Cards.

DOCTOR GEO. WILLIS FOULKE (Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.)

ESPECTFULLY offers to the public his pro-Lessional services if the profile of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwilers.

Of FICE a the residence of his father in S. Hanover street, sirectly opposite Morrets' (late Soberts) Horel and the Second Presbyterian Children. Carlisle, April 7, 1847.

ದಾಪ್ರಚಾರ್.

DR. JOHN J. MYERS AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE and DWFLLING to the two story brick adjoining his Drug Store, on West Main Street April 14, 1847.

DOCTOR AD LIPPD, Homoeopathic Physician. OFFICE: Main street, in the house to nerly occupied by Dr. Fred, Ehrman. Carlisle, April 9, 1846.

DR I. C. LOONIS STENTIST.

VILL herform all operations upon the V Teeth that are required for their preservation, suchas Ecaling, Filing, Plugging, Ec., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single Tooth, to a full sett. GOMice on Pittstreet, a few doors South of the Railroad Hotel.

N. B. D. Locanis will be absent from Car-Misle the lasttend by s, in each month.

June 11, 1836.

Joseph Knox ATTORNEY ATLAW. Pittsburg, Pa,

AS returned from Carlisle, to the practice of his profession in Pittsburg, Allegheny

s. Dunlap Adair, Attorney at Law.

OFFICE in South Hanover street, a few doc below J. H. Gruham, Esq. July 16, 1845.

Lames R. Smith, Attorney at Law.

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

March \$1, 1847.

CARSON C. MOORE. Attorney at Law, OFFICE in the rear of the Courthouse, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Foster, dee'd March 31, 1847.

O. A. LANGERICH; Attorney at Law HARRISBURG, PA. April 28, 1848.—1v.

CEC. FILENILY C. Justice of the Peace and Scrivener.

OFFICE in West Main Street, oppos the Depot. Carliste, April 23, 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 eng ged in the business of his profession—to make Sur-ceps of Lands, roads, etc. He will also prepare leeds of conveyance and any other instrument of eriting. Carlisle, June 23, 1847.

Plainfield Classical Academy,

every effort made to secure their moral and mental improvement, as well as their comfort and health. During the past your upwards o furty students have been connected with the

The studies embrace all that are requisite for College or any businees or profession.— Every effort will be made to secure a continu-ance of patronage from the friends of education Roferences, Terms, &c., made known by A plication personally, or by letter addressed R. K. BURNS.

October 6, 1847.,-3mo Morrett's Hotel:

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that 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 endeaver to serve those who may call pon him in the most satisfactory manner.

The house is pleasantly situated, and is fur nished throughout with good bedding, and oth a further and his receive medicines are such or turniture, and his accommodations are such as will make it a convenient and desirable tapping place. No exertions will be spared to make it agreeable in all its departments to hose with may favor him with a call.
BOARDERS well he taken by the weel

suonth, or year, at the usual prices,
SAMUEL MORRET. o. P. CLAMPING.

FFERS his services to the public. He ling had several years experience withhis. Father, and having in his possession the valuation of papers in ade by him, he hope by are and punctuality to obtain a share of

Paublic passonage:
Office in the public square, immediately in the transfer of the Court House.
Carlisle; cot \$15

DYEING & SCOURING.

CHEVER BUNDAL N. LOUPHER Sivisor, near the College lives Ladies and Goutler of a sparel, all live, and warrants all work is he satisfactory. disperintial his respectfully so talled. Undistance of the same of the same of the Highlining Plance.

USU received, a further supply of Highwand Plaids and Plaid Cashinever, in great varies by by WHITNER. (Carllate, November, 10, 1847.

New Style Calledes & Gingha TOW opening at the store of the subscriber, a great variety of new high Calloges and Ginghams, at low prices

November 10, 1817 GEO: W. HITNER November 10, 1817

13 VLL16 TERTS Attributing Onlinear just in 18 Control of the Control of the

Habit Cloth,

Just opened in Black Highir Cloth shifts no the La lies achaks, with a viriety of children of the Company of the der ist Bertembart inter

Miscellaneous

MAN THE RANGE THE THE FURNITURE ROOMS.

D. F. & A. C. FETTER.

WOULD respectfully call the attention o Housekeepers and the public to the extensive stock of eplendid Furniture, including Sofias, Wardrobes, Centre and other, Tables, Dres sing and Plain Dureaus, and every variety o Cabinet-ware and Chairs, which they have just opened at their new rooms, on the corner of North Hanover and Loutler Streets, Carlisle.

They are confident that the superior finish

They are confident that the superior finish of the workmarship, and elegance of style, in which their Articles are got up, together with their CHEAPNESS, will recommend them to every person wanting Furniture. They have also made arrangements for manufacturing and keeping a constant supply of every article in their line, both plain and ornamental, elegant and useful, at prices which they canuot fail to suit purchasers. They would carnestly invite persons who are about to commence housekeeping to call and examina their present elegant stock, to which they will constantly make additions of the newest and most modern styles. COFFINS made to order at the shortest notice, for town and country. April 21, 1847.

NEW AND CHEAP Family Grocery:

THE subscriber takes this method to inform This wheeriber takes this method to inform his friends, and the public in general that he has just opened in the house lately occupied by 1r John Armstrong and three doors east of J& 1r Rhoads' Warehouse, a large and general assortment of Family Groceries, such as Teast Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Ohoudate and Spires'o every d scription. Also, a large and well select

Willow-ware, Brushes, Buckets, &c. &c. To bacco of every, description, from the common smoking tobacco, up to Woodward's best honey Dew cavendish.

The public and respectfully invited to call and examine the stock before the increase.

The piblic are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock before I uving elsewhere, as he flatters himself that he cannot fail to please themboth in price and quality.

N. H.—His triends from the country will find it to their advantage to give him a call; the store iscenveniently situated, just a few steps.from Mr Rhoads! taveru. JOS. D. HALBERT. Carlisle, June 2, 1847.

AFRESH ARBIVAL. Dr. John J. Tyers

Has just returned from the city with a arguard carefully selected assortment of D 11: 1. Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and PATENT MEDICINES, including all the new preparations of the day, tegether with a general assortment of choice PERFUMES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., which makes his stock full and complete, all of higher miles stock full and complete, all of which he wil sell LOWER THAN EVER! Cell and se

for yourselves. Juy 7, 1847, CANAL AND RAIL ROAD LINE

Philadelphia , Baltimore, Pittsburg,

J. W. KERR,

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N MERCHANT HARRISBURG, PA. rour miles west of Carlisle, between the Newville State Road and Comberlandville State Road and ComberlandValley Rail Road.

The third session (five months) will companied as seen the property of students is limited, and and splendid Bonts to Risk LINE, and will be given effort, made to seen their meet and fully meanered affect the second of the control of the

on a spended bodes to his Line, and will be fully prepared after the opening of the Canal be torward Produce and Merchandize of all kinds to and from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, &c., at the lowest rates of freight and with the utmost despatch. Agents for Boats,
Merses. CARLISLE & GASKELL,

Messrs. CARLISTE & TASKELL,
Race street Wharf, Philadelphia,
Messrs. GIESE & SON,
No. 48 Commerce st. Whart, Baltimore.
Messers. CLARK & THAW,
J. MeFADDEN & CO.
Pittsburg. Messrs. WUNDERLICH & GRIER.

Messrs. WONDERICH & GRIFER,
No. 272 Marketst. Philada,
Messrs. CHALORER & REYNOLDS,
No. 423 Market st. Philada
Messrs. SITER, JAMES & Co.,
Broad street, Philadelphia
Pennsylvania and Ohio Line, N. st. Biltimore
March, 17, 1847—16.

March 17, 1847 -- 16. New Supply.

THE subscriber has just returned from the with a lot of NEW GOODS, consisting I with a lot of NEW GOODS, consisting part of the following articles:
Chambry, Plain Ginghams, Plaid Ginghams, New Style Callenes, a large lot,
White and brown Muslina,
White and brown 4-4 and 5-4-Sheetings,
Tickings and Chicks. Also
25 doz. Cotton Hostery, all kinds,
200 Ha. white and colored Cotton Yarn,
friah Lineus; from 374 to \$1,00,
Plain Swiss, Book, Striped and Victoria Mus-

White and Fancy Linens for Gentlemen, Summer Cloth and Cashmarctts,
Cassimeres and Vestings, Carnets, &c., &c.
The above new articles united with the old we
make my stock complete. Call at the New Stock
in North Hadover street and examine,
Carliage, July 79, 1847, 1943.

Superior Old Wines and Brandies, For Medicinal Piriposes.

R. My ERS has just selected in the city.

In assertment of the most choice old Wites and Brandles, for medicinal and table purposes. Those purchasing may depend upon them as being pure. Also Champaign, Port. Chiret and other summer wines.

July 28, 1847. Racon.

20 III. de. Hams, Sholdiers and Sidos for sale by FUNK & MILLER. Harrisburg, June 9, 1847. CLOYE ANODYNE.

AN immediate and perfect circ in that most executabling disease. The FIGOUHACHE, is to be found at ELLICOTUS.

Pring & Chemical Store.

Dec. 30, 1840.

French Merihoes. Freshell, Merinoes.

A Few pieces of superior Reciph Merinoso Mode and otherwood a present Reciph Merinoso Mode and otherwood Reciphology (C. V. HITNER).

Carlisle, September 22, 1847.

THE authorities 164 2000 ft. DRY-YELLOW PINE BOARTIST 11-1 lines; for sale.

Carlisle, Nov. 3, 1g 17.

In Philadelphia.

ಶ್ಯೂ ಎ. ಇತ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕಾ Gallery of Daguereotype Portraits and Family Groups, No. 140 Cheshut St., 3d door below Fifth St.

No. 140 Chesnut St., 3d door below Fifth St.

[PHILA DELPHIA.

(ADMISSION FREE.)

[ADMISSION FREE.]

[PHILE pictures taken at this establishment are pronounced by artists and scientific men, univivalled for depth of tone and softness of light and shade, while they display all the artistic arrangement of the highest effort of the painter. Citizens or strangers visiting the Gallery, cas have their Miniatures or Protraits taken in this unique style, and neatly set in Morocco cases, Gold Lockets or Breastpins &c, in a few minutes. We copy the following from the Philadelphia Saturday Courier;

AMERICAN SUPPLICATES

AMERICAN SUPERIORITY.

The public journals have at different periods amounced, as a remarkable proof of the skill and proficiency of A merican Artists, that Daguereotypes are now made in this city superior in every respect to those made in any of the European cities. The success of American artists was annirmed-in-a very-gratifying and conclusive manner, by Mr. Barnum's publicity stating at the close of his Tom Thumh exhibition in this city, that Mr. Root had made fifty-one good pietures with only a single failure. In addition to which Mr. R. has been farnished with the following conclusive certificate, signed it will be perceived by the parents of Tom Thumh, by Mr. Barnum, his teachers and secretary, will of whom were with him in Europe:

The Dauguercotype of Tom Thumb and his family, including his several teachers, footman, driver, equipage &c. and his various exturnes and characters, made by Mr. A. Root, (FIFTY-ONE-in all) present a degree of accuracy and truthfulness to Nature, with a bold charm of outline, softness, expression, beauty and delicacy of finish and miltorm brilliance that we have never seen equalled. They are decidedly superior to any thing of the kind witnessed by us either in this wortury or in London, Paris or any of the cities of Europe which we have visited. We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the courtesy and skill so uniformly manifested by Wr. Root AMERICAN SUPERIORITY.

take pleasure in bearing testimony to the courtesy and skill so uniformly manifested by Mr. Root, the enimently successful Daguerrectypiat.

Signed S. F. STRATTON (the Father)

CYNT STRATTON (the Mother)

P. T. BARNUM

(Exhibitor of Tom Thumb in England and America and Proprietor of the New York and Balumare Museum.

W. W. WEBSTER (Secretary)
FHEODORE CATLIN
(Advertiser and Secretary of Tom Thumb in Europe)

Europe)
H. G. SHERMAN (his Preceptor) This is certainly very striking testimony in avor-of American apperiority, coming as if does rom those who have examined specimens of the many large testing the property of the principal of the best productions in the art in most of the princi-ple cities of Europe July 28, 1847 -- 6mo.

NEW IRON AND STLEL STORE. THE Subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, begleave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Sweda Norwegian, Cable and Common English Iron which they now have and are constantly reciving from Europe direct. Also American con, consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c.—English, Russian and American Sheet Iron; Smull Round and Square Iron, from 3.16the

English, Kussiao and American Sacet tron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3-16ths and spwards Boiler and Flue Iron, Horse-since and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tree and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Malfroand Iron, & Swing and Ristor. since and Nail Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes;
Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle
Iron, Half round Iron, &c. Spring and Blister
ed Steel, from best stamps of Swede Iron;
Cast and Sheer Steel, &c. all of which they
offer at the LOWEST rates, for eash, or at
six months for approved reference, and to
which they invite the attention of purchasers
before replaishing their stocks.
Also, Pig and Bloom Iron received on commission, on which advances will be made.

mission, on which advances will be made.
EARPS & BRINK, Iron and Steel Merchants, and 5 .. N. Del, Avenue, Ph

THE GREAT CENTRAL CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE, Wholesale and Retail, No.284 Market street, 9th door above Eighth street, south side,

July 28, 1847-19

PHILADELPHIA, Comprises one of the largest and enost beaut reful assortments of HATS, CAPS and MUFFS in the Union, and of the latest and most approved styles, manufactured under the immediate. diate superintendence of the subscriber, in the best master, of prime materials, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices for each. The assortment embraces a splendia variety of Silk, Moleskin, Beaver, Brush, Russia, Nutria and other HATS, of beautiful finish, and t complete stock of all kinks of Cloth, Glazed

Fur and Plush CAPS, of the most desirable patterns, together with a supply of Muffs, Furs, Buffalo Robes &c. Country Merchants and others are respect-fully invited to examine the stock, which they will find it to their advantage to do before purchasing, as it is his determination, having adopted the Cash system, to sell for Cash only,

and at the lowest prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, Jr.

Philapelphia, Dec. 1, 1847—5mo ALLEGHANY HOUSE,

280, Market Steet, Philadelphia. Washington Hotel, Harris-burg, Pa) takes this method of in-forming his old friends and the pubite generally, that he has taken the above na-med HOTEL. The house is airy and comfort-able, and has been excensively altered and improved, and the proprietor hopes by a strict attention to business and a proper care for the comfort of his guests, to merit and receive a

share of public patronage. The house is situ-ated very convenient for the travelling public, being only two doors above the Harrisburg and Pitsburg Depot, and within two minutes walk of the Baltimore and Reading Depois, STA: BLING attached to the premises. Terms \$1 per day. E. P. HUGHES, Proprietor. August 25, 1847—3ino.

C. HARRINESS' CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

HE, most extensive Clothing Warehouse in the United States. Resopen for Win-for: 100,000 Garments on hand and ready for disposal, Wholesole and Retail. To patrone: we would say, that having but ne price; those who are not dealers of do not nderstand the real valuation price of goods. understand the real valuation price of goods, will have an opportunity of nurchasing Garments as low as probased dudges. Johorg and dealers in ready inade Clothlift, and repensish their stocks for the Winter, and, we guarantee the largest establishment in Philadelphia to selectifoni. We attend personal to the pecking of goods, and see that a good assortment of sizes and well made articles, are put. up. Single suits forwarded as per oftler. Cour goods are for sale only at the large building, 128 Market street, southeast come of Market and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

October 13, 1847. October 13, 1847,

Pure Ciger Vinegar, Prash Barrel of Pure Cider Vinegar in received by Gi W HITNER Carlisle, Se (ember 32, 1817

Poetro.

LONG AGO.

FROM IL. RROWNELL'S POEMS.

When at eve 1 sit alone,
Thinking of the Past and Gone—
White the clock with drowsy anger,
Marks how slow the minutes linger—
And the embers, dimly burning,
Tell of life to dust returning—
Then my lonely chair around,
With a solemn, mournful sound,
With a mirmur soft and low,
Come the Ghosis of Long Ago. When at eve I sit al

One by one I count them o'er, Voices that are heard no more; Tears that loving cheeks have wet, Words whose music linger yet—Holy faces, vale and fair, Shadowy locks of waving hair—Gentle sighs and whispers dear—Gentle waves weer—

And the gentle shadows glide, Softly murmuring at my side, Till the long and gloomy day, All forgotten fades away

Thus when I am all alone, Drea ning o'er the Past and Gone, All around me, soft and low, Come the Ghosts of Long Ago.

Alliscellancons

THE SILVER CUP.

BY S. G SLEEPER.

The palace of the Duke de Montre was decorated for a banquet A thousand wax lights burned in its stately rooms, making them bright as milday. Along the walls glowed the priceless tapestry of the Gobelins and beneath the feet by the fabrics of Persia Rare vases filled with flowers stood on the marble stands, and their breath went up like incense before the life-like pictures shrined in their golden frames above. In the great hall stood imense tables covered with delicacies from all lands and climes. Upon the side-board glittered massive plate, and the rich glass of Murano. Music, now low and solt, now bold and high, floated in through the open casement, and was answered at in-tervals by tones of magic sweetness.

All was ready. The noble and gifted poured into the gorgeous saloons. Silks rusiled, planes waved, and jeweled embroideries plaines waved, and jeweled embronteries flushed from Genoa Velvets. Countly congramulations fell from every lip, for the Duke de Montre had made a new step in the path of power. Wit sparkled, the laugh went round, and his guests pledged him in wine that a hundred years had mellowed. Propdly the Duke replied but his brow darkened and his cheek paled with passion, for his son sat motionless before his unlasted cup.

"Wherefore is this?" he auguity demanded. "When did my first born learn to insult

is father?" The graceful stripling sprung from his sent, and knelt meekly before his parent. His sunny curls fell back from his upturned face, and his youthful countenance was radiant

was strong, and but for the care of a stranger, his family would have perished.

"We went on, and, father, a citizen of noble air and majestic form descended the with stone of his face." wide steps of his fine mansion. His wife put back the cortain, and watched him ea-gerly and wistfully as he rode away. She was very, very lovely, fairer than any lady of the court, but the shadow of a sad beart was last falling on her beauty: We saw her was last latting on her occupy. We saw her gaze around upon the desolate splendor of her saloon, and then class her hands in the wild agony of despair. When we returned, her husband lay helpless on a couch, and

she sat weeping besides him. Once more we paused. A carriage stopped before a palace. It was rich with bur-nished gold, and the armonial bearings of a duke were visible in the moonbeams. waited for its owner to alight, but he did not move, and he gave no orders. Soon the ser-

me it was the work of the red wine, which leaps gaily up and laughs over its victims, in demon merriment. I shuddered, father, and resolved never again to taste it, lest too should fall, But your word is law to Shall I drain the cup 1"

The duke tooked.

If rist born and then placing his hand gravely yet fondly upon his head, answered,
So, my son, touch it not. It is poison as
thy tutor fold thee. It fires the brain, darkens the intellect, desirays the soul. Put it
away from thee, and so thou shall grow up,
wise and good, a blessing to thyself and to
two country.

Surprise

Forded a quectory
compound of incompatibles, called "numan nature."

Li whs a Christmas eve, one of those old with a which were so splitter,
and as the huggest her slivering frame, she said to her faithful negro servant.

Surprise

Li is a ferrible cold viright, Scip. I am The duke looked wanderingly upon his

He glanced around the circle, Surprise and almiration were upon every face, and, moved by the same impulse, all arose while ose of their number spoke,

"Thou hast done uobly boy," he said
"and thy rebuke shult not soon be forgotten." We have congratulated thy father upon the acquisition of honors which may pass with the passing season. We now congratulate himspon that best of all possessions, a worthy son of France and of himself? assent, and each classed the hand of the boy. But the father took him to his heart, and even now among the treasured relicator the family is numbered that silver oup. Ohristian Watchman.

Christian Froteman.

(C) The following was written by a school director, in the tresterit part of this state.

Take notis liter by that I aid choping wood on Sandy trick lite 11 and 12 of Juint year, 1847. And we Want every purson. Who wil work Free chalsess to clim, and meat us A bout one mile and A hal be low Sandy bring on the tode that leeds to Mikie Shaffer Sahdol Director.

hia Mikley MoShaffor mark

(13 Gen. Anaya, the newly elected President of Mexico, was in the battle of the 8th January, 1815, acting as a sort of aid-decamp to Gen. Jackson.

Portrait of Old Rough and Ready.

BY A CLERGYMAN.

The following graphic sketch of General Taylor written by the Rev. Dr. Wightman, of the Southern Christian Advocate is the best description of the "old man" that we have seen, indeed, all the written accounts of him have been as vague and unlike as the caticatures of him which we see in all the shop windows. Nearly all who have written anything about him have been content to say that he looks like a plain American larmer, as though all American farmers looked exactly alike. But we fear there are not many American farmers who could be mistaken for General Taylor.

1 "At Baton Rouge, where we touch a few minutes to take in passengers, there stands in company with two or three other gentlemen, an elderly, plain-looking man, who, after a brief leave-taking, comes on board.—
We shove off, the breakfast bell rings, and we find our way to the table. I observed that the entrance of our new fellow-voyager occasioned a subdued remark, and brought

New Orleans reception—the most magnifi-cient affair which had ever shaken that city with excitement; but vastly better, I had him now where I could see and study the manwhose name belongs to history, and here and elsewhere as the greatest produc-whose achievements place him side by side tion of the age? a document which has been with the great captains of the world.

The first thing that struck me was his simplicity, that unfailing attribute of true greatness. He ate, and talked, and carried himsell, with the unstudied ease of a little child.

common sense, without the slightest tinge of any sort of affectation or personal vanity.—
In the course of the day the gave me the details of the great battle of Buena Vista, wonder he failed under the attempt.

Significant to be true; out the task of the great for even the sublime genits, the heroclean ability of Mr. Walker himself; and 'I say it is no details of the great battle of Buena Vista, Significant to be true; out the task of the sublime genits, the heroclean ability of Mr. Walker himself; and 'I say it is no details of the great battle of Buena Vista, Significant the sublime genits of the sublime genits of the sublime genits. the key to all the successes of the American arms in Mexico. Had that field been lost, the fare of the war would have been entire-ly different, even though indomitable cour-age might in its long run cut its way to the Mexican capital. That victory won against

odds so vast, gave a prestige to American valor, that made the subsequent battles comparatively easy affairs. But I must put a curb upon my galloping pen or you will never see the end of this epistle. The General remained with usufill after breakfast the next morning, and was landed at his own residence or the control of the vants came crowding out. Sorrowfully they litted him in their arms, and I saw that some of the jewels were torn from his mantle; and his plumed cap was crushed and soiled, as if by the pressure of many footsteps. They hore him into the palace and I wondered if his duchess wept like the beautiful wife of the citizen. them. Our engine belt rang as soon as he touched the shore, and we were off.

A CHRISTMAS TALE,-While the last gene ration was flourishing, there dwelt in what is now a famous city not a mile from Bosfirst born and then placing his hand grave- forded a queer manifestation of that old.

"It is a terrible cold night, Scip. I am afraid my poor neighbor widow Green must must be suffering. Take the wheel-barrow Scip. I'll, it full of wood. Pite on a good load, and tell the poor woman to keep herself warm and comfortable. But before you go, Scip, put some more wood on the fire; and make the a little min of flip.

These dat orders were duly obeyed; and

occasioned a subdued temark, and brought upon him the curious glances of several speciators, and whispering to the clerk, who was about to take the head of the table, I asked who he was. "General Taylor," was the reply. "Indeed!" Lucky chance, thought I, that threw me on board this craft. There was the veritable "Rough-and-Ready" sitting opposite me, sipping his coffee; the most remarkable man in many respects, on the Western hemisphere.

I had missed the gorgeous spectacle of his of debt and taxation piled up mountain high, for the admiration of posterity

But enough of this. I rose for the purpos of examining a recent Report of the Secre-tary of the Treasury which has been lauded printed in the German, and in I dont know how many other languages, and has been profusely circulated among the people; and it is working in every direction that effect pricity, that infailing attribute of true greatness. He ate, and talked, and carried him sell, with the unstudied ease of a little child. You would have supposed him some plain country gentleman, who dreamed not of attracting a look or calling out a remark. All right in that line thought I, but how different looking and better looking than the million of lithograph likenesses which stare you in the face at the shop windows and every where else. There is in the living original none of that extreme breadth between the china and the back of the head, very little of the protusion of the lip; to be found in the lithographs. In a word, they are a bundle of caricatures one and all. He is precisely the height, of your present correspondent; has a considerable sprinkle of gray hairs, is sixty-two years of age, erect and firm when on his feet, with one of the kindliest expressions of face you ever saw.

He had on a common blue coat with flat behind had all titled on a common blue coat with flat when on his feet, with one of the kindliest expressions of face yor ever saw.

He had on a common blue coat with flat showing that it belonged to an order of things which passed away some two of three years ago. Still his dress as a whole was sufficiently becoming, though exhibiting no trace whatever of the military. As we rose from the table was introduced to the old hero—I told him I was from South Carolina, and rejoiced in the good fortune which had allowed me to see him and tell him how much the people of my native state honored and loved him. His eyes filled with tears as he shook my hand warmly; and I saw that the son expressions of a conditions of the age, is so replete with monstrous errors that are not all the mazing task that he are any some two old affect proshook my hand warmly; and I saw that the able Secretary should have tainted (as he is simple assumance of love could affect profoundly a man who laced the form of battle with a nerve that never moved.

His conversation exhibited fine, clear, to prove the truth to be true; but the lask of

> Sir, the honorable Secretary has in his report three great objects in view. The first is to prove that low duties always produce increased revenue; the second is to prove that the reduction of duties has produced not only an increase of imports but of exports, and especially of the exports of breadstuffs and provisions; and the third is to show that, by reducing the duties and increasing imports, he has benefited the farming, mechanical, and manufacturing interests of the country. Yes, to show that importing foreign goods by millions on millions, and sending money out of the country to pay for them, is the way to help the interests of American labor!

Yet so says the Secretary.

The first position this report attempts to establish is that his project of reducing duties has produced an increase of eight miltions of dollars in the revenue. So far is this from being true, or any thing like the truth, that I will show that instead of bringing into the Treasury eight millions more, it has actually brought \$7,202.657 less than would have been received during the last year, had the tariff of 1848 remained moperation; a blunder of the small amount of filteen millions of dollars in a surface team.

of dollars in a single year, It gentlemen will look at the first pages of If gentlemen will look at the first pages of the three fast annual reports of the Secretary they will find that, by his own showing, the tariff of 1842 produced, in 1845, \$27,528, 112, in 1846 \$26,712,567, and in 1847, under Mr. Walker's turiff of 1846, he, received only \$23,747,864, almost three millions less than was received in 1846, and nearly four williak less than in 1846. Itz in 1846 \$28,712,657, and in 1847, under davor of toreigners \$175,168,242. What a Mr. Walker's tariff of 1846, he received only \$23,747,664, almost three millions less than was received in 1846, and nearly four millions less than in 1845. Now, sir, by looking at the late report of the Secretary, it appears that last year we imported about ten and a last millions more dutiable goods than in 1846, which, at 32 per cent; the average duties under the tariff of 1842, would yield \$3,416,429, which, with the excess received if 1845 over 1847, \$3,718,288, makes \$7,292,657 more revenue which would have been received if the tariff of 1842 had not of credit/and confidence the nontraction of construction of credit/and confidence the nontraction of credit/and confidence the nontraction.

answer its purpose. He owes it to his character for truth and cardor to come out and admit or deny this statement, or authorize some friend to do it for him on this floor. Will it be done? We will see.

And now for his positions on the subject of exports. The Secretary affirms that the balance of truth is the compositions of the secretary affirms that the

balance of trade is always in our layor under a low tariff; that our exports exceed out imports, and that the exports of bread-stuffs and provisions are especially increased Now I say that deducing the imports during the ten years of fligh tariffs, selected by the Secretary for comparison, from the imports during the ten years of low tariffs, and it would appear that the balance against the country under the low tariff was \$401,-975,076—equal to \$40,187,507 a year; and deducting during such against the country under the low tariff was \$401,-975,076—equal to \$40,187,507 a year; and deducting during each period the goods re-exported, the balance against the country would be increased to the sum of \$423,455, 724. And how had it been paid? By two hundred millions of State bonds, sent to Eu-tone to pay to goods; a mercential debt. establish is that his project of reducing duties has produced an increase of eight millions of the superior of the small amount of fifteen millions of dollars in a single year.

It can be not the superior of the superior of the small amount of fifteen millions of dollars in a single year.

It can be not the superior of the superior

But this is not all. Take the experie from the imports ddring these ten years, of low duties, and it will be found that the debt against the people of the United States in layor of foreigners is \$175,186,242. What a set when and comfortable. But believe you go, Scip, put some more wood on the first set of the set

Seven under the tariff of 1846. Every body knows the tariff of 1846 was passed in July and did not go into operation till December, during this time imports paying duties were almost entirely arrested. The fact being that the duties would in a few months be greatly reduced, a very large amount of goods which would have come in and paid duty according to the line existing tariff of 1842 were withheld till the duties come down. They were relied up in warehouses or kept in bond till fife fairff of 1846 and low drites took effect; besides, goods which had paid heavy duties were re-exported, and the duties withdrawn from the Treasury. During this period, of course, liftle revenue, in comparison, was coming in though the country was still nominally under the tariff of 1842. Now these are the month the tariff of 1842. Now these are the month the tariff of 1842. As soon as the reduced tariff of 1846 was passed in July, and did in to go into operation till December, during this till the duties were almost entirely arrested. The fact being goods which would have come in and paid duty according to the life fairff of 1846 and low drites took effect; besides, goods which had paid heavy duties were re-exported, and the duties withdrawn from the Treasury. During this period, of course, liftle revenue, or country was still nominally under the tariff of 1842. Now these are the month the tariff of 1846 was passed in July, and did in to go into operation till December, during this till the duties were almost entirely arrested. The fact being that the duties would nave come in and paid duty according to the lift the duties with the duties would have come in and paid duty according to the lift the duties with the duties with the duties with the duties would have come in and paid duty according to the lift the duties with the du

this side of the House and on that side; at the last session Mr. Polk's majority in this House was nearly two to one; but where is the majority now sit? Here is a little 'reflex' for the gentleman to look on, and for the President too.

Mr. McClennand interposed to make some remark in reply; but, owing to his position and some noise in the hall, it was wholly lost to the Reporters.

Mr. Stewart resumed. Yes, sir, here is

ception. Oli, no; this is fair. This is the way to bring truth to the people! He might as well compare the strength of a giant and that of a child, by putting down what the giant could lift when on his sick bed and in his las hours, and what the child could lift in the victor of health and wader a sudden in the vigor of health and under a sudden and violent excitement. Would this be a

and violent excitement. Would this be a very satisfactory way of proving that the child was stronger than the giant?

The next thing the fearned Secretary attempts to prove is that under low duties more revenue is always obtained than under high duties. To show this he selects ten years income under a high tariff and ten years under a low one. He selects ten years from 1832 to 1842, under the compromise bill, for his low tariff, and ten years, from 1824 to 1832, eight years under the high tariff of 1824 and 1828, with two years under the tariff of 1824, as the high tariff period: Now, I assert that, in the very years on which he relies and which he has selected for the comparison, his own figures prove not that he got tess revenue under the high that, the low paid, but it proves that he got eight traits on thich tariff. not that he got less revenue under the high that the low paid, but it proves that he got less revenue under the high that the low paid, but it proves that he got regitty-two millions more under the high tariff than he did under the Low. For the proof, I refer gentlemen, and the Secretary to his own official repot on the finances in 1845, page 946. Here you have his own report. Take it down, gentlemen; I desire you to take a minute of what' I state; for what' say I can prove I hope the chancellor of the exchequer that was (Mr. McKay) will pay special attention to these statements. I say, on Mr. Walker's own showing, that under the 'en years of low fariff the receipts were \$214,885,858, and that under the high tariff years the receipts were \$227,842,215. The difference in favor of the high tariff is \$82,956,356—83,295,635 per year; and yet the Secretary and the President say that all experience proves that low tariffs five the most revenue! Whether such statements proceeded from ignorance or design he would not say, but it was one or the other. I refer (said Mr. S.) to day, to date, book, and page. Let them look at it. I want Mr. Walker himself to look at it. I suppose when he sent us his book, with all these confident statements supported by figures too, he thought it would answer its purpose. He owes' it to his character for truth and cardot to force out and answer its purpose. He owes it to his char