

more or less, twelve or fourteen of which are Woodland, and the residue cleared and well fenced.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. Persons wishing to examine the property can do so by calling on John Hartzer, who resides on the farm.

JACOB ERB,
Administrator of John Erb, dec'd.

September 8, 1847.

☞ Democrat and Lancaster Union insert 11 sale.

To the Voters

Of the Senatorial District Composed of the Counties of Cumberland and Perry.

GENTLEMEN—I offer myself as a candidate for SENATOR. If you elect me, I'll try to carry out genuine Democratic principles. I am induced to this by the earnest solicitations of many friends and fellow citizens.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

T. C. MILLER.

Cumb'd Furnace, August 18, 1847.

Miscellaneous.

The Laugh of a Child.

"I love it—I love it—the laugh of a child,
Now rippling and gentle, now merry and wild;
Ringing out on the air with its innocent gush,
Like the thrill of a bird at the twilight's soft hush.

It floats on the breeze like the tones of a bell,
Or the music that dwells in the heart of a shell,
Oh! the laugh of a child, so wild and so free,
Is the merriest sound in the world for me."

Murder of the Duchess de Choiseul Parsalin.

The extraordinary murder of the Duchess of Porsalin and the suicide of her husband, was briefly noticed in the foreign news last week. The following are the particulars of the extraordinary occurrence. The Duchess is the daughter of Marshal Sebastinani, of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in France.

At eighteen she formed a love match, contrary to the wishes of her family, with the Duke de Choiseul-Parsalin, then only one and twenty, and the head of another noble family, not less illustrious by descent than her own, and possessed of a large inheritance. To this marriage nine children were born, six daughters and three sons, and the parents were still short of the meridian of life, the Duke being only 42 and the Duchess 39. Causes of dissention arose of late years between them, out of circumstances which engendered jealousy in the Duchess, and a separation was threatened by her. The Queen and Madame Adelaide, who honored her with their especial friendship, intervened, and brought about a seeming reconciliation.

On the 17th of the present month the family, who were staying at their magnificent chateau of Vause-Parsalin, came to Paris by the Orleans railway, with the purpose of proceeding to Dieppe for the bathing season. They arrived in town at nine o'clock in the evening, and immediately left the railway station in two carriages, one of which, containing the Duchess and some of the children, went directly to the Hotel Sebastiani, their town residence, in the Rue Faubourg St. Honore, and the other, with the Duke and the other children, drove first to the residence of a lady who had been lately governess in the family, to visit her, and thence to the Hotel Sebastiani, where it arrived about an hour later than the former carriage, which brought the Duchess.

Common report says that the Duchess expressed her displeasure in strong language at this visit to the governess at such an hour, and especially at her daughters being brought there, and that a sharp altercation ensued.—Be this as it may, all was quiet, and the family had retired to rest at eleven o'clock. The Duchess' bed-room was on the ground floor, the windows opening upon the colonade of the Hotel, which looks upon the garden. The Duke's room was separated from it by a cabinet, ante-room and other passages.

At half past four in the morning, the Duke proceeded to the room of the Duchess, provided with three means of murder, that is to say: with cords to strangle, with a knife to stab, and with a loaded pistol. Strangulation presented several obvious advantages, and was, as is supposed, first tried. The noose was slipped over the neck of the victim, but had not time to be drawn tight before she started up, made resistance, and attempted noise. Instantly the knife was resorted to, and a stroke was made at the neck, aimed at the jugular artery. A wound was inflicted and blood flowed, but the object aimed at was missed, and the wound was not mortal. The Duchess was yet on the bed where she had been asleep. A strong and powerful woman opposed to a man under the middle size, she now struggled for life. She sprang from the bed, and a struggle, body to body, ensued. The assassin was still armed with the knife, with which he inflicted in rapid succession half a dozen blows about the neck and breast, none of which, however, inflicted a death wound. The Duchess made for the bell, which was beside the chimney-piece. She succeeded in reaching it and ringing it. In accomplishing this she had seized the knife by the blade, and her hand was frightfully wounded, one of the fingers being nearly severed from it. She staggered then towards the wall beside the fire-place, on which, in two places, the print of the bloody hand was left. The bell-cord where she grasped it was covered with gore.

In the last blows the assassin had broken the knife, and desiring, doubtless, to despatch his victim before a witness should arrive, he seized the pistol by its barrel and struck her a number of severe blows on the head, by which she appears to have been stunned and prostrated on the floor, near a small sofa or divan, which stood beside the chimney-place. The murderer then left the chamber, and proceeded to open one of the windows in the adjacent cabinet.

While these circumstances were proceeding a *femme de chambere*, who had been roused by the bell, had thrown on her clothes, and came down to the door of the Duchess' chamber, which she attempted to open, but failed, it being fastened on the inside. She then called up one of the male domestics, informing him that the Duchess was indisposed, as she had heard her moaning, but could not open her door, and required the man's assistance to accomplish this. The two servants returned to the door, and again failed to open it. It then occurred to the man to try the windows, which looked on the garden, and being on a level with the porch-way or colonade, were easily accessible.

The object of the Duke in proceeding to open the window of the cabinet, is presumed to have been to create grounds for the inference that an assassin had entered from the garden, and escaped by the same means; be this as it may, the Duke was in the act of executing this purpose at the moment that the man servant presented himself at the same window to attempt an entrance there to the chamber of the Duchess. He saw the figure of the Duke, who instantly retired on perceiving him.

The servant then returned to the door of the Duchess' chamber, and having become seriously alarmed, forced the door in. The window shutters being closed, the chamber was but faintly illuminated by a night-lamp; the Duchess was stretched on the floor, with her head leaning on the divan. On lighting the candles, which as usual stood on the chimney-piece, the horrible spectacle presented by the chamber was disclosed to the affrighted servants. The floor was literally a sea of blood; various articles of furniture displaced or overturned in the struggle, laid disarranged around the room. The Duchess still lived, but was speechless, and scarcely sensible. The first impulse of the domestics was to rush forth and call for aid. One went to rouse the door porter to send for medical assistance and the police; the other went to the Duke's room, when he presented himself dressed.

On hearing the intelligence, the feelings he expressed were those of reproach to the servants in leaving the house exposed, more than those of horror at the catastrophe. He rushed into the Duchess' room, and, taking her in his arms, raised her to the sofa, a manœuvre which, was afterwards ascribed to the design of obtaining a means of explaining the blood upon his vestments and person. The police and medical assistance soon arrived, but the latter was too late to be useful, the Duchess speedily expired, not from any wound absolutely mortal, but from hæmorrhage. The magistrates came one by one, including the Procureur du Roi and the Procureur General, and finally the Prefect of Police and the Minister of the Interior.

A considerable time elapsed—many inquiries were raised; searches made through the premises and in the garden, before the slightest suspicion fell on the Duke. According to some reports, the inquiries addressed to the Duke were not of such a nature as to indicate the horrible suspicions entertained by the magistrates until the day of the 19th. Doubtless these functionaries brooded on that suspicion long before they could make up their minds to let it be perceived by the Duke. At length, however, the questions of the Procureur General assumed an equivocal shape, and the Duke saw the point to which they were addressed. He is reported to have become as pale as a corpse, and to have betrayed, in his person and manner, the profound agitation which he felt. He retired to his room, the authorities not yet deciding to place him under arrest nor treat him in a respect as an accused person. It was at this moment that he is supposed to have swallowed a large quantity of arsenic.

The medical inquiries subsequently instituted show that the effects produced by this poison are so clearly identical with those of cholera as to be undistinguishable. In the first instance, the medical men in attendance are admitted to have been betrayed into error by this circumstance, and to have ascribed the prostration, vomitings, and other symptoms exhibited by the duke, to cholera, brought on by the high mental excitement consequent on the catastrophe. On the morning of the 21st, between four and five o'clock, the duke was removed to the prison Luxembourg, the evidence being deemed sufficient to establish a charge of murder against him. The Chamber of Peers was constituted into a court of justice by royal ordinance, and a committee appointed by it proceeded on that day to examine the duke.

Various reasons are given by the medical men for the slow and intermitting effects of the poison; but the highest authorities in the faculty agree that there is nothing exceptional in the case, and that the poison might remain in the system for several days without producing death. In fine, the duke became gradually worse on the 22d and 23d, and on the morning of the 24th his approaching dissolution became evident; the curate of the parish was called in, and the last rites of religion were administered, and, after an agony of fifty minutes, he died, at 35 minutes past 4, on the afternoon of the 24th.

The populace, highly exasperated at the atrocity of the deed, and believing in the possibility of the victim being snatched from justice, through the influence of his rank and wealth, crowded round the prison in large numbers, and the authorities apprehended that his remains might even be violated.

After the body was examined by anatomists employed for the purpose, and the viscera, brain and other necessary parts were taken away for analysis, it was determined to inter the remains in the darkness and silence of night. It arrived at the grave before two o'clock, when it was deposited, without any religious ceremony, and where it lies without any mark to identicate the spot.

His eldest son, a youth of seventeen, also soon after committed suicide, being overwhelmed in grief for the loss of his mother, and shame at the demoniac conduct of his father.

The murdered Duchess is represented to have been a beautiful woman, and a firm friend to the poor and distressed.

We have published this account, not only from its singularity, but as letting a little light upon the corruption of the higher classes of French society. We have long considered the city of Paris a kind of Sodom, where all kinds of vice were an every day occurrence. Four of the Paris journals, the Reforme, the Gazette de France, Union Monarchique and Clarivari, have been seized by the authorities for having published some strong remarks upon the murder of the Duchess, *and connected that event with the general corruption of society in France.*

GREETING OF GEN. SCOTT BY THE ARMY—*Their confidence in his Military Skill.*—The Washington Union of Monday, contains two letters from distinguished officers in Gen. Scott's army, relative to the recent battles, from one of which we make the following extracts:

"The greeting of General Scott by the troops after the action, on seeing the success of his plans, was loud and vociferous. It must have shaken the 'Halls of the Montezemas.' Their enthusiasm seemed to cheer the Mexican officers in their cruelty. The army has implicit confidence in him, and apprehend nothing where he commands. He sees every thing, and calculates the cost of every measure, and they know and feel that their lives and labor will not be uselessly expended. During the day we took 2,700 prisoners, 8 generals, 37 pieces of artilery and ammunition enough for a whole campaign. Their defences were completely turned, and their plans upset. We could have entered Mexico that evening or next morning at our pleasure, so complete was the disorganization of their army of 32,000 men. We learn that 27,000 men were up to us on all points on the 20th, and they acknowledged in killed and wounded 5,000.

From another letter from Tacubaya, dated August 23d, we take the following closing extract:

"After each of the battles, when the troops saw the complete success of Gen. Scott's plans, he was received with the most vociferous cheers throughout the whole army.—The shouts must have reached Mexico!—Even the Mexican officers seemed cheered in their distress, to witness their enthusiasm. The army have the greatest confidence in him, and justly. They know his worth. They know his care of them. He lays his plans well calculates the cost of every measure, and attempts nothing without a reasonable prospect of success. I hope our government will not think the war at an end, and stop our reinforcements. Now is the time to urge them on, and show that the country is not only ours, but that we will hold it until our demands are acceded to. It is this temporizing policy that has protracted the war.

The march of Gen. Scott with his little army upon the capital, has been the boldest move in modern warfare. It is ascertained that the Mexican army was 32,000 strong.—Twenty-seven thousand men from their own account met us on the 20th. They are in the midst of their resources, we are at a great distance from ours."

Letters have been received from a field officer of Gen. Scott's army, dated "Head Quarters, August 29th." The writer alluding to the Halls of Montezuma, says:

"We might have been in those Halls, for, after the battle, the city was at our mercy, but the General in chief refrained from motives of policy in regard to the great interests of our country. It is some merit in this gallant army, after achieving as brilliant and glorious a victory as graces the annals of our country, in which a well-appointed army of 23,000 men, under an able commander, fighting at the gates of their capital, behind defensive works, well provided with artillery, were overthrown, and routed, after a series of bloody conflicts, by less than one-fourth of their numbers,—it is some merit in this army and its commander to forego the eclat of entering, sword in hand, the enemy's beautiful capital (which now lies at its and his mercy,) and asserting the rights of conquerors, it proclaims more eloquently than words could do, that this army is a band of patriots, who hold personal gratification and the desire for glory in strict subordination to the interests of their beloved country. You will be better able to appreciate this forbearance, when you understand that it was known in our camp that the routed and panic stricken remains of the Mexican army could oppose only a feeble and ineffectual resistance to the entrance of our troops into the capital, but Mr. Commissioner Trist announced as his deliberate conviction, that if the army were to follow up the victory and enter the capital all hope of a speedy peace would be destroyed; while, on the other hand, forebearance promised that happy result.

On the morning after the battle, Santa Anna sent out a flag, and asked for a truce preliminary to negotiations for peace. The General-in-chief, desirous to carry out the views of his government and acting in concert with the commissioner, Mr. Trist, assented to the armistice, to afford opportunity for the negotiation under the most favorable auspices."

Political.

A Good and True Old Whig.

DUTY OF WHIGS.

A correspondent of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, writing from Sullivan county, says:

"On Thursday last, John Van Hoozer, of this county, who is one hundred and fourteen years old, went one and a-half miles to the place of holding the election and voted the full Whig ticket. He has voted at every Presidential election that has been held in the United States. He was a Whig in the Revolution and is a Whig now."

Such an example, says the West Chester Record, is worthy the imitation of the younger Whigs of Pennsylvania. Let the Whigs do their duty, and this State will leave off from its bosom the incubus of Locofocoism, which for years has weighed it down. We might name a citizen of West Goshen, who resides within a couple of miles of West Chester, who has never failed to vote at a general election for more than fifty years.—His first vote was cast at Old Chester, when the citizens of this neighborhood travelled full 20 miles to exercise the privilege of voting. And at the last election, when the hurricane raged with a violence which deterred thousands from venturing to the polls, the venerable citizen was on the election ground, and discharged the duty which every elector owes to his country. Had the young men of Pennsylvania in 1844, felt the patriotic emotions of such men as are above referred to, HENRY CLAY *would have been President*—our country would have been happy—PEACE would have shined in all its borders—thousands of valuable lives would have been saved—and more than one hundred millions of treasure, now wasted upon the Mexican war, might have been spared to promote the arts of agriculture and science, —internal improvements, education and christianity! Who can look back upon the neglect of the young privilege in 1844 without a sigh! What man who voted for Henry Clay, and looks upon the desolation of his country, but does not feel a conspicuous pride, as he exclaims to himself—"I am innocent?"

"It is too late now, to avert the errors of the past; but let the lesson which it teaches solemn and impressive as it is, carry every every Whig—every lover of his species—to the Polls on the 2d Tuesday of October.

Arouse! Whigs of Cumberland county—Whigs of Pennsylvania!—arouse to the meritorious duty before you! Brush the dew drops from your garments—turn not a deaf ear to the voice of humanity, which in thunder tones calls upon every man to do his duty! Let IRVIN and PATTON be the watchwords,—let them reverberate, from mouth to mouth—from hill to valley—from the Delaware to the Ohio—let them ring in all our broad borders, and when the day of election comes, a glorious work will be done, and the glad shout of triumph will be heard throughout our good old Commonwealth, and in all the States that compose this mighty Union, of congressional nations—a Triumph of "Virtue, Liberty and Independence!"

Whigs of Cumberland county, hearken to the appeal! Begin the work, and look to an approving conscience and the success of great constitutional principles, for your *Reward*!

Important Facts for Farmers

THE ELECTION—THE TARIFF FRAUDS—THE HONEST ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.

A very sensible writer in the Chambersburg Whig tells some truths and gives some wholesome advice to the Whigs of Franklin county, which are equally interesting to the Whigs of Cumberland county. He says:—

I thought there was no use of trying to beat the Locofocos, after that election. Lately, however, my old heart has been cheered up by the news which we have received of the elections in the West and South. I now begin to think that the people are opening their eyes, and that I may live to see things fixed right. I like the way in which the elections have been carried on for two years past.—There has been no noise, no fuss about them. Those pests of society, called politicians, who make so much mischief among the people, as far as I can see, have had very little to do with them. The people of their own accord, have come out and have quietly voted against the Locofocos and condemned their measures. This is as it should be. Let the people keep cool, and they will be more likely to judge correctly.

When I received the returns of the late elections, I was so much pleased that I could not help but talk to some of my Locofoco neighbors about them. Some of them did'nt like it, and said some things that raised my temper a little, and I spoke pretty plainly to them and told them that there must be something wrong, or the people would'nt be everywhere turned against them. This made one of them, a very honest man, begin to think seriously on the matter. A few days afterwards he called at my house, and said he had come to talk to me on the subject, and asked me to tell him what the Whigs wanted. He said he was'nt satisfied with the way the things were going, that he did not like this Mexican war, and many other acts of the government, that he remembered very well that the Whigs in 1844, had told the people that if Mr. Polk should be elected, Texas would be annexed, and that then we should have a war with Mexico, and, that the Tariff of 1842 would be repealed.—He said that his party had denied these things and yet all had come to pass as the Whigs foretold. He confessed that he had lost confidence in his own party, and began to think the leaders were not honest. Well thinks I, here is a chance for me to do some thing for the Whig party and of course for my country. So I set to work and, in my own way, explained matters to him as well as I could. He seemed a good deal surprised, and said, that he had taken the Times and Sentinel of your place regularly, and that he had never seen anything like what I told him in that paper. Well, says I, I do not wonder at that, for that he might as well look for a lost needle in a hay stack as to expect to find truth in the Sentinel.—He said he began to think so himself, and I can tell you it is a pretty common notion in our neighborhood, especially of late.

We then began to talk about the next Election. He inquired about our candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner. I told him all I knew about them, which seemed to please him very much. He then said that he understood that our Canals and Railroads were doing much better this year than they had ever done. I told him it was so, and got a statement, which I had laid by and showed him, that up to the first of August this year, the tolls that had been received exceeded the receipts for the same time, last year, THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTEEN CENTS. This also pleased him and he wanted to know how it happened. I replied, that I believed it was because we had a Whig Canal Commissioner, who watched over matters closely, and made all who were collecting public money honestly pay up. I informed him, too, that the last Whig Legislature, by making a short session had saved about TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and had still done all the necessary business. Now, says I, you can see what the Whigs want. They want to manage our public affairs at the least expense to the people, and to make our public works yield as much money as possible, so as to relieve us from taxation. Why, neighbor, I continued, our farms are about the same size and we both remember when our taxes were but Eight or Nine Dollars, and now they are Forty or Fifty; and unless we do something to put a stop to extravagance in the expenditure of the public money, there is no telling what amount they may reach, especially if this Mexican war continues.—He agreed with me, and said that he was now fully satisfied, that he knew I was an honest man, that often before I had told him things that he was disposed to believe, but that when he would go to Chambersburg or Waynesburg some of the Locofoco leaders, when he would talk to them, would say that I was an old fool, and was deceived myself, that he should not believe such things, and that they were only Whig stories, got up to frighted the people. As these were respectable men, he said he believed them, and remained with the party, but said he, I give you my honest word for it, they shan't deceive me again, and here is my hand, that I will vote the Whig ticket hereafter, until I find them wrong. So you see there is one honest man convinced of his error, and I would tell you his name if I did not know that if I did so, the Locofocos would set upon him like hungry wolves and devour him. I was so much pleased with this change, that I thought I would write to you about it and give you a short sketch of our conversation. It may, perhaps, cause other honest men of that party to think coolly on the subject, and if they do, the chances are ten to one in favor of their becoming Whigs. Depend upon it, Mr. Printer, there is a great change taking place in the public mind, and it will continue if the people are only let alone. We want no public speeches from your young lawyers, nor old ones neither.—Do you give news, and the truth, and let the people talk among themselves, and all will be right.

A QUINCY FARMER.

September 13, 1847.

P. S.—Since I wrote the above, I have been a statement of the receipts on our public works up to the first of this month, (September,) and find that the increase has been THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE DOLLARS AND FIFTY-ONE CENTS. Tax-payers, think of that before you vote. And recollect that it is mainly owing to the election of James M. Power.

Hard Questions to Answer.

The Philadelphia Inquirer puts the following hard questions to its neighbor of the Pennsylvanian.—

Does he, in common with his party, believe that the war could not have been avoided with honor?

Does he think that it has been conducted throughout with the energy?

Was the policy proper, that induced the withdrawal of a large portion of his force from Gen. Taylor, and compelled him by the necessities of the case, to fight against such fearful odds at Buena Vista.

Was our army sufficiently powerful at and for several weeks after the battle of Cerro Gordo?

Has not the war been unnecessarily protracted, in consequence of our force in the field being too small in a numerical point of view?

Is it not probable, that if the President had at once called out the 50, 000 volunteers authorized by Congress, the war would have been terminated months since, and thus many valuable lives that have been lost, would have been saved?

What is his opinion of the policy which admitted Santa Anna into Mexico; and what of the Polk proposition to create a Lieutenant-General, and thus to overslaugh Taylor and Scott?

OPINION OF SILAS WRIGHT ON TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.—The opinion of the late Ex-Governor Wright, just made public as follows, on a subject which now engages, in opposite parts of our country, much of the public attention, cannot at this particular time be without interest for any one who takes note of passing events:

From the New York Evening Post of Sept. 13.

It will be remembered that, as far back as last April, an attempt was made by certain prints in this and other States to excite an impression in the public mind that Mr. Wright was opposed to the Wilmot proviso. This attempt was exposed by us at the time, as an effort that was made to mislead and deceive the public mind, and misrepresent the opinions of Mr. Wright. The various articles which appeared in the papers were collected by a member of the last Legislature and sent to that gentleman, who replied to this attention in a very explicit letter, under the date of Canton, April 15, 1847.

From this reply we make, at this time, only the following extract:

"I wish to say to you that, when it can be avoided, I prefer not to have my personal opinions upon any public question made the subject of discussion in the public papers.—It is impossible to separate such discussions in the public mind, from an impression either that the individual himself or his his opinions promulgated, or that his friends promulgate them because they think they will influence others; while if there is a dispute about what opinions are really entertained, the implication to many minds is that contradictory opinions have been expressed. I know it is not, in this case, my friends who are promulgating my opinions, but that they are trying to correct erroneous opinions imputed to me. My only object, therefore, in this remark, is to request that the whole subject may be disposed of so far as practicable, without a protracted discussion.

"It may be closed before you get this; but if not, then I suggest that it be stated in a very summary way that I am opposed in principle to the conquest or purchase of territory now free for the purpose of incorporating slavery upon it: that I think it an appropriate time to declare that principle when an appropriation is asked to purchase the territory; and that such a declaration, made at such time, is not in opposition to the Administration, unless it be avowed that the Administration wishes to acquire the territory for the extension of slavery, in which case I would think the Administration wrong and the declaration right."

THE WHIGS AND THE MEXICAN WAR.—One of our cotemporaries remarks that the Whigs generally opposed the present war as unnecessary and improper, because they believed that by a wise and prudent policy it could have been honorably avoided; but when the nation was foolishly precipitated into the war, they were as brave and efficient in the field of service as any other portion of the community. The Locofocos have been constantly charging this as an inconsistency on the part of the Whigs; but it involves no inconsistency whatever. It is the duty of every patriotic citizen to oppose unnecessary war, because war is a great national calamity—it causes the death of thousands of brave and valuable citizens—it disturbs the course of commerce and regular industry—it produces much immorality, vice and crime—it involves the country in a heavy national debt, and it has a most anti-republican influence in strengthening the military power at the expense of the civil, and in rendering the Executive power dangerous and irresponsible. Every republican patriot should oppose war, whenever it can be avoided with safety and honor, because it is hostile to the genius and spirit of republican institutions.

☞ The infamous proposition of Mr. POLK's official organ to convert the War into a crusade against the established religion of Mexico, and to plunder the temples of religion, in order thereby to defray its expenses, it seems, does not lack for endorsers among the rank and file, as will be seen by the following extract from the "Tuscaloosa (Virginia) Democrat," a locofoco paper.

"Seize the *silver and gold stowed in the Catholic Churches of Mexico* as an indemnity for the expenses of the war. There is enough there, it is ours by conquest. Where it is, it is doing no part of the human family of God any service, and it would be *religiously right* to return out of these treasures the money which their government is to expend."

"Hi!" said an Irish apothecary, "you find three tumblers of whiskey punch disagree with you over night, don't take em till next day, and then leave em off entirely."