UARLISLE, AUGUST 30, 1848.

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VOLUME XLVIII-

or, sygod

Cards.

Dr. John J. Myers, HAS REMOVED his Office and dwel ling to the house adjoining his Drug Store West High street.

Dr. Geo. Willis Fonlke, GRADUATE of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, respectfully offershis professional services in the practice of Medicine, Sargery and Midwifery.

OFFICE at the residence of his father in S. Hanover street, directly opposite Morrets! Hotel and the 2d Presbyterican church ap 7 47

Doctor Ad. Lippe,

HOMOEOPATHIC Physician. Office in Main street, in the house formerly occu-pied by Dr. F. Ehrman. ap 9 '46

Dr. I. C. Loomis. will perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, Sc., or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a full seit. In Office on Bitt streat, a few doors south of the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is absent, the last be added to every month. Doctor A. Rankin,

RESPICE THILLY tenders to the inhabitants of Carliele and its vicinity, his professional services in all its various departments, hoping from his long experience, and devoted attention to the business of his profession, to merit a share of public patronage.

When not absent on professional business, he may avail times perfound either at his Office, next door to Mr. Robert Snodgrass' store, or at his lodgings, at Mr. Beetems' Hotel. [11,117]

, Wm. T. Brown, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will practice in the several Courts of Cumberland country. Office in Main street, nearly opposite the county jail, Carllele.

Henry Edgar Keene,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will prace A tice in the several Courts of Cumberland and adjoining counties, and attend to all professional business entrusted to his care with fidelity and prometness. Office in South Hanoyer street, in Graham's new building, opposite the Post Office.

James R. Smith, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office with S. D. Adair, Esq. in Graham's new build opposite the Post Office. mar 31 '47

Catson C. Moore, TTORNEY AT LAW. Office in room lately occupied by Dr. Foster

R. A. Lamberton, A TTORNEY AT LAW, Harrisburg, ap 28 '48

WRIGHT & SAXTON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOR-EIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE, Class, Frints, Dyo Stuffs, Oil, Iron, Steel, Nails &c. would invite the attention of persons wanting goods in their line, to the lurge assortment they have just opened, and which they offer at the very lowest cash prices.

Dveing and Scouring.

WILLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street, near the College, dyes Ladies' and Gentle-men's apparrel, all colors, and warrants all work to be satisfactory. Orders in his line respectfully solicited.

Plainfield Classical Academy,

(FOUR MILES WEST OF CARLISLE.) FOURTH SESSION.

THE Fourth Session will commence on MON DAY, May 1st, 1848. The number of su deuts is limited, and they are carefully prepared for College, counting house. &c., &c.

The situation precludes the possibility of students associating with the victous or depraved, being remote from town or village, though easily accessible by State Road or Cumberland Valley Railcoad, both of which nass through lands at

Railroad, both of which pass through lands at

Railroad, both of within ached to the institution. TERMS. Boarding, washing, tuition, &c, (per ses.) \$50 00 Latin or Greek Instrumental Music French or German 10 00

Circulars with references, &c., furnished by apr 5 R. K. BURNS, Principal.

Magistrate's Office Removed.

Magistrate's Office Removed.

THE Office of the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, has been removed to the house adjoining the store of Mrs. Weakley, in High street, Carliele, immediately, opposite the Kailrond Depot and Winrott's Hotell. My residence being there, will always be found at home, ready to attend to the basiness of the public. In addition to the daties of a Magistrate, I will attend to all kinds of Writing, such as Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Indentures, Articles of Agreement, Ngtes &c, which will be executed in a neat manner and actording to the most opproved forms.

The Office lately occapied by me, in Mr. Graham's building is for rent, and possession had immediately. The rent is low and the location good.

Jan 12-1848

Cumberland and Perry Hotel. PHE subscriber desires to inform his friends and the travelling public that he has anxore from the public that he has anxore from the pld stand, known as Weibly's Hotel, to the roublic house recently occupied by John Cornman, on North Hanover street, near the public square, where he will be glad to see his old acquaintances from Perry and Cumberland, and as many new ones as possible. His house is large and in good order, containing a sufficient number of well furnished chambers and every other facility for the most comfortable accommodation of travellers and boarders. His table will be supplied with the choicest delicucies of the markets, and his bar with the best of liquors. There is exambled to the house, and a careful Oster will always be in ditendance.

He respectfully invites a call from travellers and others, confident of his ability to give satisfaction march 30-m6.

HENRY GLASS THE subscriber desires to in-

Wew Lumber Yard.

THE subscriber has opened a new Lumber Yard at the corner of West street and Locust alley, where he now has and will keep constantly on hand a first rate assortement of seasoned PINE BOARDS and PLANK, and other kinds of STUFF all of which he will sell low for can the first respectfully solicits the public patronage.

The respectfully solicits the public patronage.

The respectfully solicits the public patronage.

John P. Lyne WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in

Foreignand Domestic Hardware, Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, &c, at the old stand in N. Hangyer, street, Carlisle, has just received from New York and Philadelphia a large addition to his former stock to which the attention of buy-ers is requested as he is determined to sell lower than any other house in town. Supr19

CLGARS—An assortment of very fire Cigars, also prime Cavendish Tobacco, for sale by may 17

Insurance Companies

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of philadelphia.

OFFICE, No. 1632 Chesnut street, near Fifth DIRECTORS.

George W. Richards & Mordecai D. Lewis Adolphe E. Borie David S. Brown Thomas Hart Tobias Wagner Samuel Grant Jacon R. Smith Morris Patterson

Continue to make insurance peretual or limited, on every description of property in town fand country, at rates as low as are consistent with security. The company have reserved a large contingent fund, which with their capital and premiums, safely invested, afford amplè protection to the insured.

to me insured.

The assets of the company on January 1st, 1848, 2s published agreeably to an act of Assembly, wore as follows, viz:

Mortgages
Real Estate— \$890,558 65
Temperature 108.358 90 Temporary Loans Stocks Cash on hand and in hands of

agen.s,

35,373 28

\$1,220,097 67 Since their incorporation, a period of eighteen years, they have paid upwards of one million, two hunered theorems and political thereby affording evidence of the advantages of insurance, as well-as the ability-and-disposition to meet with promptness all liabilities.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Pres't.

CHAS. G. BANCKER, Sec'.

The subscriber is agent for the above company or Carlisle and its vicinity. All applications for isurance either by mail or personally, will be rompily attended to. W. D. SEY MOUR.

Fire Insurance.

THE ALLEN AND E. PENNSBOROUGH
Mutual Fire insurance Company of Cumborland county, incorporated by an act of Assembly, is now fully organized and in operation, under the management of the following commis-

der the management sieners, viz: Cht. Staymon, Jacob Shelly, Wm. R. Gorgas, Lewis Hyer, Christian Titzel, Pobert Sterrett, Honry Logan, Michael Cocklin, Benjamin H. Musser, Levi Merkel, Jacob Kirk, Saml. Prow-Musser, Levi Merkel, Jacob Kirk, Saml. Prowell, sr, and Melchoir Breneman, who respectfully call the attention of citizens of Cumberland and York counties to the advantages which the company hold out.

The rates of insurance are as low and favorable as any company of the kind in the State. Persons wishing to become members are invited to make application to the agents of the company, who are willing to wait upon them at any time.

who are willing to wait upon them at any time JACOB SHELLY, President HENRY LOGAN, V. Pres't

LEWIS HVER, Secretary Michael Cocklin, Treasurer MICHAEL COCKIN, Treasurer

A GENTS—Rudolph Martin, New Cumberland;
Christian Titzel and John C. Dunlap, Allen; C.

B. Harmon, Kingstown; Henry Zearing, Shiremanstown; Sinfon Oysier, Wormleysburg; Robort Mooré, Charles Bell, Carlisle.

Agents for York County—Jacob Kirk, general agent; John Sherrick, John Rankin, J. Bowman, Peter Wolford.

Agents for Harrisburg—Houser & Lochman,
feb 9

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY Mutual Protection Com'y.

THE CUMBERLAND VARLEY MUTU-AL PROTECTION C_MPANY, will be under the direction of the following board of Managres for the ensuing year, viz:-Thoa C. Miller, President; Samuel Galbraith, Vice President; David W. McCullough, Treasurer; A. G. Miller, Secretary, James Weakley, John T. Green, John Zug, Abraham King, Richard Woods, Samuel Hustow, William Feal, Scott Coyle, Alexander Davidson. There are also a number of Agents appointed in the adjacent countes, who will receive applications for insurance and forward them immediately for approval to the office of the Company, when the policy will be issued without delay. For further information see the by-laws of the Company.

"HOS. C. MILLER Prest.

A. G. MILLER, Sec'y.

C. R. Williams, Esq., Westpenusgoreral Agent.
S. Av Coyle, Carlisle,
Dr. Ira Day, Mechanicshurg.
George Brindle, Esq., Monroc.
Jos. M. Means, Esq. Newburg.
John Clendenin, Esq. Hogestown.
Stephen Culhertson, Shippensburg.
September 29, 1847

Premium Plaster.

R. W. P. IRLAND now offers to the public his Indian Vogetable Premium Plaster, the qualities of which after long and tried experience have been satisfactorily established. To all women who may be afflicted with the affection all women who may be afflicted with the affection of Prolatis Uterl, or the Fallen Womb, he now recommends his plaster, guaranteeing a sure and speedy cure in the short space of time of from to three weeks, if applied with care and rest, distarding all the countless instruments and expensive bandages so long in use. This he feels justified in stating, inasmuch as he has not failed in one instance out of three hundred and fifty cases. Price ONE DOLLAR per box. Sold in Carlisle by S. ELLIOT and Dr. J. J. MYERS.

Extensive Funiture Rooms.

D. F. & A. C. FETTER,

WOULD respectfully call the attention or

House-keepers and the public, to the ex
tensive stock of splendid F URN12 URE, including Sofas, Wardrobes, Contre and other Tables,
Dressing and Plain Bureaus, and every variety of
Cabinet-ware and Chairs, which they have just
opened at their NEW ROOMS, on the corner
of North Hanover and Louther streets, Carlisle.
They are confident that the superior finish of
the workmanship, and elegance of style, in which
their, articles are got up, together with their
oneanness, 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 desfall, at
prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers. They
would earnestly myite persons who are about to
commence, house-keeping, to call and examine
their present elegant stock; to which they will
constantly make additions of the newest and most
modern styles. D. F. & A. C. FETTER, COFFINS made to order at the shortest no ice, for town and country. Carlisle, April 21, 1847.

The subscriber desires to inform the

public that he has removed his entire stock, emp-htacing a large and elegant display of FURNIS-TURE, to the above establishment, where he will be glad to see his old friends and elesioners march 8 1-36 1 JACOB FETTER. WASHINGTON HOUSE,

HARRISBURG PA. THIS popular house has recently undergone a risonopen REPAIR, and boed rounings of the best quality. Members of the Legislature and others, visiting the Seat of Government, will find it a very dethe Seat of Government, will man a very unitariable stopping place.

Harrisburg, July 19-6m FLUTES, Violine and Files, received and for sale at BISHOP'S Drug Store. [may17.

OPAIVA CAPSULES, a good article, for sale by (may 17) 1. A. BISHOP.

Stores & Shops.

Great Arrival of Spring and Summer Goods.

Forster's New Store,

Corner of Main St. and Harper's Row, Carlisle.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Angney hat the corner of High street and Harper's Row, where he has just received from the Eastern cities a large and solential assortment of NEW GOODS, purchased of the Importers and Manufacturers, and including overy variety of Goods. The ladies are particularly invited to examine his beautiful assortment of Drass Goods, among which the following articles comprise a part: superior wood Cloth, black and fancy Silks, blue, black and fancy Cassimeres—Fancy Summer Goods—Ginghams and Lawns—Bombozines and Alpaccas—Vestings of ull kinds—Mous, de Laines, London and domestic Calicoes—Mits, Gloves, Laces, Edgings, Hosiery and Rithbons of all kinds.

Also, a large assortment of GROCERIES.

All the above Goods have been purchased at the best and cheapest Markets, and will certainly be sold very Low. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

apr19

JOHN E. FORSTER. Corner of Main St. and Harper's Row, Carlisle

Great Arrival of Cheap Goods AT OGILBY'S

AT UGILBY'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE.

1 have now opened the largest and cheapest assortment of Goods ever brought to Carlisle and no mistake! Purchasers will do well to call and examine this mammoth stock, as they will be sure 10 get good bargains and save money. To enumerate articles and prices is out of the question, as it would take up the whole of friend Bentry's paper, and the half not then be told.—Suffice it to say that I have every thing in the Dry Goods line from superfine cloth down to a piece of bobbin.

of nne white Mushing. Checks, I tearings.
Gloves, Hosiery, &c

A large stock of MUSLINS, white and unbleeched, from 3-4 to 1-4 in breadth, and from
4 cents per yard up in price.

A splendid stock of GALICOES at prices varying from 4 to 121 cts. Also, a fresh stock of the

CELEBRATED FLUID LAMPS, which he has lately introduced, and which are found to be by all that have tried them, the nomical and desirable article in every espect now in use, Also the

The Pekin Company's Teas. He has been appointed sole agent in this place. for the sale of the above Teas, to which he would invite the special attention of the lovers of good Teas. The manner in which they are not the leads that the descent put up is such, as that the mayour is preserved for any longth of time, being incased in lead or tartoil. Families can be supplied with any quantity put up in this manner.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine hisstock before purchasing elsewhere inasmuch as, he feels confident that his variety and prices will be satisfactory to nurchasers.

and prices will be satisfactory to purchasers.

apr 5 ROBERT IRVINE, ir.

New Store---Bargains!

information see the by-laws of the Company.

THOS. C. MILLER Prest.

A. G. MILLER, See'y.

The following gentlemen have been appointed AGENTS:

L. H. Williams, Esq., Westpenusboro, General Agent.

S. A. Coyle, Carlisle,
Dr. Ira Day, Meshanicshurg.
George Briudle, Esq., Monroe.
Jos. M. Means, Esq., Mewburg.
John Clendehin, Esq. Hegestown.

roniec him.

\$ A lot of Auction Dry Goods at very low prices.

J G CARMONY

Carlisle, Jan 12 1848 Dry Goods!---New Arrangement!

THE subscriber has just returned from the city and is now opening, at his Old Stand, on Main street, in addition to his former stock; a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTAMENT OF FANCY AND STAFLE DRY GOODS, which he intends to sell according to the old motto, "quick sales and small profits." Among his goods are English and American Prints, from 4 up to 12 contents of the part of style and potents.

Polititeul.

OUR CAUSE AND CANDIDATES!

LETTER FROM THE Hon. CHARLES B. PENROSE, To the Committee of Invitation of the Festi held by the friends of Gen. Tarton, on 4th of July, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA, July, 1, 1848. GENTLEMEN:—Is have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor-invitingme to attend the approaching celebration of our great National Festival, by "the Whigs of Carlisle," who intend on that day to make a "demonstration in favor of Taylor and a. "demonstration in lawor G. TAYLOR, and Fillmons," so happily placed before the nation as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; and you are kind enough to say that it "would afford my numerous friends great pleasure if my convenience will permit me to accept the invitation," which you so cordielly tender on their behalf. der on their behalf.

I am penetrated with a deep sense of the kindness and triendship of my fellow citizens of the Cumberland district,—among whom it was my lot so long to dwell, and who from the dawn of the Revolution to the present day, have done-so-much to-illustrate the annals of patriotism and honor of our glorious country, and her unequalled politial institutions.

I shall fondly cherish to the remotest period of my existence, the recollection of the confidence and regard manifested toward me

Benty's paper, and the half not then be told.—
Suffice i, to say that I have every thing in the Dry Goods line from superfine cloth down to a piece of bobbin.

A very extensive assartment of BOOTS and SHOES just received, and cheaper than every form and selling at the very lowest notch opening and selling at the very lowest notch Recollect the Old Stand, East Main street, where good bargains are sure to be had.

THE subscriber has just received and is store, on the South west corner of the Public Square; an unusually cheap stock of seasonable goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Alpacas, Silks, Bonbuzinos, Lawns, Ginghams, Cambric, Jaconet, Mull, Swiss, Book und other descriptions of fine white Muslins, Checks, Tickings Gloves, Hosiery, &c

A large stock of MUSLINS, white and unset to the substrate in this celebration.

In the subscriber has just received and is such that the procession, and expression, feeble though it be, at once of my obligations to your kindness, and sympathy in the patriotic objects which you propose to demonstrate in this celebration.

Metal Results of MUSLINS, white and unset to the substrate in this celebration.

The subscriber has just received and is substrated in the substrate of the procession of t

otic objects which you propose to demonstrate in this celebration.

My voice, during the period of my connection with the government at Washington, was silenced by the principle or budding the interference of the officers of the general government in the party politics of the day, which before the people I had advocated as the true theory of republication, and to which in office I rigidly adhered.

But although sitent, my convictions in regard to the great principles of our constitution, and the true policy on which to promote the best interests of the people, the government should be administered, were and are unchanged. Troncur and the copinion of Gen. Taylor as expressed in his letter to Dr. Brownson, that these principles are best illustrated by the administrative policy of our early Presidents.

early Presidents.

I believe the fittlemen, that we have reached a crisis in outpublic affairs, and that on the decision of the people upon the questions involved in the Presidential election, so near involved in the Presidential election, so near at hand, depends, whether we shall return to that policy, and enjoy the prosperity and happiness which it produced, or fasten upon the country a system full of new and strange theories, of ularming tendency to the welfare of our people, and the stability of republican government. These issues are before the people, and it is their right to decide them. ple, and it is their right to decide I have great confidence in their virtue and intelligence and with an numble trust in Providence I believe they will decide

hem wisely. Growing years, which usually mature the judgment, solten our feelings and mitigate those asperities which party conflicts some those asperities which party contacts some-times engender. It has been my fortune to form personal friendships, and maintain kindly relations with men of all parties; and while my own opinions, formed on mature deliberation are firmly maintained, they are held with entire good feeling towards those who differ from me. If I know myself, I have no desire but the welfare of our coun try, and would promote the good of every citizen of all parties, who claims with the same honest zeal that country as our comnon country, the common object of our love

English and American Prints, from 4 up to 12 cents, every variety of style and pattern. Bleached and Brown Muslins, 36 inch. at 64. English Ginghams at 12 cents, French Lawns at 12, and every other article equally cheap. Also, a large assortment of GRO-CERIES and QUEENSWARE. Ho offers good New Orleans Sugar at 6, prime at 7, crushed loaf at 10 and broken loaf at 11 cents—good Rio Coffee at 9 cents,—good Molasses 8 cts per quart, New Orleans baking Molasses at 10—also Honoy, Syrup, a superior assortment of Teas, Spices, etc. GEO, R. CROOKS. and glory.

In this spirit let us deal with those who quart, New Orloans baking Molasses at 10—also Honey, Syrup, a superior assortment of Teas, Spices, etc.

GEO, R. CROOKS.

apr12

New Clothing Store,

The subscribers have opened in the room lately occupied by H S Ritter, nearly opposite Morrent's Hotel, a large and clegam stock of CLOTHING, of all descriptions, made in the very best style, and warranted better than than affy other ready made to be found in the county. They have engaged Mr. Geo. Bents, an experienced Tailor, to sell their clothing, who will also take measures and make up coats, pante or vests, for any person who may not be able to suit himself in their stock of ready-made.

Now on liand a great variety of Tweed Coats, Cassimore and low-priced Pantaloons and Vests, which will be sold lower, han can'be had elsewhere. They can furnish a handsome blue black cloth Coat, ready to put on, for from \$7,16,315 and other goods in proportion. Call and see to yourselves.

A and W. BENTZ.

aprils

this account that any apprehension could justly be entertained of their election. But Gen. Cass has accepted, as he says he NHW ARRIVAL

justly be entertained of their election.

But Gen. Cass has accepted, as he says he cordially approves, of the resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Convention. These he made to feel more severely the evils I have made up in the most approved style. They also keep superior Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, neck and booket Handkerchiels, Suspenders, Gloves, thing in the line of Gentlemen's furnishing, which will be sold at the smallest profits.

They also keep subarts caps. Boots, and in short every thing in the line of Gentlemen's furnishing, which will be sold at the smallest profits.

They also sell goods by the yard chosper than any similar establishment in the county. The

destroy the business and prosperity of our own people—our farmers, our mechanics, our artizans, our laborers. The Tariff of 1842 differs from the Tariff of 1846 in an essential particular. It involves

a principle as fatal to us as it is favorable to the farmers, mechanics, autrans and laborers of foreign countries. The difference is this:

our clients and our customers. They pur chase our beet, our flour, our wool and our cotton. Support them and they support us. Destroy them and we are without a domestic market, and driven to seek a foreign market so often closed against us, so fluctu-ating and uncertain it not closed. Prosperity is in the one system,-adversity, abject por erty and ruin in the other. But how is the farmer to be benefitted by

this system of protection? Let him look to the domestic market, and he will have an answer. Let him go to busy New England, engaged as she is in manufactures, and he will find that her soil is unfavorable to the raising of wheat and corn. She buys her bread-stuffs from us. Go to our furnaces, our bread-stuffs from us. Go to our furnices, our forges, our coalaries, to our towns and our mechanic, thops; who supplies them with the necessaries of life? It is our farmers.—Shut up these shops of industry, drive out our attizans in poverty and wretchedness to seek, it may be in the wide West, for lands to cultivate, and our farmers lose their cus tomers, and their customers become their competitors. Buf, exclaims the demagogue of the man whom he has deceived, when was flour so high as last year? True, and in the days of Joseph, when the fat kine were eaten up of the lean, and dearth succeeded abundance, the children of Jacob went down into Egypt for corn to save them from starvation. The providence of Joseph, taught of God, filled the coffers of Pharoah The flesh pois of Egypt tempted the children of Israel, and they were brought into bondage in a loreign land.

The picture is not without analogy and instruction, although its features are in some espects reversed in our example.

It is the famine of Ireland-which filled our offers. If our people are deceived into the belief, that a Proxidential visitation occuring once in a century is a good-doundation for a permanent system, then indeed shall their famine bring us into foreign bondage, which to us will be worse than Egyptian bondage. We shall be compelled to make brick without exact and our stream and our at king shall be eaten up n touched with abundance the Eme rald Island. As christian men we rejoice that the spectre of gaunt famine has departed, and that the fertile soil of that country, hith-erto famed the world over for its abundant

reductiveness, again requires the hand of bor with the means of subsistence. Having enough themselves, they do not take from us three thousand miles off, our breadstuffs and provisions. Cast off from this foreign market, opened only by a national cal-amity, we are now very much confined to our domestic market. But into what ondition is the tariff of 1846 bringing that? The product of foreign labor has come in to ompete with our own. The labor of other countries less favored than our own is performed for miserable wages. Ten cents a day, may in other countries suffice to supply the stinted wants of unfortunate men, who have no alternative but perpetual toil, and no hope of improving their condition. The products

of that labor, going to enrich the wealthy proprietors of European countries, come nere to undersell the products of the labor of freemen, who heretofore have been well fed and well paid. Our enterprize, with much more limited capital, cannot resist this crushing competition. Mechanics feel it in the competition of the workmanship of foreign shops—Artizans in the products of foreign ing prices of their flour and grain. Already ing prices of their flour and grain. Already many of our workshops have been closed, and when subsisting contracts are fitted, more will follow to the same sad fate. The hand of labor is paralized, industry is without its just reward. Excessive importations of foreign goods has required large exportations of silver and gold to pay for them.—Money becomes scarce, the rate of interest on money to meet the desperate wants of business men becomes enormous; one and two per cent per month.

two per cent per month. The road of enterprize is strewn with wrecks of broken fortunes, and men of small means are everywhere overtaken by ruin. This picture is not overdrawn; although you may only feel the lesser evils of low prices for the surplus of your spricultural products, having enough besides these for subsistence.

workshops are closed, and we are compelled to buy from the workshops of England. In this they are mistaken, I verify believe, as the present low prices of their darling con

modity, cotton, proves

But shall the free laboring men of our country be made paypers to make the labor of slaves more profitable to their masters? It is with the people to decide this question. of foreign countries. The difference is this:
the Tariff of 1842 fixed specific duties—
the irreligional protection under it was there,
the irreligional protection under it was there,
on what he might depend. The Tariff of
1846 is a tariff not of specific duties, but of
duties, which are a per centage upon the
value of the articles imported. So that as
the value of the articles imported is less, the
duty is less also; and therefore it follows that
there is least protection under this law of
1846 to our labor when it wants it most,—if
indeed it can be said ever to protect in any
Ldegree. Hence it is that there is no steadis of freemen, who on the neits of buena vista enocuntered the thousands of Santa Anna's
hosts. The odds were against them five to
one. The enemy were confident of victory,
and hoped to bring down with, dishonor to
experience. A large number of females. duty is less also; and therefore it follows that there is cleast protection under this law of the follows that there is cleast protection under this law of the said ever to protect in any degree. Hence it is that there is no steadines in the value of commodities. This is ever changing. The commodities. This is ever changing. The commodities, affect us all. And our people, with what is in theory a government established for the good of the people, are made to suffer from the papperism and misery produced or sus.

Our follows that our focusing and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made in the proceedings, and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made in the proceedings, and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made is pour for came in view of the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made in the proceedings, and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made in the proceedings, and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made in the proceedings, and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made in the proceedings, and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made is pour fiving without and the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made is proposite from the overpowering numbers of the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made is proposited in the proceedings, and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made is proposited in the proceedings, and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made is proposited in the proceedings, and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made is proposited in the proceedings, and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made is proposited in the proceedings, and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made is proposited in the proceedings, and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made is the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made is proposited in the proceedings, and listened to the unfemine speeches of uniquetal made is proposited in the proceedings description in the proceedings and leftened to the unfemine

upon us, the invasion of foreign hords, who come to eat out our substance, and subvert our prosperity. To whom shall we look?— To the same old republican hero, who covered our arms with glory on the field of Bu-ena Vis:a. He is our standard bearer, and under him we shall banish these foreign hords, threatening our best hopes and interests with destruction. But what security, whispers the partizate of the Baltimore convention, is there that if Taylor is elected our interests will be sate in his hands? We cupy so public, unbecoming and exposed a have the best security—we have the word of position, have imbibed leelings and sentnave me need security—we have the word of a soldier, a patriot; and an honest man. One who "has no concealments," who has said, "that at the last Presidential canvass, he was decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay's election, and would row prefer seeing him in that office to any individual in the Union." This is the language of Zachary Taylor himself—who dare doubt its truth?

The Democratic Whig who preferred Henry Clay for the Presidency to any individual of the p

Henry Clay for the Presidency to any indivi-dual in the Union, must have preferred him rom confidence in his eminent abilities, and his well known views of public policy. That Henry Clay is a tariff man, none will have the hardinood to deny. It he had been olected in 1844, it is well known that the and that if he had the power now the sys-tern of protection to domestic industry would be re-established. Gen. Taylor, if he would have elected him, and thus he would have accomplished by the instrumentality of Mr. Clay, what it elected he will have the power to do himself. Will he do

As well might it be said, that by his remarkable order at the battle of Buena Vista Give them a little more grape Capt. Bragg,' he did not mean to send destruction into the

executive chair, ought not to control the section of Congress, upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed when questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various depoints of government, and acquiesced in the control of the con

"Upon the subject of the tariff, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors," he says "the will of the people as expressed through their Represen-

tatives in Congress ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive." These are noble, these are truly republican & refreshing sentiments. They are the senti-ments of our candidate for the Presidency,— of the noble soldier who has borne the standard of his country always with honor, always to glory,—who has lived without fear and without reproach,—who never uttered an untruth, and hever conceals a sentiment. How filly is such a man associated on the same tacket with Millard Filmore! than whom our country boasts not a purer nor a better

man. Emphatically of the people, he has built up his own reputation by his own manly elforts. I had the honor to know him as the chairman of the committee, in the House of Representatives of the United States, which gave to the country the Tariff of 1842. Tha f those of Geo. Evans, of Maine, the chairon nose of their Evans, of Mattie, the consistence of the Senate of the United States.

It is simulatically the people's ticket, and honest men of all parties, who love their

country and nothing but their country, may support it with satisfaction.

Pardon me, gentlemen, for trespassing at such length on your attention. My heart is full of the subject, and from its abundance have spoken to my old friends, to whom it know I may look for indulgence, and whose kind consideration, now as ever, is and has been a constant source of gratification to me.

Accept, gentlemen, my sincere thanks for the terms, in which you have done me, the house to convey the invitation of my old friends. and believe ine.

very liuly, your friend,
Very liuly, your friend,
CHAS: B. PENROSE.
To L. G. Brandebury, E. M. Bildle, R. M.
Henderson, J. J. Myers, Wm. Irvin, Jan.
Hoffer, George Gibson, William Bretz and

Cassinores, Vestings, and Summer Sulfs of the most various dand beautiful patterns, all of which if elected, would govern his administration of the Government. It is enough to have purposed styles and proved style. They also keep superior. Shrits, Bosoms, Colars, needs and pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspendors, Gloves, Hashier, Hask, Cape, Boots, and in short every thing in the line of Gontlemen's furnishing, which will be sold at the smallest profits.

They also sell goods by the vard cheaper than shrits and the famines in Incompt by the people of the United State debt.

They also sell goods by the vard cheaper than shrits and the famines in Incompt and the famines

For the Herald and Exist Mr. EDITOR—The Ledger of Philadelphia, which appears to be a kind of omntum galleerum for all the sects, factions, disorganizers and seperatists, of which the North is so prolific, lately contained an account of a mixed gathering of males and femules, held in Rochester, N. Y., for the avowed purpose of securing greater privileges to temales, and reckless alike of sex, station and duty, par-

ancet us all. And our people, with what is in theory a government established for the good of the people, are made to suffer from the papperism and misery produced or easily that the papperism and misery produced or easily the paperism and misery produced or easily the world. For my part, I think it our true policy to be independent of all foreign people, countries and governments.

I do not desire to be supplied with bools and shoes by the Shoemakers of Paris, or coats and pantaloons by the Tailors of London. I am willing to be formished by our own artizans and manufacturers. They are our clients and our customers. They purchase our self-our fleets and our customers. They purchase our self-our countries and our customers. They purchase our self-our fleets and our customers. They purchase our self-our fleets are fleet the analysis of the sex is our clients and our customers. They purchase our self-our fleets are fleet to be supplied with bools as was his army greates and find of the end of the same all proporties and pantaloons by the Tailors of London. The confidence in all, in the ordinary course of human development, as is abundantly proven by the history of the present century; so that the proceedings were exquisitely interesting, and the speeches sublimely. The proceedings were exquisitely interesting, and the speeches sublimely. The proceedings were exquisitely interesting, and the speeches sublimely. The proceedings were exquisitely interesting, and the speeches sublimely. The proceedings were exquisitely interesting, and the speeches sublimely. The proceedings were exquisitely interesting, and the speeches sublimely. The proceedings were exquisitely interesting, and the speeches sublimely. The proceedings were exquisitely interesting, and the speeches sublimely. The proceedings were exquisitely interesting, and the speeches sublimely. The proceedings were exquisitely interesting, and the speeches sublimely. The proceedings were exquisitely mad the speeches sublimely. The proceedings were exquisitely. Th

responsibility.
In the first place, there is something exceedingly grating, unpleasant and repulsive to refined and cultivated feeling, in the idea of women bursting the barriers which nature has thrown around them, and .occupying or usurping a position suitable only to the sterner sex. It does not only indicate the loss or suppression of all the elevated modesty, the retiring tenderness of feeling, and refined virtue, for which we look, in the temale sex, but it also shows that women, who can oc

enter and entitled the domestic firefield; to govern as a presiding genius, the affairs of a tamily; to adorn private, and elevate and refine social life. In such a sphere—for which every circumstance of nature designed her—she becomes a ministering angel, to gladden human life, alleviate human sufferings, and to infuse joy, comfort and peace sround the circle of her influence. But when she leaves this appointed sphere, breaks through the restraints of sex and condition, and usurps a station appropriated to a different nature, we cease to admire and love her, for we feel that she has thrown aside all those charms, and trampled upon all those high and refined principles, which alone can

render her honorable and respected. The render her honorable and respected. The respected are a female before a public audience—a position for which she is not only disqualified by the circumstances of education and condition, but for which neither her he did not mean to send destruction into the ranks of the enginy, as that he would have elected Mr. Chy with no intention that his policy should become the policy of the country.

In Gen. Taylor we have a Whig of the old Democratic school, who is opposed to the one man power of the veto. Who thinks "that our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory," who thinks "that the personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress, upon questions of slowestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed when questions of constitutional terposed when questions of constitutional

History is often appealed to, for proof of female capacity, in any department, of human life; and from "Semiramts to Victoria," instances are cited to prove that "woman is capable of performing any of the duties of public and political lite. But, on the one hand, if there ever have been cases of extra, ordinary temale ability these cases are rare, and must be regarded as exceptions and therefore turnish no general rule to all—no more than that the mighty mind of //a New-ton, is a proof that all men possess equal in-tellectual powers. On the other hand, those lew who have become distinguished, such as a Semiramis, a Zenobia, a Calliarine of Russia and others,—necessarily suppressed all the delicate sensibilities of their nature, and the delicate sensibilities of their nature, and influenced by the gross passions of the human heart, or prompted by ambition and desire of power, present but little in their character and lives, that is worthy of admiration. And whilst woman is admiration that the retired station of private & social life, she must frample upon deery consideration of sex, condition, calling and duty to enter the sphere of public for political setting. The public teeling, which denounces, and opposes season an unatural exchange, is indoubtedly correct, and skeserves to be carefully edly correct, and Aleserves to be carefully cherished. It is only then, when both sexes remain in their respective departments of the life, faithfully discharging the duties of the sair e, that human existence continues the disturbed, and society maintains its own kindly and harmonious action.

The early training of females, should em-

The early fraiting of females, should embrace all those sacred responsibilities, which are inseperably associated with real life, and they should be taught, that the faithful discharge of the duties in their respective sactions is absolutely necessary to their health, comfort and prosperity. Then only will they command respect, and secure the privileges due to their sex and station.

THE LAZIEST MAN A WORTHY Old oilizen of Newybort, who had the reputation of being the laziest man alive—so lazy, indeed, had he used to weed the garden in a focking chair, rocking forward to take hold of the weed, and back ward to uproof—he had a way of fishing particularly his law. He used to drive his white-faced mare down to