#### Difficulty with France.

P Considerable excitement was occasioned last week by accounts from Washington, stating that our Government had informed M. Poussin, the Minister from the French Republic, that his passpor were ready for him-or in other words that he would no longer be recognized at Washington in his official capacity and might return home whenever h desired. The causes which led to this dismissal ore thus set forth in a late number of the Washington Republic:

. From the Washington Republic. THE FRENCH MINISTER AND THE UNITED TATES.—In consequence of the rumors and statements that have gone abroad, in reference an alleged difficulty between Mr. Poussin and the Government of the United States, it becomes necessary to present a narration of facts that might otherwise have been withheld. An attempt has been made to create the impression that the circumstances to which we refer establish of necessity unfriendly relations between this country and France. This is not the case Every nation is at liberty to dismiss any foreign minister, at its pleasure, on the occurrence of any thing which is offensive to its dignity or character of which it is itself, of course, to be the sole judge. No nation has ever undertaken to resent such a step as a hostile or unfriendly act. The apprehensions therefore which seem act. The apprehensions, therefore, which seen to have prevailed on this subject are quite un called for; as some ulterior action on the par of France will be necessary to interrupt the amicable relations which exist between her and the United States.

On the 7th day of Fabruary last Mr. Poussin. in a note to Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, alleged that he was charged by the French Government with the prosecution of a cloim against the Government of the United States, brought by a Frenchman named A. Port, established in Mexico, for indemnification for dama-ges sustained by him from the acts of certain ges sustained by him from the acts of certain ngents of the army of the United States. His application was in the nature of an appeal from the sentence of a military court of inquiry at Puebla, which had made a decision unfavorable to the claim

No answer was sent by Mr. Buchanan to thi communication. When it was brought to the communication. When it was brought to the attention of the present Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton promptly devoted himself to its investigation, with the view of gratifying Mr. Pous sin by a speedy decision. Within ten days from the time it was presented to him, Mr. Clayton announced to Mr. Poussin that he had arrived the conclusion that Mr. Pout had no just at the conclusion that Mr. Port had no just cause to be dissatisfied with the award of the military court of inquiry. This award, we may add, which rejected Mr. Port's claim, had been regularly sanctioned and approved by Gen. Scott, the commander-in-chief.

Dissatisfied with this decision, Mr. Poussin on the 13th of March, addressed a note to the Secretary of State, in which he reviewed the supposed grounds of the decision, and animadverted with some severity on the testimony of a distinguished officer of the decision. verted with some severity on the testimony of a distinguished officer of the American army in Mexico, who had been a witness before the court at Puebla. It is obvious that at this point of the court at Puebla. Mr. Clayton might have declined any fu correspondence on the subject; but, out of respect on the 10th of April, he replied to Mr. Poussin's communication, assigning reasons for his decision, and respectfully controverting the positions of the Minister. On the 18th of April positions of the Minister. On the 18th of April Mr. Clayton received another note from Mr. Poussin, in which the Minister indulged in a strain of invective, evidently intended to be highly offensive to the American Government. highly onensive to the American Government. The dorrespondence was immediately submitted by the Secretary of State to the President, who directed him to lose no time in requesting Mr., Poussin to repair to Washington without unnecessary delay.

cessary delay.

The offensive note was dated at Washington while Mr. Poussin was absent in New York, upwards of two hundred miles distant from the city. Bearing on its face an insult to the American Government, deliberately given in the very capital of the United States, which, if not satisfactorily explained or retracted, would have required that all correspondence with him as a minister should terminate without delay, it was minister should terminate without delay, it was city. Bearing on its face an insult to the Amerimade important to himself and Government made important to minister and government that he should lose no time in repairing to Washington. One offensive passage was the following:—"The Government of the United States must be convinced that it is more honorable to acmust be consinced that it is more honorable to ac-quit, fairly, a debt contracted during war, under the pressure of necessity, than to evade its payment by endeavoring to brand the character of an honest man." The same note contained an attack upon a high military officer, charging him, in ofand an attack upon the distinguished officers composing the court, who were charged with permitting that officer "to carry out, without interruption, his string of calumnies incredible." It closed with an insinuation that the State Department had become the organ of a crimina ccusation, without proofs, against Mr. Port.

It was in reply to this communication, the It was in reply to this communication, that on the 21st of April Mr. Clayton addressed Mr.

Poussin the following note:

DEFARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, April 21, 1849,

Sir:—On the alternoon of the 18th instant, a communication from you, dated Washington, April — 1849, (without showing the day on which it was written), was received at this office, relative to the claim of Mr. Port on the Government of the United States, and, having just had occasion to address you a ptiyate note, I learn, through the messenger who was despuched to deliver it. that you have been, for the last two weeks, absent from Washington, and that the period of your return hither from New York was quite uncertain.

Under these circumstances, after a perusal of your note, which was laid before me this morning. I lose not a moment in requesting you to repair to this city without unnecessary delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

Mr. Ww. Tell Poussin.

In the interview between Mr. Clayton and

Poussin the following note:

In the interview between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Poussin which followed this note, the latter gentleman was informed that his letter was highly offensive, and contained language which our Government could not admit, and that he was permitted to withdraw the offensive ex was permitted to withdraw the offensive, expressions. The letter was accordingly withdrawn, and on the following day returned, expurgated of the most offensive matter. Anxious to retain friendly relations with the Minister, the President here permitted the matter to drop and the correspondence with regard to the claim of Mr. Port, terminated, It was hoped that there would be no further cause of complaint.

On the 12th day of May, however, Mr. Pous On the 12th day of May, however, Mr. Poussin, in a diplomatic note, represented to the State Department that "Mr. Carpender, commander of the American was steamer Iris, after hastening to the assistance of the French ship Edgenie, of Havre, which had struck on the bank of Riso, near the anchorage of Anton Lizardo, advanced claims wholly inadmissible, on account of the remuneration for his services, and to secure their acquittal, detained the Eugenie for two or three days. In consequence of the energetic remonstrances of M. Lavellée and the honorable intervention of the Consel of the United States at Vera Cruz, Commander Carpender desisted from his pretensions." M. Poussin, proceeded to say that "the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France requested him to address to the Cabinet of Washington the most serious observations on the abuse of authority committed by this officer in illegally detaining the ashie Russale." dress to the Cabinet of Washington the most serious observations on the abuse of authority committed by this officer in illegally detaining the ship Eugenie." He concluded his note with the following remarks p—"You will easily comprehend, Mr. Secretary of State, how important it is that such occurences should not be repeated, and that severe blame, at least, should be laid on those who thus considered themselves empowered to substitute arbitrary measures for justice; and I doubt not that you will, without delay, give satisfaction to the just companied as it was by any testimory, to justify the charge against Commander Carpender, was promptly referred to the Navy Department, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts on which his comdemnation was defined to the Advistage of the Navy, in reply transmitted to this department all the eydonce in his possession, which buildsted only of two letters from Commander On the Peth of May, 1849, in the absence of any eydence of conflicting facts, the Pessident thought that the character of that officer made at incumbent on him to submit to this department, the label that the character of that officer made at incumbent on him to submit to the Series of the president thought that the character of that officer made at incumbent on him to submit to the Series of the president the president they would remove any interprehence of conflicting facts, the hope that they would remove any interprehence of the part of the president was the part of the French officer made it relative to his

condition, the occasion in question." This note was respectful, to the Minister. The explanation which accompanied it showed that the Commander, seeing the French bark Eugenie and her crew in imminent peril, high up on the rocks of Anton Lizardo, and being appealed to for succor, hastened to her assistance with seemen from the Iris, and that she Capitain of the French barque gave up the charge of his vessel on the reef, in order that the American officer might take command, to save her. At a moment when no other sid could for procyted, and when a norther, so formidable to seemen on that const, was expected, the American commander labored all night with his sailors, got the French barque off the rock, and anchoved her in safety alongside the Iris. The commander asked for compensation, in the nature of salvage, for his men who had saved the barque, and ner orew from destruction. Ho was entitled to compensation. So it was decided by Mr. Ciliford our Minister to Mexico, (late Attorney General of the United States,) when the matter was referred to him. Such Mee Attorney General of the United States,)
when the matter was referred to him. Such
also, we understand, is the opinion of Mr.
Johnson, our present Attorney General. But
although he had asked and expected to receive
salvage, yet (to Mee his own words) "thirty
hours having elapsed without receiving an answer, he had already resolved to let the captain resume the charge of her; when he receivied a note from the consignee, saying that he
could not act in the matter, as the vessel was
hot yet in port; and at the same moment the
captain of the Eugenie coming on hoard, he returned the vessel to him." It was under these
circumstances that Mr. Poussin wrote the note circumstances that Mr. Poussin wrote the note of the 30th of May last, which follows:

circumstances that Mr. Poussin wrote the note of the 30th of May last, which follows:

Vashington, May 20, 1849 \$

Sir. I received on the 28th of May the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the same day, in answer to mine calling upon the Government of the United States to disavow the conduct of Commander Carpender, of the American steamship Lis, towards the French ship Eugenie, of Havre, which had run upon the bank of Rieo, near the anchorage of Anton Lizardo.

The explanations given by Commander Carpender are not of a nature, Mr. Secretary of State, such as to dispel the discontent which his proceedings have caused to my government.

He considered, as he says, and he still copiders, that the case was one of salvage; that the rights acquired by him as the saver of the vessel saved, empowered him to keep possession of her until flis extravaeant prejuntions were fully satisfied; but his opinions have little interest in our eyes, when we have occasion to condemn his conduct.

I called on the Cabinet at Washington, Mr. Secretary of State, in the name of the French Government, to address a severe reproof to that officer of the American navy, in order that the error which he has committed, on a point involving the dignity of your national marine, might not be repeated hereafier.

From your answer, Mr. Secretary of State, I am unfortunately induced to believe that your Government, signist these doctrines.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your most obedient servant,

Guillaums Tell. Poussin.

There had been, in fact, no doctrine advanced in regard to the case of Commander Carpener of the carpender of the care and advanced in regard to the case of Commander Carpen.

There had been, in fact, no doctrine advanc-ed in regard to the case of Commander Carpender, nor was there any indication of an opin on the subject of salvage? Mr. Poussin, as if to make out a case for denunciation, assumed that "strange doctrines" had been adopted by the Executive, which compromised the "dignity of our national marine.

In his note of May 30, the French minister speaks of his previous communication [dated 12th of May] in relation to this subject, as one 12th of May] in relation to this subject, as one merely calling upon the Government of the United States to disavow the conduct of Commander Carpender. In point of fact, his note of the 12th of May not only demanded such a disayowal, but insisted "that severe, blame, at least, should be laid on those who thus considered themselves empowered to substitute arbitrary measures for justice." The Government might have accompanied a disevewal of Commander Carpender's conduct with a severe censure; but a disevowal of the principle of censure; but a disvowal of the principle of salvage, or his right to it, would not of necessity have implied a severe censure.

Mr. Poussin's note of the 12th of May was

not understood, nor could it be interpreted, as demanding merely a disavowal of the law under which Commander Carpender claimed salvage his crew. To a demand upon the President to disavow a law of the land, and the usages of nations under the law of nations, it would have been a sufficient answer to have replied that it is not the province of the Executive to make or repeal laws; it is his duty to execute them as they actually exist. M. Poussin's language was construed to charge Commander Carpender with abuse of authority to illegally detaining the

rench vessel.

It will be observed that the defence of Com-It will be observed that the defence of Com-mander Carpender was placed in the hands of the French Minister with the expectation of its being forwarded to the French government; and with the hope, expressed by the Fresident, that an inspection of the papers would remove the misunderstanding which existed in regard to his conduct. M. Poussin did not give the cabinet of France an opportunity of deciding the case in its new aspect, but immediately dethe Government which accused, was not made more palatable to the Executive by the contemptions sneer that accompanied it. The United States Government had asked, as an act United States Government had asked, as an act of common justice to a meritorious and faithful officer, that he be heard in a matter affecting his private and official character; and it was natural to suppose that his conduct in saving a French ship, and abandoning his claim to salvage, would exempt him from censure, though it might fail to receive the approbation of the French Government. It was felt to be due to Commander Corpender that he should not be condemned without evidence or a hearing; and a refusal of so common a right was deeply felt. a refusal of so common a right was deeply felt, is unjust, insolent and rude.

Mr. Mason, the late Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to Commander Carpender, dated November 28th, 4848, had officially approved his vember 2011, 4240, has ometally approved in a course in this very matter; there was no evidence adduced against him, and yet Mr. Poussin decides that he had committed an act which derogated from "the dignity of the national marine," and proceeds to implicate the American Government in the discreditable conduct of its officer. He protests against the action of the American Executive in the name of the French government, thus presenting himself before the President and his Cabinet as having been commissioned to lecture them upon wha concerns the dignity and honor of our national

On the receipt of this extraordinary letter, the President determined to submit Mr. Poussin's correspondents to the French government, without assuming to prescribe the course which that government should adopt under such peoullar circumstances towards a friendly power; and Mr. Poussin was duly advised of this determination. In coming to this decision, the President was actuated by a profound regard for the existing friendly relations with a sister republic, and a sincere desire that those relations should continue undisturbed. Accordingly, the whole correspondence was communicated to his excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, on the 7th of July, by Mr. Rush. At length finding it apparent, that the French government wholly refused to redress the wrong inflicted by the French minister, the President felt himself constrained to terminate Mr. Poussin's official intercourse with this Government, and thus preclude an opportunity which might be again abused.

The relations thus terminated between the Minister of France and the American Government and the could be accordingly to a cold the cold to a cold. On the receipt of this extraordinary letter

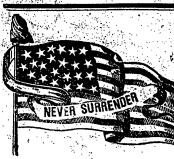
The relations thus terminated between the Minister of France and the American Government do not imply or necessarily lead to a cold or hottle intercommunication between the two governments. In the case of Mr. Jackson, Minister of Great Britain, whose relations with this government were terminated by Mr. Madison, in 1809; in a more peremptory manner, and for less pointed finally, no difficulty arose between this country and England. At another time, we may profer to that misunderstanding time, we may refer to that misunderstanding more at length; but suffice it to say for the present, that, unless France is emulous of a difficulty with this country—of which we have no evidence in any thing that has hithered transpired—no disturbance of the friendly religious between this and that country can possibly occur.

in putting an end to the official relations of Mr. Poussin, with the United States, the Executive has informed both the governmed of France, and the late minister of France, that any communication through any other channel, will be respecifully received and considered.

# Levald & Capositor



CARLISLE, PA. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1849.



DEMOCRATIC WHIG TICKET.

#### Canal Commissioner, HENRY M. FULLER

OF LUZERNE COUNTY. Assembly.

GEORGE RUPLEY, of E. Pennsboro. DAVID S. RUNSHAW, of Hopewell. Commissioner STEWART McGOWAN, of Montoe. Sheriff.

JOSEPH McDERMOND, of Newville. Treasurer. WM. M. PORTER, of Carlisle. Director of the Poor. "

RUDOLPH MARTIN, of N. Cumberland. Auditor. ALEX. DAVIDSON, W. Pennsboro (3 yrs. THOS. T. GRAHAM, S. Middleton, (2yrs Coroner. THOMAS CONLYN, of Carlislo.

REAR the addresses by our Couny-Committee and State Committee, in to day's papor. 🐇

CUMBERLAND COUNTY LAND .-- One o he Farms recently advertised in our paper by Mr. Jacob Hershe, lying near this borough, and containing ninety-seven acres, was sold last week for \$93 an acre. Considering the unusual amount of real estate which has been in market this fall, this may be set down as a good aale.

A Speck of War !- The article from the Washington Republic details the difficulties which have arisen with the French Government. It is not apprehended there will be War on account of this difficulty, but if there is we may have all confidence in the result, with the brave ZACHA-YR TAYLOR at the head of our Army and Navy. 

Remember and take Courage! Last year when the Administration of President Polk spent its hundreds of thou sands of dollars upon Pennsylvania, and spared from their duties at Washington scores of office-holders to cajole the people into its support, Gov. Johnston was elected and Ger. Taylor carried the State by Thir teen Thousand. Pennsylvania is no longer a Locoloco State. Her interests make he Whig, and if we will, we can elect HENRY M. FULLER!

### Are You Assessed?

It is not too early to remind the Whigs of the necessity of being assessed ten days be fore the election. The election takes place on Tuesday, the 9th of October, less than tw weeks from this time. Bear it in mind. and attend to this important duty in time. Each one of you should examine the lists of voters na case in its new aspect, but immediately denounced the commander, without considering his defence, which he regarded as matter of its the talerest in his eyes, when he had occasion to condemn the conduct of an officer of the United States. An imperious refusal to permit an American officer to be heard in his defence by put up in your respective election district

Think of it a Moment!

Within the past year, one hundred thou sand tons of English railroad iron have been imported or ordered to be imported into the country, costing five millions of dollars. 1 is stated that it would require 17,000 work men to manufacture this quantity of iron. Let us look at this fact for a moment; al lowing an average of five persons to a fami ly, we have 85,000 persons supported by the manufacture of railroad iron. These 85,000 persons must purchase food and clothing how many more then will this, manufacture furnish with a support in part! The Tariff of 1846 has flung all this profit, with its consequences to all these working men, into the hands of the English; when, under the ac of '42 it might have been given to our own citizens. Working men! you can have this thing changed at the BALLOT-BOX if you speak your will !

Gov. Johnston-visited Philadelphia on Saturday, and by special invitation re viewed the troops at Camp Scott, near Bristol. Genis. Patterson and Cadwallader were present. A large concourse of persons wer assembled on the ground, who were obvi ously highly gratified by the high, manly bearing and courteous demeanor of the Gov ernor. The Governor, on Monday, visited the Public Schools and other public institu tions of the city.

THE NEXT HOUSE.—The indication are that the Whige will have a majority in the lower House of Congress next winter and speculation is already rife as lowh shall be the Speaker. A Washington corres pondent of the N. Y. Tribune says the Hon THADDEUS STEVENS IS SPOKED Of in this con nection, as it is certain that he would, nominated, take the Free Soil vote. The Free Soilers will not vote for WINTHROP, the

iate Speaker. A New French Minister. The N York Tribune says it is informed that Mr Poussin's recall has been decided upon by the French Government, independent of his difficulty with the Cabinet at Washington-M. de Montholon, the son of General Mon tholon, is said to be named as his successo

Missouri.—Considerable interest has been raised in relation to the result of the Missouri election, since parties in the Ma COLD.—The extremities of heat and have so strongly organized for and grains Cold — The extremities of heat and have so strongly organized for and against dold are found to produce the same perceptions on the skin; and when mercury is frozen as forty degrees below zero, the sensation is the same as touching red from. The coldest day ever knowned a gold from the coldest day ever knowned gold on was 20th December, 1796, when the thermometer was street degrees below zero. Quicksliver was frozen hard at Moscow, 13th January, 1810.

### THE GREAT INTERESTS AT STAKE

Arouse for the Contest! It is now an amply demonstrated fixed turn out in their full strength. Shall we have this result to mourn over again this fall? Are to the following statement of our friends willing that all the important advantages we have gained by the election of President TAYLOR and Governor JOHNSTON, shall be lost by our apathy and inactivity this ment, of the finances of the State, and of the fall? Is there not spirit and energy enough in our ranks—as there certainly is power, if

What are we fighting for? To sustain the good Whig administration of our illustrious chief, Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR:

To sustain the indomitable champion of Bennsylvania interests and prosperity, Gov. WM. F. JOHNSTON: - To sustain Gov. Johnston's measures for

maintaining State credit: To sustain his great measures for REDU-CING THE PUBLIC DEBT:

To sustain his successful measures for RE-LIEVING THE PEOPLE OF TAXATION: To elect a WHIG LEGISLATURE—that the hands of the administration may be. strengthened by such legislation as is required-that the State may be honestly apportioned and districted for Senators and Representatives-that our efficient State Treasurer may be re-elected, and wise and sound legislation on every subject carried into ef-What else are we fighting for?

For HENRY M. FULLER, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner:

So that the Whigs may have one Representative in the Board, and the interests of the People be thus protected by the checks to—that the People's money may be eco-tion years ago.

It is a fact, that as soon as the Whig adbe, to be applied to the reduction of the State Debt;

Besides all this, we are fighting tor PRO-TECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY !for such an alteration in the present ruinous locofoco tariff as will put the AMERICAN MANUFACTURER in fair and just competition with Barrish Monopolists, and save the AMERICAN WORKINGMAN from the ruinous effects of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, which now glut our markets, deprive our workingmen of that amount of labor, and thus take the bread out of their mouths to feed their partier competitors in England!
We all fighting for FREE SOIL—for time-

honored WHIG PRINCIPLES, and against the destructive measures enacted by the late der his control.

Innofoco administration, which are bringing It is a fact that before as well as since, his American Industry into bankruptcy, and which have filled Great Britain with rejoucings, as she pours into our ports her millions

Such are some of the great interests which make the approaching election of the highest not worth a struggle? Are they not of sufficient importance to rouse every man to ACTION? If we lose our State Legislature thereby buying dollars.

It is a fact, that, within this period, the floating debt of six hundred thousand collars, ken down, and all his efforts thwarted. If created by the Locolcoc party, and by them suffered to accumulate for years, has been If Pennsylvania goes locoloco this fall, what success shall we have in seeking from Congress the protection to our iron, coal and agment and men who have sustained damage men and men who have sustained damage and men and men and Railroad in the

Think of these things, Tax-Payers! Reflect upon them, and then speak to your have been delayed by superintendents on neighbor about them. Arouse your fellow the said work.

The neighbor about them. Arouse your fellow the said work.

It is a fact, that of those torn, defaced and Tax-pavers, to a consideration of what they have at stake, and urge them to look after their interests at the BALLOT-BOX! Show them what Gov. Johnstor, has done, and have been withdrawn from circulation, and what further the Whig administration will do their places supplied with a sound and if the people sustain it. AROUSE, WHIGS! Now is the time! The election is but two shousand five hundred dellars of the funded debt and one hundred thousand five hundred dellars of the funded debt have been paid, and one hundred thousand the first the left in the new before the left. NITY BE LOST! REMEMBER A FULL sand dollars more will be paid before the 1st VOTE IS A WHIG VICTORY !!

A Locoroco Forgery.—The Locofoco papers are publishing what purports to be a private letter from HENRY M. FULLER, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, to F. Saxton, a Free Soil Democrat of Luzerne county, in which Mr. F. declares himself "in favor of Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor and Free men," but which, as published, shows other matters were incorporated, all professing to come from Mr. Fuller. Mr. Saxton has addressed a letter to the Pennsylvanuan, in which the forgery originally appeared, wherein he says :- "The letter as published in the Pennsylvanian was not received by me." . He concludes as follows:

"I have always been a democrat, and am' a democrat still, but cannot swallow the Pitts-burg Platform. 1.do not believe in Buchanan wages at 16 cents a day. 1 do not believe in extending an institution which is in violation of human rights, at war with the public senliment of the world, destructive of norther interests and a curse wherever it exists.

Knowing Mr. Fuller to entertain the same anowing pit. Fuller to entertain the same sentiments and believing him therefore to be a better democrat than Mr. Gamble, whose efforts to my knowledge, contributed largely to the defeat of that excellent man, William B. Foster, in 1846, I shall support him let others do as they may.

Archibald, Luzerne Co., Sept. 13, 1849.

To Votens,-A New Law? The following sections of the Act of the General Assembly, approved the 27th day of February, A. D. 1849, are published for the information of the electors of Cumberland coun-

ty, viz: by a long and accurate calculation that to get a ton of pig fron to market, it will cost the qualified voters of the counties of Adams. Dauphin, Langaster, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Bradford, Centre, and Erie, from and after the passage of this Act, to vote for all the candidates for the various omices to be filled at any election on ONE SLIP OR TICKET. Provided The office for which every candidate is voted for shall be designated, as required by the existing laws designated, as required by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Sect. 2.7 That any fraud committed by has been recently sent to the National Musary person voting in the manner above present to the National Museribed, shall be punished as similar fraude up his voice; a few shitches laken by a failor. are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

#### From the North American To the Freemen of Pennsylvania.

In view of the approaching contest inct that the Whigs of Comberland county between the friends and the opponents CAN TRIUMPH, IF THEY WILL! The of the present State Administration, and last election, and every warmly contested the policy recommended and pursued sirnggle for several years has shown that we respectively by them in reference to the hold the power in our hands. When we lose affairs of the Common vealth, the Whig an election it is because our friends fail to State Central Committee invite attention

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. It is a fact, that the Locofoco party, for a number of years, have had the trol of the administration of the State govern-

It is a fact that during this period the intewe but use it-to maintain the supremacy rest on the State debt was paid in depreciawe achieved last lall? Are our friends fully ited paper the credit of the State was pros-trated; the stocks of the Commonwealth aware of the importance of the contest?—
Are Tax-Payers fully sensible of the deep interest than have in it?

Are the contest than the contest in the deep interest than have in it?

It is a fact, that large amounts of, money were frequently borrowed to pay the semi-annual interest, and that a floating debt, along the line of our public works, of six hundred thousand dollars had accumulated or years, and remained unpaid.

It is a dagt, that laborers, material men, and men who had sustained damage along the improvements—men who could not be denied their honest claims without sorely feeling their loss—men whose famishing families were crying to them for bread, had remained unpaid for years, and their petitions for relief had been disregarded.

It is a fact, that the people, while they paid into the treasury the taxes doesned necessary to the support of the public credit, were learnilly discouraged at the prospect before them, deavy butthens, crippled and insufficient resources, and domestic debts unpaid, and their day and generation, any change for the better.

It is a fact, that the party then in power nadro attempts to reduce the burthens of the people, by the only available mode, the payment of the public debt, and the citizens could see in the future no relief from taxa-tion.

It is a fact, that those laborers and material men upon the public works, who were fortunate enough to receive from the Locoloco superintendents the reward of their toil. vere paid in worthless notes,—torn, defaced of opposing parties—that plundering and ex- and depreciated in value;—notes which were kept in circulation against the terms of their

ministration came into power, the Locofoco party, from one end of the State to the other, commenced an unprincipled outery against it, because it did not pay the debts along the line of internal improvements,—debts which that party had contracted and concealed; aborers who had suffered the pangs of want for debts due them for months, if not years, under Locofoco administration.

These are facts which the records of the State and the experience of the people will fully sustain. Look on the reverse of the picture-for there is a secondchapter of facts follow:

At is a fact, that the Whig Governor, Wm. F. Johnston, was inaugurated in the month of January last, having received the largest vote ever polled in Pennsylvania, and that since then, he has had the administration of

inauguration, the public presses of the Loco-foco party have assailed him, his reccommendations and his public acts, with a terocty which contemned public sentiment, disof dollars worth of manufactures, the product regarded the expression of the public will, of her pauner labor! ced his administration as ruinous to the inte-

rests of the people.

It is a fact, nevertheless, that under his Payer, and every Working-man. Are they not of such a strongle 2. Are they not of such a strongle 3. Are they not of such a strongle 3. Are they not of such a strongle 3. Are they not of such a strongle 4. Are they not of such a strongle 5. Are they not of such as the notation of such as the such a convertible currency, without borrowing, and without the cost of a cent in exchanges.

will have full sweep on our public works !- principally paid, and resources are in the Treasury to meet every dollar of the debt which has been brought to the notice of the

along the lines of Canal and Railroad in th State, have either been paid, or the payments

depreciated notes, with which Locolocos paid the laborers on the public works,\$327,937 00, -being nearly two thirds of the whole,ourrency.
It is a fact, that one hundred and thirteen

day of February next; and that a sinking-fund has been established, which, under proper management and the continuance of the judicious system pursued by the existing administration, will secure the payment of ten millions of dollars of the said debt—or ne-fourth of the entire debt of the Common wealth-within the next six years!

It is a fact, that after every known claim which can be legally made upon the Treasury shall have been paid, (except the funded debt of the commonwealth) including the interest payable on the first of February next, there will remain in the Treasury an unappropriated balance of one hundred and filty thousand dollars, which may with propriety and justice be directed towards completion of the North Branch Canal.

It is a fact, that during the next year, the evenues of the State will meatine nary expenditure; will pay of the public debt from three to five hundred thousand dollars, and will leave an unappropriated balance of five hundred thousand dollars in the Treasury, to be directed towards the completion of the North Branch Canal. . It is a fact, that the credit of the State is

restored,—her stocks have risen in value—
the people have become encouraged, and
the future is full of confident hope and
rational expectation.

And finally, it is a fact, that all this happy state of things, so different from what has been beretofore known in Pennsylvania, has been brought about during the brief period when the interests of the State have been entrusted to the hands of a Whig adminis-

By the State Committee, MORTON McMICHAEL, Chairman.

The Working Man's Interest. The Philadelphia Daily News shows us, by a long and accurate calculation; that to

CURIOSITIES.—A brace of curiosities; are directed to be punished by the existing laws of this Commonwealth.

Work! Work!—Let every good Whig devote himself from now to the election to the work of getting out the votefal—and a thinble init of steel dust supposed to have been made when Maobeth filed his wind.

## To the People of Cumberland County.

FACTS FOR TAX PAYERS!

FACTS FOR TAX-PAYERS!

The Whig Standing Commilies have defermined to address their fellow-offizens of Cumberland County on the subject of the approaching election, and what will be involved therein. From the apparent apathy with which the coming contest is regarded were might conclude nothing was at stake.

For a short period Pennsylvania has been under the administration of a Whig Governor—her Finances under the control of a Whig Treasurer—and the measures adopted by them to improve the condition of the by them to improve the condition of the State, better her financial affairs, and relieve the People from Taxalion, will come before the electors of the Commonwealth in a few be violated, and her Treasury be unable to meet just demands? Under what Adminisration did these things occur? Who had the lifection of public affairs? It cannot be dedirection of public affairs? It cannot be denied that the party now in opposition to Gov. Johnston and Treasurer Bale, were then in power. They had the same means of meeting the State liabilities then, which are possessed now—the resources of the State were as great—her prosperity at least equal. They can point out no one attempt on the part of the Whigs to thwart them in a single measure for the improvement of the State Finances. With all this in their layor what did our opponents then accomplish?— State Finances. With all this in their lavor what did-our opponents then accomplish?—

Did the price of State stocks improve? Was there an abiding faith that the Interest would from time to time be paid? These are questions which a slight acquaintance with the affairs of our State will enable any one to answer, and their answers must be against to answer, and their answers must be against the hope of the Christian for the future.

with the same means, by the Whig Adminis tration, and in the course of the lew months its existence. On the day Mr. Ball enter of the duties of State Trensurer—the 7th of May, 1849—there were \$108,494 17 of available funds in the Treasury. On that very day a loan fell due, which had been contracted to pay the February interest, amounting to \$200,000—another loan also, o pay laborers on the public works, amounting to \$59,800—the interest on these two ins was \$3,875—amounting in all to \$259, 375, making a deficiency of \$150,380. -Be sides this \$438,530 were required by the Board of Canal Commissioners, other current demands on the Treasury were made to the amount of \$250,000, and then on the 1st of August, the interest on the State Debt came due, amounting to 662,345, ma king in all one million eight hundred an lorly thousand dellars (1,840,000) to be paid since the Whig Treasurer has had charge of the State Finances. It has been paid—and aid without a loan-from the Revenues of ate,-by the judicious management of t Whig State Treasurer! This cannot be de

But this is not all. On the 14th of August ast, after this immense amount had been paid, there was a surplus in the State Treasary of over \$300,000! This cannot be denied. On the 1st of February, next, after nied. On the 1st of February, next, after paying the State interest, \$364,236 will remain in the Treasury to be appropriated to a great internal improvement, on which vast sums have been expended, from which the State now derives no return; but which when completed will be a lucrative source of revenue to the Commonwealth, and pay back the interest on a fund which has for years been lying unproductive. Nor is this alless the interest on a fund which has for years been lying unproductive. Nor is this alless the interest on a fund which has for years been lying unproductive. Nor is this alless the interest on a fund which has for years been lying unproductive. Nor is this alless the fundamental of the State the fundamental of the State that the has fitted up rooms for the public that he has been lying unproductive. Nor is this all.— Gov. Johnston recommended a Sinking Fund for the gradual extinguishment of the State Debt. Will nothing be done for that? Two Dobt. Will nothing be done for that? I wo hundred and four thousand, four hundred and

hirty-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents, (\$204,438 89) will be the amount of the und, this year, even after the payment of the immense sums above referred to! And in the course of a few years, by skilful financiering and or a few years, by skilful financiering and the few years are t

the immense sums above referred to! And in the course of a few years, by skilful finant ciering, and an economical administration of State affairs the STATE DEBT will be decreased at the rate of at least ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS PER ANNUM!

How is the State credit? Her stocks are almost at par. No one doubts her ability to pay her creditors. She pays too, in gold and silver. These are the fruits of a Whig administration. Will the People of Cumberland county give it their support? Tax-Pay-

John Moore, Allen, Richard Woods, Dickinson, Geo. W. Criswell, E. Pennsbor Matthew D. Leckey, Frankford S. S. Snyder, Hopewell, George Sherbahn, Hampden, William Knettle, Mifflin, Benjamin Niesley, Monroe, R. C. Kilgore, Newton,
Joseph C. Williams, Nowville,
John H. Spahr, Mechanicsburg,
Widdleton Parker Henderson, N. Middleto Owen James. New Cumberland Jacob Ritner, South Middleton, George V. Coover, Silver Spring J. Bomberger, Shippensburg, Elias Heck, Shippensburg tp., Samuel Taylor, Southampton, George Miller, West Pennsbor Whig Standing Committee,

ASUNDER,-The divorce of Pierc Butler and Fanny Kemble, his wife, was dereed by the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday.

Ladies' Cashmeres. THE subscriber has just received a variet of new Cashmera, Mous, de Laines, Mo rinces, Alpacas, and other Fall Dress Goods to which the attention of the Lindies is invited acpt26 GW HITNER Sack Flannels.

JUST received an ussortment of Laddies Sack Flannels of various colors, such as Scarlet, Cherry, Gray, Naz. Blue, Sky Blue, Black, &c. (ep26) G.W. HITNER Velvet Ribbons &c.

For the Hetald

A Slander Exposed ! Mr. Beatty-JOSEPH McDERMOND in the judgement of all parties has many water. friends. It is but fair however in contess that some of the citizens of the courty will oppose his election. We do not ask that they should drop their opposition, but we do ask—we demand—that they be honorable and truthfull. It is reported that he cannot write his own fame. This is untrue—it is slanderous. Why report it? Does his competitor need such aid? We are sure he does not approve it. It is incredible that his fellow citizens would urge forward and support for so important an office a man-lacking this lowest evidence of scholarship.

We would not notice such a report but that it is well calculated to injure old Buff. He is the People from Taxation, will come phetore the electors of the Commonwealth if a few weeks for their approval or disapproval. It behooves the voters of Comberland county, therefore, to consider what a Whig Administration has accomplished, and what it deserves at the hands of the citizens of Pennsylvania. The financial history of our Commonwealth has been for the last few years a sad record to our State pride, At one time a non-paying State, with the black stigma of Repudation resting upon her—and when the payment of the interest of her debt was resumed, a depreciated currency was all that Pennsylvania, with all her great resources, could tender to her creditions. And even then as the periods for the payment of her creditions are the prime to time drew near, who does not remember the anxious feeling of some pennse lest Pennsylvania faith should again the country and her Treasury be mable to State, and now at the eleventh-hour asks for a pittance as a reward and it will not be withdrawn by his fellow entizens, NEWVILLE.

New Advertisements.

Plainfield Classical Academy. THE third Annual Examination of the Students, of this Institution will take place on THURSDAY, September 29. Parents and those feeling an interest in the education of Youth, are invited to attend. Exercises to commence at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Sept.26. R. K. BURNS, Prin.

The Carlisle Female Seminary, COMMENCED its present scholastic year on the 13th of September inst., under the care of Misses PAINE. Misses and Young Ladies are received as day scholars, or as boarders in their family. [sept]9,3t

School Taxes,

PERSONS wishing to save costs can have an opportunity of paying their School Taxes to the Treasurer at any time during this month and the first week in October nex. sept26

J W EBY.

Head-Quarters, 3d Battalion, Cumberland Volunteers, ORDER No. 3.—The battalion will parade in white pantaleons, on the Public Square, in the Borough of Carlisle, on SATURDAY, the 13th of October next: at 90 clock, A. M. JOHN F. HUNTER, sept26tp

Sept26tp

Sept26tp

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT THE BEE HIVE.



silver. These are the truits of a Whig administration. Will the People of Comberland county give it their support? Tax-Payers! there is a hope of relief. Will you still bear your burdens, and vote blindly against those whose object is to lighten them? Party spirit may oppose what is for the benefit of the State and yourselves. Patriotism and self-interest, however, call upon you to support men who will aid the present administration in the accomplishment of measures for the Payment of the State Depoil from Taxation. The Whig ticket is before the voters of Cumberland county. Will they endorse Gov. Johnston and Treasurer Ball by sending two members to the Legislature who will support the administration of the one and assist to re-elect the other? The opposite party have had their day of power and fine dotted nothing. A short term of Whig management holds out a bright prospect of relief and prosperily. The ballot-box this fall, decides between the two parties. May the result be for the good of our noble Commonwealth!

Wm. M. Penrose, Carlisle, John Moore, Allen, Carlisle, Joh

Sept 26, '49.-6m. THE GREAT CHINA STORE
OF PHILADELPHIA.
THANKFUL to the citizens of Carlisle
and its vicinity for their increased custom,
we again request their company to view our
large and splendid assortment of

China, Glass & Queensware, Dinner Sois, Tea Sois, Tollet, Seis, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they chan be had elsewhere—In fact at less than Wholesale Prices. AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BRITANNIA METAL GOODS ENGLISH BRITANNIA METAL GOODS in greater variety than ever before offered in the city. FANGY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

BY We would invite any person visiting the city to call and see us—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China and the cheapest the world produces. Very respectfully, TYNDALE & MITCHELL, No. 219 Cheaping Street.

No. 219 Cheannt Street. NEW YORK DRY GOOD STORE.

No. 208 Chestnut St., Philadelphia:
LORD, TAYLORE & U.
AVE now on hand, just-received, direct
from the manufacturers, a full assortment. SILKS, CASHMERES, MERINOES, DE LAINES,

MERINOES, DE LAINES, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
The colors and designs being of their ownselecting, and entirely theirs.
LINENS, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY,

INENS, HOSERY, HABERDASHERY, and all the different makes of Domestic Goods constantly on hand, wholesale and Scial.

1. 1. 2. 0. 0., uever deviate from first price.
2. We are daily receiving goods from the Naw York Austions [Phila sopt25;2m]

3000 Fruit Trees For Sale,

Velvet Ribbons, &c.

JUST opened an assortment of VELVET-RIBBONS for trimming Dresses,
of an entirely new style walso handsome
neck and Bonnet Ribbons. Call and see them
psopt25

Trunks and Velices.

The subscriber has just recoived a farther supply of haddens and general recoived a farther supply of haddens and dealtenes is Trayelling than undersigned, Administrator of C. (M. 17 at 1 c clock. Terms made, known by the undersigned hadden lesses and a variety of other-sadde (see 125). G. W. HITNER.