sign knowi-

Cards.

Dr. John J. Myers, TAS REMOVED his Office and dwel on West High street. april 1

Dr. Geo. Willis Fonlke, CRADUATE of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, respectfully offers his 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 Presbylerican church.

ap 7 '47

Docter Ad. Lippe, LIOMOEOPATHIC Physician. Office in Main street, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Fa Ehrman, np. 9 46

Dr. L C. Loomis,

will perform all operations upon the Teeth that are required for their preservation, such as Scaling, Filing, Plugging, See or will restore the loss of them, by inserting Artificial Teeth, front a single tooth to a full jeeth; of Office on Pitt street, a few doors south of the Railroad Hotel. Dr. L. is absent the last ten days of every month. Doctor A. Rankin,

RESPECTFULLY tenders to the inhabitants of Cartisle 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 morit a share

to the numbers of his profession, to merit a share of public patronage.

When not absent on professional business, he may at all times pe found either at his Office, next-door-to-Mr. Robert Snodgrass' store, or at his lodgings, at Mr. Beetems' Hotel. [may17]

Wm. T. Brown, TTORNEY AT LAW, will practice

ty. Office in Main street, nearly opposite the county jail, Carlisle.

Henry Edgar Keene,

Henry Edgar Keene,

A TTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in the soveral Courts of Cumberland and adjoining counties, and attend to all professional business entrusted to his care with fidelity and promptness. Office in South Hanover street, in Graham's new building, opposite the Post Office.

James R. Smith, ATORNEY ATLAW. Office with S. D. Adair, Esq, in Graham's new building, opposite the Post Officer mar 31 '47

Carson C. Moore, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in the room lately occupied by Dr. Fester mer 31 '47'

-R. A. Lamberton, A TTORNEY AT LAW, Marrisburg.

WRIGHT & SAXTON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOR-EIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE, Glass, Paints, Dye Stuffs Oil, Iron, Steel, Nails &c. would invite the attendion of persons wanting goods in their line 16 the large assortment they have just opened and which they offer at the very lowest cash prices. Dyeing and Scouring.

LLIAM BLAIR, in Louther Street, near the College, dyes Ladies' and Gentlements apparred, 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. FOURTH SESSION.

DAY, May let, 1948. The number of students is limited, and they are carofully prepared for College, counting house, &c., &c.

The situation productes the possibility of students associating with the vicious or deprayed, being remote from town or village, though easily accessible by State Road or Cumberland Valley Railroad, both of which pass through laids atsolved to the institution.

ached to the institution TERMS. Bearding, washing, tuition, &c., (per sec.) 950 00
Latin, or Greek
Instrumental Music | 15 00
French or German 5 00 -si 10 00

if Girculars with references, &c. furnished by ner 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, Carlisle, immediately biposite, the Ruilroad Depot and Winrott's Hotell. My residence being there, I will always be found at home, ready to attend to the business 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, Notes & C. which will be executed in a neat manner and according to the most opproved forms.

The Office lately occupied by me, in Mr. Gramm's building is for rent, and possession had immediately. The rent is low and the location good, jun 12 1848

Cumberland and Perry Hotel. THE subscriber desires to inform his friends and the travelling public that he has removes from the old stand, known as Weibly's Hotel. to the public house recently occupied by Johl Cornman, on North Hanover, attreet, nearthe 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 an I in good order, containing a sufficient number of well furnished diambers and every other facility for the most confortable accommodation of travellers and boarders. His table, will-be supplied with the choicest delicucies of the markets, and his bar with the boat of liquors. There is commoditous Stabling attached to the house, and a careful Ostler, will always he in strendance. THE subscriber desires to in-Its respectfully invites a call from travellers and others, confident of his ability to give satisfaction march 99, mg. HENRY GLASS

New Lumber Yard THE subscriber has opened a new Limbs. Yard at the corner, of west stress and bouse alley, where he now has and will keep constantly on hand a first, rate assortment of seasoned PINE BOARDS and PIANIC, and other kinds of STUFF, all of which he will sell low for chall. He respectfully solicits the public patforage.

John P. Lyne, MHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in

Insurance Companies

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of philadelphia.

OFFICE, No. 1631 Chesnut street, near Fifth Charles N. Bancker Deorge W. Richards
Thomas Hert Mordecai D. Lewis
Tobias Wagner Mordecai D. Lewis
Jacoh R. Smith Morris Patterson
Continue to make insurance peretual or limited, on eyery description of property in town land country, at rates as low is are consistent with security. The company have rase ryade herge contingent fund, which with their capital and premiums, safely invested, afford ample protection to the insured for the insured Mordel Mo

o, as published agreeable, were as follows, viz : Mortgages Real Estate 8890,558,65 108,358 90 124,459 00 51,563 25 Cash on hand and in hands of 35,373 28 agen., 81,220,097 67

Since their incorporation, a period of eighteen years, they have paid upwards of one million, rwo-numered thousand dollars, losses by fire, 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'. feb 2

The subscriber is agent for the above company for Carlisle and its vicinity. All applications for naurance either by mail or personally, will be promptly attended to. W. D. SEYMOUR.

Fire Insurance.

THE ALLEN AND E. PENNSBOROUGH Mutual Fire insurance Company of Cumberland county, incorporated by un act of Assembly, is now fully organized and in operation, under the management of the following commissioners, viz.

der the management of the following commissioners, viz.
Cht. Stayman, Jacob Shelly, Wm. R. Gorgas,
Lewis Hyer, Christian Titzel, Robert Sterrett,
Henry Logan, Michael Cocklin, Benjamin H.
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 com-

pany hold out.

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

JACOB SHELLY, President
HENRY LOGAN, V. Pres't

Lewis Hyen, Secretary Michael Cocklin, Treasurer AGENTE COCKLIN, Treasurer

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

B. Harmon, Kingstown; Henry Zearing, Shiremanstown; Simon Oyster, Wormleysburg; Robert Moore, Charles Bell, Carlislo.

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

Agents for Harrisburg-Houser & Lochman.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY Mutual Protection Com'y

A. G. Miller, See's.

The following gentlemen have been appointed
AGENTS:

Westmannaboro, Gen-L. H. Williams, Esq., Westpenusboro, Gen-

E. H. Williams, Esq., 1984.
S. A. Coyle, Carlisle,
Dr. Ira Day, Mcshanjieshurg.
George Brindle, Esq., Monrae,
Jos. M. Menn, Esq., Newburg.
John Clendenin, Esq., Hogestown.
Stephen Culbertson, Shippensburg.
September 29, 1847 September 29, 1847

Equitable Life Insurance. Annuity and Trust Company.

OFFICE 74 Walaut street; Phiadelphia.— Capital \$250,000.—Charter perpetual.— Make Insurance on lives at their office in Philadelphia, and at their Agencies throughout the States, at the lowest rates of premium. Rates for insuring at \$100 on a single Life. For I year. | For 2 years. |

H. G. Trockerr, Sec'y.
Fasnik. Warre, Attly.
Dr. D. N. Manon, Medical Examinor, aug 28-1y.

Premium Plaster.

R. W. P. TRUAND now offers to the public his Indian Vigotable. Promium Plaster, the qualities of which after long and tried experience have been satisfactorily established. To all women who may be afflicted with the affection of Pholiarsis. Utrent, or the Fallen Womb, he now recommends his plaster, guiranteeing a sure and spacedy cute in the short space of time of from to three wocks, if applied with care and rest, discarding all this counties matteriand expensive bandages so long in use. This he feels justified in stating, incomplete as he has not failed in one instance out of three hindred and fifty ossess. Price One Doplats per box. Sold in Cathiele by St. ELLIOT and Dr. J. J. MYELIS. 2 maintended to the property of the p

-Poeted.

[Original.] A SIMPLE SONG.

Hursali for the maiden that I love most ! Hurrah for her winning smile! Hurrah ! hurrah for her mind-stamp d brow And her heart devoid of guile. A blight on the cold and solfish churl Who no'er feels hope's sunny hour; But give me the true and earnest sou That bends to love's holy power.

I have mix'd with the cold and callous world, And joined with the heartless throng, Where lips were wreath'd with flattery In praise of the soulless song : have echoed the laugh with fashion's fool And danced with the light and gay; But ne'er 'till this hour have felt the power Of love's bright, glorious lay.

Then hurran for the maiden that I love most Hurrah for her winning smile! Hurrah for her dimpled cheek, And her beart devoid of guile. Hurrah! hurrah for her soft, low voice That comes like a spiritistrain-Recalling the love of my childish days And bringing sweet dreams again. Hurrah for her calm and gentle face—

As fair as bright heaven above-

Which bears a pure and holy tale Of intellect and love: Then, hurrah for the maiden that I love most !-Hurrah for her winning smilet Hurrah ! hurrah for her little foot And her heart devold of guile. Carliste, 1845.

Molitical.

"TO REFLECTING MEN.

Gen. Taylor, the South and the Free Soil

It is a favorite argument with the locoloco press, in which the friends of Van Buren very heartily join , that because Gen. TAYLOR lives in a Slave State and is himself a Slaveholder, that he is therefore necessarily an advocate of the Extension of Slavery. Persons who use this argument forget that the Wilmot Proviso itself was originally drafted by THOMAS JEFFERSON, who was at the very time an extensive Slave-holder. The extension of Slavery is a very different matter from that of holding slaves in the old States. To own Slaves in the South is a Constitutional right, which we are bound not to interfere with.— But the catension of Slavery into new Terriories or States, the Northern people-have and will steadily oppose, and there is abundant evidence to prove that in this opposition we shall be firmly sustained by thousands of liberal and patriotic mer. in the THE CUMBERIAND VARLEY MUTU.

AL PROTECTION C—MPANY will be under the direction of the following board of Managres for the censuing year, viz.—Thos. C. Miller, President; Samuel Galbraith, Vice President; Samuel Galbraith, Vice President; Samuel Galbraith, Vice President; Samuel Galbraith, Vice President; Samuel Malbraith, Vice President; Samuel sions of opinion from Southern men:

A SLAVE-HOLDER'S OPINION. JACOB BARKER ON FREE SOIL .- This gentleman, who is himself a well known slaveholder in Louisiana, says, in a letter to a morning paper: 👊

"It would be a lasting disgrace to this Republic to authorise slavery in countries where it does not now exist. In saying this where it does not now exist. In saying this is speak only for myself; yet it is my opinion that such would be the general opinion in Louisiana, if the subject should there be liscussed and considered. The citizens of slaves for sale, they do not emigrate to new countries for agricultural pursuits; their soil is as good as can be wished. With more ands than the owners can supply with hand for a century to come, they are purchasers, rather than sellers of slaves; hence, it is not for their interest to extend the market, and thereby augment the price of slaves. I be-lieve, further, that the whole South would

duty without stopping to inquire how tar others may act with the same good faith.

All should remember that every institution of the United States is the result of compromise. General Tuylor, stands before the public committed to leave all malters of national public committed to leave all malters of the people's immediate opinion to the letter. He is honest, prompt, by intelligent, and highly qualified to discharge the duties of the Presidency. Not so familiar with diplomacy as Mr. Clay or Mr. Vebs.

step, (and those gentlemen may vainly, important these qualifications essential for a cannot only an including the presidency. The propose of the gallant defence of Front Thurston, of the content of the second of the content of the content of the second of the content of the second of the content of the conten

official influence to establish slavery in any part of our Territories, North or South, acquired or to be acquired! And here again, said Mr. Corwing, "Isspeak what I know—I speak not without authority, and I tell you I know Zuchary Taylor will not use his Veto, nor his personal nor official influence for the

nor his personal nor official influence for the purpose of extending slavery into any of our Territories.—I know it. Think not my friends (he continued.) that it, am here to "make a case" for Gen. Taylor: Have I not sacrificed as much as any of you in defending the principles of Pres Soil? In their defence I have battled when few battled with my observed. their defence I have battled when few battled with me. On this platform I took my stand, when to do so, I had to separate forever with dearest friends—friends, who for twefiy long years had stood by me through good and evil repert. Upon this ark I cast myself with all my hopes freighted and buffetted, almost with single arm, the waves of popular indignation. Think not, therefore, that I will abandon it now, when in the full title of popular favor. No, no. I support Gen. Taylor, because, of the three candidates for President now before us, with him, and him alone, I am willing to trust the cherished alone, I am willing to trust the cherished principles which you and I have so long ap-

In glancing over our last exchange papers the two following instances of Southern sentiment on this interesting question, attracted our attention. The first is from ex-Govenor LETCHER, of Kentucky, a gentleman favorably known to the whole country by his high character and his honorable career, and more especially endeared to the Whig party by his long and valuable services. At a mass meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor, at Indianapolis, he is reported to have made the of Harnson county. I cannot, indeed, extollowing striking remarks, which we find

in the State Journal: "He said it is only the ultra men of the extreme South who desire the extension of slavery, and those men are the supporters of General Cass. Kenucky did not desire its extension. The people of Kentucky would soon hold a convention to amend her constitution, and would provide in it some plan for the gradual emancipation of slavery in that state. General Taylor would not veto a bill preventing the introduction of slavery into New Mexico and California. He is personally acquainted with General Taylor, and a more honest and upright man does not and he would be the last man to de ceive the people. He would leave all such questions as the organization of more teritories, to the people, through their representatives in Congress. Should this question of davery become a contest between free and slave States, then, with Fillmore as Vice President, the free States were safe, because of his casting vote as President of the Se-

This is the language of a distinguished Southern man, delivered in the presence of thousands, and not circulated stealthily for effect, by order of a Congressional Committee. Such evidence is invaluable—it is mittee. Such evidence is invaluable—it is a most crushing answer to all the slanders of our opponents. It shows what the South expects from Gen. Taylor in the event of his election.

the New York Tribune,) will have great which you have paid, in speaking of these services, to the gallant men whom I commanded the wisdom and portrayed the net constity that, in the hands of Jefferson gave birth to the Ordinance of 1787, as intended to apply to our entire North-Western Terristended to the second of these services, to the gallant men whom I commanded to the order of the second of the s birth to the Ordinance of 1787, as intended to apply to our entire North-Western Territo apply to our entire North-Western Terri-tory at that early day; and remarked that, did me, and to their bold hearts and strong arms, the question depend upon his vote, the principles of that Ordinance should be extended. The manner in which you have alluded to over every inch of territory we now have, or Rio Grande, and to my being left, as it might

might hereafter acquire."
We ask the real friends of Free Soil—not the recent converts who seek to appropriate that State are, like most other people, attached the movement to their political advantage to their own interest. They do not raise to ponder upon these sentiments and the sources from which they originated.

Mr. Van Buren's Attack on the Freedom

Mr. Van Buren, as Vice President of the Union, was once President of the Senate.— EXAMPLE:—A person aged 30 years next birth day, by paying the company 95 cents would secure to his family or heirs \$100 should he die in one year; or for \$9,90 he secures to them \$1000; for \$13 annually for seven years; or to them \$1000 should he die in seven years; or to \$20,40 paid annually during life, he secures \$100 to he paid annually during life, he secures \$100 to he paid annually during life, he secures \$100 to he paid annually during life, he secures \$1000 to he paid annually during life, he secures and there formed into a seperate nation, to be governed by themselves."

Mr. Barket, as self known, was one of the United States to nuthorize Postmasters to open the malls and take out any matter relating to abolition, which in their opinion should be diened to the newly acquired ferritory and there formed into a seperate nation, to be governed by themselves."

Mr. Barket, as self known, was one of the United States to nuthorize Postmasters to open the malls and take out any matter relating to abolition, which in their opinion should be diened to the newly acquired ferritory and there formed into a seperate nation, to be governed by themselves."

Mr. Barket, as self known, was one of the United States to nuthorize Postmasters to open the malls and take out any matter relating to abolition, which in their opinion should be diened to the measure to see how far Mr. Calloun for premiums from those charged by the measure to see how far Mr. Van Buren would go ip subserviency to the South. At the moment of the passage of the believes that the independent Taylor men of the United States to nuthorize Postmasters to open the malls and take out any matter relating to abolition, which in the oblition, which in the oblition, which in the delicion which in the secures when the secures the malls and take out any matter relating to abolition, which in the secures when the secures the malls and take out any matter relating to abolition, which in the secures when the secures when the newly acquired ferritory and the secures Previous to the election of 1836, a bill was Taylor, but for Mr. Fillmore; he says:

"The Philadelphia convention confirmed out, nomination, superadding that of Mr. Fillmore for the Vice Presidency, This was a fair compromise; it therefore behooves us to support Mr. Fillmore with the same fidelity we expect his friends to support Mr. Fillmore with the same fidelity we expect his friends to support Gen. Taylor, and we shall faith (ully perform such duty without stopping to inquire, how far others may act with the same good faith.

All should remember that every institution.

All should remember that every lineament of the face of the South Carolina sgitter. The Vice President takes his seat, and gives his casting vote he kavon of the censorship of the Press in this enlightened country! And why did he do it? Because Southren votes were required to make him President, and the South much be produced.

Here is a man quite worthy of support by the friends of Liberty!!!

SPEECH OF GEN. TAYLOR.

Grand Taylor Barbacue at Pass Chris 🖟 tian, La.

The New Orleans Picayone gives a glow ng account of the grand Taylor Barbacue which came off at Pass Christian on the 16th inst. We have barely room for a few sentences of the Picayune's account, and for the beautiful speech of Gen. Taylor. That paper says:-" All was courtesy and good eeling. Not one single incident occurred in best conducted affairs of the kind that could possibly have been seen anywhere. The people of Pass Christian and Harrison courtly cannot receive too large a share of praise for their public spirit, hospitality, good sense and politeness, in vieing with each other to manifest their respect and admiration of one who has done so much to shed lustre on our national character at home, and increase the splendor of our country's fame abroad." GENERAL TAYLOR'S ADDRESS.

The following were the remarks of Gen. Taylor in reply to the address by the Hon. John Henderson: It is with emotions of no ordinary embar-

rassments, Mn. Speaker, that I find mysell called upon to respond to the cordial reception with which I have just been met by the authorities of Pass Christian and the citizens necially less able to offer in adequate terms pecially less able to offer in adequate terms my acknowledgements for the flattering lan-guage in which this greeting has been ten-dered by the talented citizen who has just addressed me. I can only, therefore, offer you my warmest thanks, and assure you that the style of my reception here is par-ticularly grateful to my feelings. This simple and republican manner of meeting my fellow citizens carries me back to the scenes of my early life. I was reared from infancy to early manhood in the West—a-mong men of the most primitive tastes and republican simplicity. We there frequently met on occasions like this, to exchange free-ly our opinions on National and State affairs, and to devise measures for the defence our borders, which at that day the General Government was sometimes unable to protect. On these occasions were often collected, loo, those men of lion hearts and from nerves, who had not only aided the Father of our Country in achieving our independence, and stood by his side in many of his hard tought battles, but who afterwards filted to the country of the country led, with honor to our country, conspicuous places in our legislative bodies, both National and State. I have been educated in the simple and republican habits so happily il-lustrated in this scene, and do not expect to

seem, at the mercy of the enemy, just be-fore the battle of Buena Victa, renders it proper, probably, that I should make a lew remarks in relation to that matter. I received at Victoria, while on my way to Tampico—a movement which I had advised the War Department I should make for certain reasons—an order from the General-in-Chie of the army, stripping me of the greater por tion of my command, and particular of ier-ular troops and volunteers well instructed. This order was received by me with much strongest feelings of regret, disappointment and mortification, as I knew that Santa Anna was within striking distance of my line, with an army of 25,000, probably the best appointed men ever collected in Mexico.—After putting most of the tropps then with me at Victoria en route for Tampico—the larger portion of the commands at Monterey and Satullo having been already withdrawn for the same ultimate destination—I was in-structed to return to the former place, where it was expected I should remain on the detensive, with the small lorce then under my orders. A lew days after reaching that point I learned that the greatest diarm prevailed among the advance at Saltillo, in conse-quence of the capture at Engamacion of Majors Borland and Gaines, with their party of about eighty picked men from the Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry—followed a few days afterwards by the capture of a detach-ment of proceed men under Capt. Heady, also of the Kentucky cavalry. About the same time I received a communication from Gent (Wool, then comman-ding at Saltillo, urging me to join, him, with

All grains who may be afflicted with the affection of the Linear Jellan Wook, but the work of the Comment of the Linear Jellan Wook, but the second of the Linear Jellan Wook, but the second of the Linear Jellan Wook, but the second of the Linear Jellan Wook and the second of the Lin

disordered by a march of 150 miles across supplies, and with a great scarcity of water, in this determination, so far as I know, I was most cordially sustained by the officers of tains a letter from a correspondent of the

cortained by my advanced parties that Santa Anna was at hand with his army. We latter place. Upon this ground I determined feeling. Not one single incident occurred in the whole route of hilarity to displease or give offence. All was free and easy. In a word, it was one of the best arranged and best conducted affairs of the kind that could best conducted affairs of the kind that could same day. The summon was declined. and about 4-o'clock on that day the battle o

> coops in the conflicts about Monterey. I herefore calculated much upon their assistance on that eventful day, and I am happy! You know what I have said; if you like there to say that my expectations were fully my talk, we are friends; if not go back to realized. Their ranks, thinned by the ene-my's bullets, are much more conclusive as to their good conduct than anything that I

> soldier can be placed. I may say, indeed, that I fought that battle with a haiter about my_neck. I had been advised to fall and oc--my.neck. I had been advised to tall and occupy-Montery, which, as before stated, I declined, and had I been unsuccessful this additional and the state of the st because I believed the result would have been as disastrous as a defeat. Had I fallen forage, would have flown to arms. Once confined in Monterey, the volunteers, to say nothing of the effects of the retreat upon them, would have become sickly and dispirited, and deprived of all means of obtaining supplies, and particularly forage, I should such have not had a dragoon or artillery horse in my command, and would therefore have been compelled ultimately to surrunder, unless the seige could have been the return of Gen. Scott from Vera Croz with the troops under his command.
> The battle of Buena Vista was fought on

our side by about 450 regular troops and something upwards of 4000 volunteers, while they were opposed by ai least 20,000 of the enemy; and had we lost-the day, I feel that the whole responsibility of the misorrane would have fallen upon my shoulders. Yet I do not wish here to censure those who placed us in that critical situation: whether hey deserve blame or not I leave for others to determine. Those who had control over my fate in this transaction may have friends here present in whose good opinion I would not tarm them. For my own part, I am satisfied to hope and believe that it was all the result of accident rather than of design on their part.

In conclusion, I beg to return to you, my fellow-citizens of Harrison county, and par-ticularly to my fair countrywomen here as sembled, my heartfelt thanks for the cordial to me.

Read Whigs, and Ponder!

We find the following admirable communication in the last Vermont Chronicle. It a verse of one of the fine "Corn Law" lyries of Ellion.

"My vote! it is nt mine."
To do with it as I like;—
To cast, like pearls to swise,
To these wallowers in ill?" Five Thoughts and a Resolve concerning the Presidential Election. BY THEOPHILUS TRINKER.

1. I must vote. To cast my vote is a duty to mysell, to my country, and to my God.—In some way I must needs act—be it in the ulfilment or neglect of this duty. Neglect in this matter, is negative action, and such action will never excuse me from responsibleness for the results.

2. 1 must vote in the fear, of, God. A am responsible to conscience and to God, as truly for an act of my life. My oath as a freeman requires me to vote "without fear or favor of mun."

American citizent, it being a National election, I ain to cust my vote, not as a Northern or a Southern man, not as a New Englander,

my vanot, unless they are such as are to de-termine the well-being of the nation and the perpetuity of the Union. 5.1 must vote inhelingently—with a large-view of our whole country and of all the is-sues involved in the electron. If to ander-

An Indian Talk of Gen, Taylor's. The old New York Mirror-the literary

my command. About two weeks after ta- Mirror, written in 1838, at the close of the king my position at Agua Neuva, it was as- | Florida wat, giving the talk of General (then Col.) Taylor, while in Council, with the then fell back to Buena Vista, a ranch some celebrated Chief Alligator, which shows six miles in front of Saltillo, where we took up a strong position, and where we could easily communicate with our depot in the claimed for him th claimed for him by his friends. No better evidence of the nobleness and natural kind-

"Red brother's! I am glad to meet you and about 4-o'clock on that day the battle of Buena Vista commenced. The result of that affair is known to you all, and I shall not therefore, trouble you with its details. All tried to discharge their duty to their country on that occasion, and some even did more than their day. It would then perhaps be invidious to draw comparisons, but I must be earmitted to say that, led on by their distinguished commander, the gallant Mississippi Volunteers, of whom you have just spoken so highly and so justly, performed well their part. They were the only volunteers with me who had met the enemy before—having acted as would become veterant troops in the conflicts about Monterey. any of your people come to my camp with a white flag, they will be as safe as though they were a thousand miles distant from me. You know what I have said; if you like your camp, and the war will continue.

Alligator said in reply: my's bunes, as thuch and anything that I "Failer! Your talk is true; what you could now say.

The battle of Buena Vi-ta, under the cir-shall understand me. I speak with a straight cometances under which it was longht, was one of the most trying occasions in which a soldier can be placed. I may say, indeed, My people have suffered a great deal. This

has been the longest war I ever knew or heard of; but my people have desired peace under the pine tree, in the sand, for the wind will blow down the tree and uncover it again; back to Monterey, the whole country about not in the ocean, for the waves will wash it me, upon which I was greatly dependent for on shore: but I have digged a deep hole in hard ground, and I have put a big stone on the hatchet, so that it will never again be seen! May the Great Spirit keep it safe! I have done!"

In the conclusion of the letter referred to the writer says:
Apiaka, or Samuel Jones, the fisherman, and his Micasukies, are the only Indians now concealed in the thickets. Colonel Taylor has done more towards this consummation; during the short time he has been

in the country, than all the commanders since the war began. Facts show this to be the case. It would have been a fortunate circumstance, had the conduct of the war been entrusted to his care. But we hope this solemn farce is finished.

THE TARIFF OF 1846.—The beautiful effects of the glotious Revenue Free Trade Tavifl of 1846 are beginning to be felt in Carbon county. On Monday last the shipments of Coal were curtailed one third, and about two hundred and fifty Miners and Labórers will be discharged from the works at Summit Hill withing the days. in a few days. It is probable that it will be found necessary to discharge a still greater number before the close of the season. Here hen, in our own neighbourhood, almost at the beginning of winter, are three hundred hard working, industrious men, thrown out of compayment, left houseless and almost pennyless. It will be in vain that many of them will seek in other places for work.
Will they go to the Schuylkill Region! There is no work for them there; many of the colleries have stopped, others are doing a very limited business and hundred of hands are out of employment in this region. Will they go to the Wyoming region? Every ex. nigation in the last Vermont Chronicle. It should be entitled: "The whole duty of an elector comprised in a nut shell." We commend it to our renders as worthy their soberest respect and consideration. The prevalence of the noble doctrine it mendicates would be fatal to the aspirations of "dema-gogues" and a sure guaranty of a "good government." Its sentiment reminds us of men who-opposed_Henry Clay and the promen who opposed Henry Clay and the pro-tective tariff, and who so zealously sup-ported Polk and Dallas, answer. Let those men who deceived the mass of the people into the belief that Polk, Dallas and the leaders of the Locofoco party were in favor of the Tariff of 1842, answer. Let an insulted injured, and hard working people at the ballot box in 1848, answer, by casting their votes in favor of Whig men and When

measures.—Carbon county Gazette. GEN. JACKSON'S OPINION OF OLD ZACK .- The foresight of General Jackson was one of the most prominent characteristics of his mind We have been placed in possession of an anecdote which is strikinhly illustrative of its and that will be read at the present time

their votes in favor of Whig men and Whig

with great interest.

General Jackson, in his sickness occupied his mind to a very great degree with the sub--ject of the annexation of Texas; as his bodity strength failed him, it seemed as it his mind grew stronger impressed, with the matter. from 1 am to cast my vote, not as a Northern or a Southern man, not as a New Englander, not as a Vermonter, or the inhabitant of any particular State in the Union;—but simply as a freeman of the American Republic.

4. Since I must vote as an American clicant, sectional interests must not determine my ballot, unless they are such as are to destermine the milest the being of the main and the perpetuity of the Union.

5. I must vote intelligently—with a large view of our whole country and of all the issue of the Union.

6. I must vote intelligently—with a large view of our whole country and of all the issue involved in the election? If to under all, how we involve the country in war, be-