The War upon the Administration.

FORESTALLING.

As the time draws near for the developement, in an official form, of the domestic policy of the Administration, the public will be regaled with a second edition, revised and improved, of the misrepresentations and slanders which disfigured the columns of the Opposition press during the first six months of General TAYLOR's Presidential term.—The history of party warfare furnishes no parallel, in grossness of accusation or hardihood in invention, to the defamation and libel which have hitherto been employed against the President and his Cabinet. There has been no approach to such a system of scandal and contumely. It balks at no accusation, however infamous, nor pauses at any character, however pure and exalted. The devices of falsehood and the praseologies of detraction have been exhausted, to bring shame and reproach upon the gray hairs of a Chief Magistrate whose days have been spent in perilous and patriotic service, whilst members of his Cabinet have been accused of the most dishonorable conduct in their private dealings.

As the appointed time approaches for the Administration to give Congress an account of their stewardship, and to recommend for the consideration of the country a system of administrative measures, these accusations are to be revamped and varnished anew, lest the representatives of the people should not bring with them to the capital a sufficient amount of prejudice and vindictiveness to answer the truculent purposes of their inventors. The *Union*, as in duty bound, has led off in the renewed charge. For fear that the President's message may be more satisfactory than the safety of the Opposition would have it, General TAYLOR is again declared to be "an honest man." He is scoffed at afresh as a "failure," as an "imbecile," as having "violated the sacred word of a soldier," as having "surrendered the functions of his office to an irresponsible cabal," as a "cheat," and a "violator of pledges." The *Union* has said that "the (General Taylor) had only to be an *honest man* to gain both the applause and affections of his countrymen;" and having so said, and engaged itself to "oppose him and his cabal to the bitter end," "no matter what face the future may wear," it is its vocation to denounce him as a dishonest one, no matter with what violence to the obligations of truth or the requirements of decency or honor. Perhaps a journal which has doomed itself to relentless opposition, under every aspect of the future, may convince the representatives of the people that the voice which cheered the American soldier in the hour of danger speaks falsely; that the heart which confronted and repelled the adverse tide of war on the plains of Buena Vista is full of guile; that the hand which plucked victory from the jaws of defeat is lifted up against the rights and property of their constituents. But should it succeed, the youth of the country will read of the prowess of the American arms with shame upon their cheeks; and the eagle, now the emblem of honorable ambition, will be regarded as a bird of evilest omen.

Not only will the arrows which have been sped at the President be redipped in venom, but the Cabinet will be one by one subjected to a renewal of misrepresentation. The Secretary of State, whose published correspondence has withstood the test of criticism, stands before the American people by his acts, in so far as they have been seen by his countrymen. He will yet be assailed as tho' he had failed in his duty, lest Congress should forget that his despatches are the work of a blunderer. What has not appeared, and what has not been written, will be condemned beforehand, by inventing cases and guessing at the future, in so many ways and upon so many suppositious issues, as to prepare the "hearts" of the party for opposition, "whatever face the future may wear."

We have given specimens of the proficiency of the Opposition in the strategy of detraction. They are deplorable ones, it is true, and admonish the public of the nature of the weapons that are to be relied on in the war upon the Administration. We do not believe that the rank and file of the opposition are animated by the same passions which sway their organs. We have an abiding faith that many of them will not condemn to the "bitter end," or follow the headlong lead of those who have enlisted for the war reckless of what the future may bring forth. Upon the great Republican Whig party the Administration may lean with confidence; and the ranks of its friends will swell with the developement of its policy. The President has seen darker and dreurier days than are before him. It was never his fortune yet to win easy victories. His has been no holiday career. He is equal to the gloomiest crisis. His course lies straight before him. The interests of the nation and the happiness of the people are the goal of his exertions—of a nation whose annals are brilliant with the glory of his deeds, and a people whose hearthstones he has defended when many of them were yet in the helplessness of infancy.—*Washington Republic.*

Horrible Steamboat Disaster.

Upwards of 150 Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16, A. M.

One of the most disastrous steamboat accidents that ever took place at this port occurred about 5 o'clock last evening. The magnificent first class boat Louisiana, was putting out from the levee, bound to St. Louis, just as the steamers Storm and Boston were coming in from above. The boats were side and side, the decks of all three crowded with passengers, at the moment when a tremendous explosion took place on board the Louisiana—both boilers having bursted, shivering the boat literally to atoms—ripping and tearing the other two boats, and carrying upwards of 150 human beings to their last account, without a moment's warning. Simultaneous with the terrible explosion came a wild shriek, which sent a thrill of horror to the stoutest hearts. As the smoke and steam cleared away, a scene was presented to the eye, of which I can scarcely form a conception. The shattered boats, the shrieks of the wounded, the struggles of the drowning, and the groans of the dying, appalled, and for a moment, paralyzed all who witnessed it. Human arms, heads and legs were scattered in every direction, and the levee was strewn with the dead and dying!

In a short time thousands of persons were collected in the vicinity of the melancholy scene, and nothing was left undone to afford relief to the unfortunate sufferers.

This morning, the levee is crowded with our citizens, and every effort is being made to recover the dead bodies of those blown into the river. Already fifty dead bodies have been recovered. It is supposed that at least *one hundred and fifty lives were lost by this dreadful disaster!* A large number are mangled and scalded in the most horrible manner. I have not been able amidst the confusion which prevails, to obtain anything like a reliable list of the killed and wounded, but will endeavor to send you a despatch containing more full particulars, this afternoon or in the morning.

The Louisiana sunk a few minutes after the disaster. It is unknown what led to the explosion. It is supposed that the engineers and firemen were killed, as they have not been seen since the accident.

Nov. 17—A. M.

Captain Kennon, of the steamer Louisiana, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $8000. The explosion having been attributed to carelessness, a searching investigation will shortly take place. Many more dead bodies have been found. The number of killed it is believed will reach 200, besides many dreadfully wounded. The flags of the shipping are all at half mast.

THE RIGHT SORT OF A WIFE.—Mrs. C. J. H. Nichols, her husband being in ill health, is officiating as editress of the Brattleboro' Democrat. She wields the pen editorial with great force, and at the same time attends to her domestic duties.

Herald & Expositor

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1849.

THANKSGIVING-DAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

L. S. In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: by WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

A beneficent God has blessed the people of this Commonwealth with health and abundance. The fields have yielded bountiful returns to the labors of the husbandman. The enterprise of the citizens, in all branches of industry, have been appropriately rewarded.—Peace with all nations has been vouchsafed to the country: Civil and religious liberty, under the institutions of free government, have been preserved inviolate, and the largest measure of earthly happiness has been graciously dispensed by an all-wise and merciful Providence.

These blessings demand our gratitude to Him, in whose hands are the issues of life and death,—who controls and directs the affairs of men,—whose will is Omnipotent to save or destroy, and who mingles in the justice of His judgments the attributes of his mercy—before whose power nations are exalted or cast down,—and they call upon us, as one people, to unite in solemn Thanksgiving,—in humble supplication and praise to the Almighty Author of every good and perfect gift, for these his undeserved blessings to his weak and sinful creatures. They require the profound reverence of penitent hearts, sensible of the unworthiness of humanity, and of the enduring mercy of a righteous God.

Believing these solemn truths and deeply impressed with the duty of devout adoration, and humble prayer; in compliance with a venerated custom, and the desires of the great body of the people: I, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint and designate THURSDAY, the 29th day of November inst., as a day of general Thanksgiving throughout the State: and I hereby recommend and earnestly invite all the good people of this Commonwealth to a sincere and prayerful observance of the same.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-fourth.

By the Governor: TOWNSEND HAINES, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SABBATH CONVENTION.—POSTPONEMENT.—In consequence of the appointment, by the Governor of Pennsylvania, of the 29th instant as a day of Thanksgiving, the Convention of Delegates and friends of the Christian Sabbath, from the counties of York, Adams, Franklin, Perry, Cumberland and Dauphin, already announced in some of the papers as about to be held in York, will be *postponed* until Wednesday, the 5th of December.

THE CABINET.—MR. CLAY.—Rumors have prevailed the last week, affirming that certain changes were about to take place in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet. The rumors referred principally to the State and Treasury Departments, and it was intimated that Mr. Clayton's place was to be be filled by Henry Clay. The lie direct is however given to these rumors by writers from Washington who profess to be correctly informed, and who declare that the President and his Cabinet are acting in entire harmony. Mr. Clay left Philadelphia for New York on Monday, to stay a few days. His early visit to the East was for the purpose of crossing the mountains in moderate weather.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.—The speech of Mr. Webster at the New Hampshire festival, bearing upon the laws of nations and despotism of Russia, has everywhere been read with approval. It touches the universal heart of freedom throughout the world, and should be translated into the Russian, German, French, Turkish, and in fact every other European tongue, that it may be sent by men of all nations to their kindred.—Simple shoot as it is of a mighty mind, it will quicken the pulsations of every liberal heart in Europe, and strike a blow at despotism which no army can ward off. The speech will be found on our first page.

DEATH OF JUDGE HUSTON.—The venerable Charles Huston, long connected with the judiciary of Pennsylvania, and for many years an associate justice of the Supreme Court, died on Saturday last at his residence in Bellefonte, in his 76th year. He had for some years been in very feeble health. He was first appointed a President Judge by Gov. Findlay, and continued upon the district or supreme bench until 1842, when his official term expired, and he retired full of years and enjoying the esteem of all for his strict integrity and uprightness.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The Washington correspondent of the North American announces that Mr. Collamer, the P. M. General, intends recommending a reduction of postage, and the establishment of a uniform rate of five cents. We would respectfully suggest to our popular P. M. G. that he has yet time, also, to insert a short sentence in his report in favor of the *free circulation of newspapers in the counties in which they are printed.* Let the Department recommend it, and the press will belabour Congress into the passage of the law.

HARRISBURG NEWSPAPERS.—We observe by the *Pennsylvania Telegraph* of Wednesday, that Mr. A. W. Rea has disposed of his interest in that establishment to Mr. Wm. Beerbower, who with T. Fenn, Esq., will hereafter conduct the establishment. The *Telegraph* is now edited with great talent and spirit, and is doing signal service in the Whig cause. It deserves a handsome support. The *Democratic Union* also comes to us much improved in its typographical appearance.

☞The savage attack made upon Gov. Johnston a few days since by Judge Parsons, of Philadelphia, charging him with pardoning rioters as fast as they were convicted, has been effectually met by the record, which shows that the Governor has pardoned but *three*, and those on the best grounds.

☞Congress meets on Monday next a week. The Whigs may be in a minority at the opening, but have a chance of electing their speaker.

☞A rumor from Washington states that James M. Power, Esq. of Pennsylvania, is to be appointed Chargé d'Affaire to Naples.—We hope it is correct.

MILITARY VISITERS.—Col. Belton and several other officers of the U. S. A. arrived here on Monday last, to attend a Court Martial at the Barracks.

The Cry of Proscription!

How easy it is to silence the clamors of Locofocoism by the production of facts.—What it dreads most is the truth, and what it is most anxious to avoid is a candid investigation of the charges which are daily fabricated through the columns of its organs.—Take a single illustration as an example.—For months past the charges have been rung on what is called the "proscription" of the Post Office Department, and Mr. Collamer and Mr. Warren have figured under the epithets of "butchers" and "executioners," in as many forms as the annals of the French revolution would furnish precedents or offensive distinctions. I have taken the pains, (says *Independent*, the Washington correspondent of the North American,) to examine, for my own satisfaction, the real extent of these accusations, and I have before me an official exhibit of the transactions of the Post Office service, from the 4th of March to the 30th of October, inclusive, by which it appears that within these dates there were

808	Post Offices	established.
278	"	discontinued.
161	"	changed sites.
2874	Post Masters	removed.
1863	"	resigned.
139	"	died.

Thus, out of an aggregate of between eighteen and nineteen thousand post offices, there were but 4871 changes by removal, resignation, death, and other causes, and only 2874 removals. If there is culpability at all, it is for the apparent injustice of retaining so large a disproportion of political opponents—of men who are notoriously active electioneers, and who have used their official positions for the purpose of embarrassing the Administration. It is high time this disparity was reformed, and the post offices distributed upon some equitable principle among those who have been so long and so unjustly ostracised.

The Editorial Convention.

The call for an Editorial Convention at Harrisburg, it appears, did not bring a very large assemblage of the *corps* together. Our neighbor of the *Volunteer*, who was one of the faithful, gives the brethren a pretty sharp "talk" on account of their inattention, and especially the original clamorers for the meeting, who it seems were nearly all absentees. However, as the Convention adjourned to meet again, we trust there will be larger attendance at that time. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That an adjourned convention of the editors and publishers of newspapers within the State of Pennsylvania be held in the borough of Harrisburg on TUESDAY, the first day of January next, (1850,) to memorialize Congress on the subject of such an alteration of the postage laws as will allow newspapers to be sent in the mails, within the counties and congressional districts in which they are published, FREE OF POSTAGE; also to memorialize the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the subject of having the laws of a public nature published in the newspapers of the Commonwealth and to adopt such other measures as will be calculated to protect and advance the interests of the public and of the publishers of newspapers of the interior, as they may deem proper and important.

Resolved, That the editors and publishers of newspapers in Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, are requested and expected to attend said convention.

One cause of the slim attendance, we doubt not, was the *time* mentioned for the meeting, and this has certainly not been much bettered in the day designated for the adjourned meeting. Why could they not have fixed *Tuesday the 15th*, when the Legislature will be in session, and when it will be a greater matter of interest and pleasure for every one to visit Harrisburg? Who wants to be running from home to conventions on New Year's day? We move for a postponement to the 15th.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.—GRATIFYING RESULTS.—The tolls on the State Works, received at the State Treasury up to November 1, amount to $1,388,446 62
Last year, to November, 1,321,032 50

Excess in favor of 1849, $67,414 22

The fiscal year, in this State, closes on the 1st of November. When we take into account the fact that, in consequence of the low stage of water in the canal during a great portion of the summer, navigation was partially interrupted on some portions of the line and altogether suspended on others, this is certainly a very gratifying exhibit. We have reason to know too, that there has been a large increase of revenue from other sources, and that altogether the finances of the State are in a very flourishing condition. Not only have all the demands upon the treasury, for interest and other expenses, been promptly met, but a very considerable amount,—nearly *two hundred thousand dollars*—has been appropriated to the reduction of the State debt, under the provisions of the act of the last session establishing a sinking fund, and we may look for a still greater reduction of the debt in the course of the coming year.

PERRY COUNTY.—The papers in Perry county unite in warm terms of praise of Judge Black, who by an exchange with Judge Watts, held the last court of Quarter Sessions of that county. The *Freeman* says that a new township having been created by the Court, by the division of Buffalo township, it was forthwith named *Watts* township. That paper adds—

"It is but proper to remark, in connection with the christening of the new township, that the Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK and his Associates, who held the last Court of Quarter Sessions in and for this county, took advantage of the absence of Judge WATTS, who was then holding the court at Chambersburg in Franklin county,—and thus paid him, without his knowledge or consent, what they considered a compliment to an able jurist and elegant gentleman, whose forefathers 'long time ago,' resided very near to, if not altogether within the limits of the new township of *Watts*."

DELEGATE FROM NEW MEXICO.—It is stated by a Santa Fe correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, that an election has been held in New Mexico, at which Hugh Smith was chosen delegate to Congress. He adds that Mr. Smith is now on his way to take his seat in the House at the ensuing session.

JUST SO.—One of our modern newspaper poets gives the sentimental whiners over "the melancholy days the saddest of the year," the following philosophical consolation:

"The leaves of the forest
Are yellow and sere,
But they look like they used to
At this time of year."

STAMPEDE.—The St. Louis papers complain very much about the "stampedes" of their negroes, and complain that some of their Illinois neighbors aid them.

The New York Election.

The New York Election has resulted in a *drawn battle*. On the General State Ticket, consisting of eight candidates, there are four of each party elected! They are as follows:

Whigs,

WASHINGTON HUNT, State Controller.
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, Secretary of State.
ALVAR HUNT, State Treasurer.
HEZEKIAH C. SEYMOUR, State Engineer.

Loco Focos.

MELBORN G. JEWETT, Appeal Judge.
LEVI S. CHATFIELD, Attorney General.
FREDERICK FOLLET, Canal Commissioner.
DARIUS CLARK, Prison Inspector.

While this closely balanced result for State officers is shown, the Legislature is also tied on joint ballot—the Whigs having two majority in the Senate, which stands 17 to 15, and the Democrats having two majority in the House, which stands 65 to 63. There is no United States Senator to be elected this year.

☞The Coalition of Abolitionists, Barnburners and Hunkers in New York has given the Whigs a hard run. For some twenty years the Abolitionists in New York have had a force of from ten to twenty thousand votes, never given to the Whigs, and never before given to the Loco Focos,—but which in the main, defeated the Whig party, unless aided by some extraordinary influences. Thus, in 1844, by voting for Birney against Clay, it elected Polk. In 1848, it would have done the same thing, but that the Van Burenites dropt off from their own party, united with the Abolitionists, and so saved us by the weakness of what there was of "Democracy" that Van Burenism left. Now, in 1849, the coalition has been complete,—and the whole Democratic party may be said, as a party, to have dropped into Abolition hands. The fifteen or twenty thousand Abolition votes have been almost too strong for the Whigs. They have just been spared from the coalition, and that is all—and they have been saved solely, and only, by New York city, which, from its central position, and from its intercourse with all parts of the Union, can never be infected by Abolitionism. The unexpected twenty-five hundred majority there, and the fifteen members of Assembly, have spared New York from being an Abolition State, under Hunker and Barnburner rule,—and that is all.

Some reflections are provoked by these facts. Can the Democratic Party of the North and South hold together, when the Democratic party of the North is thus *Abolitionized?* Can such Abolition Lecturers as Stanton, renegade Whig, now elected by "the Democracy" State Senator, find consorts in South Carolina and Georgia? Assuredly not. The coalition cannot hold together. Southern Democrats will not act with such men. They may not act with us—we do not want them—but ours is a National Party—and a National Party must, in the end, be preferred, even by them, to the party of a section. Nevertheless, we presume that, for the present, that for the present, there will be a Paean go up from the Loco Foco press of Georgia, Alabama, and elsewhere,—that New York has done so well. But let our Whig friends reply,—that the only additional strength which the coalition has had there, has been from its connection with Abolitionism. The whole Abolition party has turned into aid them.—Counties like Seneca and Allegheny, infected with Abolitionism, have gone over body and breeches to them. And, under this Abolition influence, and by surrendering to Abolition rule, Locofocoism in New York can alone hope to beat the Whigs.—Of itself, it can do nothing,—but it must always, if it would act effectually, act under Abolition lead.

The coalition, we presume, will thus go on prosperously, until another Presidential election,—but then its hideous and discordant character will be seen through. To have the Abolition influence, it must throw up such nominees as Gen. Cass, and surrender that United States Senators as Dickinson. The Evening Post, even before the election demanded such a propitiation.—When the Presidential election comes, however, and when it will have to act with the South, then the whole of it will burst and explode, as do all such unnatural connections.

HEBREW FESTIVAL.—The Hebrew Benevolent Societies of New York had their annual festival last week. Among the toasts we notice the following:

Our brethren in the Holy Land: the sentinels on the ramparts; may the hour soon arrive when the banner of Judah will again float on Mount Zion.

The fifty thousand Jewish soldiers who fought for the liberty of Hungary. May they be more successful hereafter, in the struggle for their ancient heritage.

A letter from Mr. Webster was read, in which he regretted his inability to be present, as invited. He thus speaks in it of the Jewish people:

I feel, and have ever felt, respect and sympathy for all that remain of that extraordinary people who preserved, through the darkness and idolatry of so many centuries, the knowlege of one supreme spiritual Being, the Maker of Heaven and Earth, and the Creator of Man in his own image; and whose canonical writings comprise such productions as the books of Moses and the Decalogue, the prophecies of Isaiah, the Psalms of David, the Book of Job, and Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the Temple. The Hebrew Scriptures I regard as the fountain from which we draw all we know of the world around us, and of our own character and destiny, as intelligent, moral and responsible beings.

LAST NEWS BEST!—The latest intelligence from Louisiana gives the hope that the Whigs have after all elected their Governor and both Houses of the Legislature.

Michigan and Wisconsin have gone locofoco of course, but not heavily so.

☞Messrs. ESHLEMAN & GOCHENOUR, have become the owners and publishers of the *Lancaster Literary Gazette*, and will be assisted in the editorial department by Mrs. LYDIA JANE PIERSON. We wish the new editors and publishers abundant success in their undertaking.

☞The subject of retroceding that portion of the District of Columbia formerly belonging to Maryland, is again on the carpet.

NEWSPAPERS TO CALIFORNIA.—The number of newspapers sent to California by the last two steamers, according to the accounts of the post office, was twenty thousand.

☞American gold dollars sell in San Francisco at $3 a piece.

☞Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, has not yet been received.

Exports of Great Britain—The United States her best Customer!

The following is contained in a letter written from London on the 18th of October, to the *National Intelligencer*:

"A lately published Parliamentary document presents the following facts. The total declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to various countries, was, in 1847, £58,842,277; in 1848, £52,849,448.

The British colonies took	£14,588,397	£12,054,188
The United States took	10,974,161	9,584,009
The Hanseatic towns	6,007,366	4,669,250
Holland	3,017,423	2,823,258
France	2,554,283	1,024,521
Russia	1,844,543	1,622,226
Turkey	2,576,989	2,858,179
China, Hong Kong	1,503,069	1,445,059
Brazil	2,568,804	2,067,802
Mexico, and Central and South America (except Brazil)	2,505,855	3,701,743
Foreign West Indies	1,410,231	1,010,138
All other countries	9,290,856	9,024,780
	£58,842,277	£52,849,448

One striking fact developed by this statement is, that next to her own colonies, the U. States is the best customer Great Britain has; taking more than one-sixth of her whole amount of exports, and more than any one of her next best customers!"

There is matter of pith and moment in this statement. It shows that whatever may be our political relations with that Empire, we are still in a condition little better than one of colonial dependence upon Great Britain, in all industrious concerns and in Domestic Economy. We sacrifice our own home interests in Produce and Manufactures to buy her wares and fabrics. We run our coal trade to benefit hers—we stop our Iron works to keep hers in operation. We send hundreds of thousands of dollars annually out of Pennsylvania to England to buy iron rails to lay in front of our Furnaces, Forges and Rolling-mills; and this we do to carry out the favorite Free Trade policy of the party which calls itself *Democratic*, and and proves its title to the name by doing all it can to increase Queen Victoria's revenues, and of course to swell her pride, and strengthen her power! Can the force of folly further go?

SIXTY CENTS PER DAY!—We are rapidly approaching the Buchanan and Locofoco standard of wages in this country. From $1 and $1.50 the wages have fallen to 60 cents; and if any one can inform us how our laborers can live comfortably and educate their children as *American children* should be educated, we will yield our Protective principles. Sixty cents per day! for American laborers to receive for a hard day's toil, is beyond all reason and justice. But such are the effects of *Democratic(!!)* principles, and we agree with the Lancaster Union, that the only wonder is that persons are able to pay even sixty cents a day to laborers, under the state of things produced by the tariff of 1846. The present stagnation in the iron interests of Pennsylvania has been the consequence of that act,—an act passed by men who defrauded the people of this State into the belief that in voting for POLK and DALLAS they were *voting for the Tariff of 1842.*—It is estimated that upwards of seven millions of Dollars are annually taken from the wages of the colliers, miners, furnace men and other laborers, dependent upon the iron trade, by the pernicious operation of the tariff of 1846.. Pig iron, which was in demand in 1845 at $37 per ton, is now sold at $20—when, at the same time you cannot buy Stoves, Ploughs, and Hardware any cheaper than you could when Iron sold at $40. Railroad iron, which was worth $67,50 per ton, is now reduced below the price of profitable manufacture, and as a necessary consequence a number of the works heretofore engaged in making it, have suspended operations, thus throwing out of employment thousands of hands.—*Miner's Journal.*

Abuse of Gen. Taylor.

The Locoloco papers are vieing with each other in heaping insult, abuse, taunt and jeer upon Gen. Taylor. No slander that can be invented by malice, corruption and infamy, is unfit to be employed by the defamers of the time honored Patriot and honest Soldier. They are determined to oppose any measure that he may propose, without regard to its beneficial influence to the nation. They have determined to see no good in any of his official actions, and proclaim unalterable hostility to "the bitter end." They have even gone so far as to take sides with the crowned heads of Europe against our own government. They have, in the hot haste of their opposition, given "aid and comfort to the enemy." They have but one more step to take—an easy and natural one for some of them—and that is to the enemy.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—Messrs. Key, Eyre, and Riddle, Commissioners to settle the disputed boundaries between Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, entered into the *business* of the commission on the 3th inst. Several old landmarks were discovered, and it is said, unofficially of course, that the Commissioners are all convinced that Pennsylvania is entitled to some land hitherto supposed to belong to Delaware.—On the new map of Chester county, this strip or peak of land is pretty accurately represented. It includes the little village of Mechanicsville, the residence of Mr. William Smith, formerly a member of the Delaware Legislature.

☞A fine highway, it seems, has been opened across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, a distance of 144 miles, and a negotiation is now going on for the purchase of two steamers, at each end of the route. This will shorten the distance between New Orleans and San Francisco 1800 miles. It is the favorite plan of the citizens of New Orleans to construct a canal or railway across this Isthmus.

☞The Pennsylvania Block for the Washington Monument, is now ready. It is 4 feet long, 2 feet wide and 15 inches thick. On its face it bears the following inscription:—"Pennsylvania, from the quarry of D. O. Hitner, Montgomery county." The word Pennsylvania, is engraved in large Gothic letters, near the centre.

DUTY ON COAL.—The Coal Miners of Pennsylvania who have been conferring with the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the duties on coal, have decided upon recommending a specific duty of $1,25 per ton on Coal, about 28 per cent. less than the duty in the bill of 1842, which was $1,75 per ton.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that the admission of California into the Union will be resisted by some of the Southern Senators, even to the point of a seperation of the States. We shall see who backs out first from such a crisis.

☞A State Education Convention is to be held at Harrisburg on the second Wednesday in January next. Will not the friends of Education in our County send a delegation? It seems to us that the School Directors in the Borough should move in the matter.

Latest Foreign News.

The Steamship America arrived at Halfax on Thursday last with one week's later intelligence from Europe. We give the most interesting particulars.

The Canadian annexation address excites considerable interest in England. The London Times says the Government will possibly give up if they think they can do without Canada—but they will not cede anything which concerns the maratime or commercial importance of Great Britain.

The French ministry has been dismissed in a body on the 30th ult. Cause—disinclination to sustain the views embodied in the President's letter relating to Rome. A new Cabinet has been formed, which wholly represents the views of the President and a majority of the Assembly. "Men are needed," says the address of the President to the Assembly, "who comprehend the necessity of the *single* direction of a *firm character*" (Louis Napoleon himself) "and of a clearly defined policy, which does not compromise *power* by any irresolution; men, in short, who are as much filled with the conviction of my peculiar responsibility as their own, and of the necessity of action as well as of words."

The Russian Autocrat it appears has relinquished the design of bullying the Sultan into a surrender of the Hungarian Refugees, and has informed the Turkish Envoy that he will be satisfied with the expulsion of the Patriots from the Turkish territory.

The Austrians continue their cruel butcheries in Hungary.

Kossuth was expected to arrive at Southampton, and arrangements were making to give the illustrious Magyar a suitable reception.

The Pope it is said will return to Rome on the 25th of the present month. Great hostility to him still exists at Rome.

Flour and Corn are extremely dull and prices a shade lower.

☞The fact is well known that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are a certain cure in every form of disease, all having the same root, which is impurity of the circulating fluid, the blood. In a period of a little more than ten years in the United States, they have restored to perfect health and enjoyment over four hundred thousand persons who were given over as incurable by Physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain. The great secret is to have the medicine by you when you are first attacked by sickness; one dose then will have more effect than twenty, if you put it off until disease has enfeebled the bodily powers. Therefore every individual who considers health a blessing, should always keep a box of Brandreth,s Vegetable Universal Pills where they can be sure to lay their hands on them when wanted. Twenty-five cents cannot possibly be better disposed of. A valuable life may be saved, or a long fit of sickness prevented.

Sold in Carlisle at 25 cents per box by CHARLES PARNITZ—by S. Culbertson, Shippensburg; H. H. Brenneman, New Cumberland; M. Bitner, in Shiremanstown; J. Coyle, Hoguestown.

☞Comstock & Co.'s List of Valuable preparations, consisting of
The Genuine Balm of Columbia, for restoring the hair.
Connel's Magical Pain Extractor, for Pains in Burns,
Hewes' Nerve and Bone Liniment for Rheumatism
Dr McNair's Acoustic Oil for Deafness.
Hays' Liniment for the Piles.
Comstock & Co's Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the Blood.
Dr Spohn's Sick Headache Remedy.
The Mother's Relief—an Indian Discovery.
Longley's Great Western Panacea.
Rev Dr Bartholomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup for Colds.
Dr. Connel's Mixture for Secret Diseases.
Kolmstock's Vermifuge for Worms in Children.
And Mrs Brown's celebrated "Pain Killer," for relief in Cholera morbus, Dysentery, Cuts and Bruises, healing sores on man or beast, &c. To be taken internally or applied as a wash. All the above valuable preparations, which want of room prevents us speaking of more particularly, but which have obtained the highest celebrity, are for sale in Carlisle by CHARLES OGILBY, sole agent. Printed directions will be found with each article.

Attention, Carlisle Cadets.

YOU are ordered to parade at the Carlisle Springs, on SATURDAY, the 1st of December next, at 10 o'clock. By order of the Captain.
nov21 THOMAS MAHON, O. S.

Prepare for Winter.

FOR SALE a large and new PARLOR COAL STOVE. Will be sold a bargain if applied for immediately. Enquire of the Editor of the Herald.

Boots and Shoes,

AT PORTERS SHOE STORE, opposite the Methodist Church. Men's Kip Brogans, Men's Thick Brogans, Boys and Youths, Thick Boots, Women's Lace Boots.

This work has been manufactured to order, expressly for the winter, and is warranted to be better than any ever sold in Carlisle. Constantly on hand, a general assortment of the best quality of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, Gum Shoes, Buffalo Over Shoes, Socks, &c. to which the attention of buyers is solicited.
nov21 WM M PORTER.

More New Goods.

BONNET RIBBONS.

A GENERAL assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, Neck Ribbons, also Belt Ribbons, Silver and Steel Belt Slides, Scarfs, &c. just opened.

LACE CAPES AND COLLARS.

Just received Lace Capes and Collars of different styles. Also, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, of various qualities.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

Green and Black Teas of a superior quality just opened by nov21 G W HITNER.

Orphans' Court Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, under an order of the Orphans' Court on SATURDAY, the 15th day of December, 1849, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the following described Real Estate, to wit:—A tract of gravel land, situate in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, about a mile from Fairview, bounded by land of George Mann, Jacob Eichelberger and others, containing 64 ACRES and 36 PERCHES, all of which is cleared land, except about four acres, and having about five acres of meadow land.—Upon this land there is erected a one and a half story LOG HOUSE, Log Barn, Corn Crib, Spring House and Orchard.

The terms of sale will be—One hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale—one-half the purchase money on the 1st day of April, 1850, when possession will be given, and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest to be secured by judgment or recognizance.

JOHN SHEETZ,
nov21 *Adm'r of Jacob Kauffman.*

New and Impotant!

GEORGE W. RHEEM having recently purchased the county right of HAYWORTH'S PATENT COLLAR STUFFER, would respectfully call the attention of the trade to that important invention. It is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. This machine stuffs the Collar crooked around the block, faced with hair, wool, or other materials, back stuffs it with long straw, and also makes collars of the straw with less than half the labor and time of the old way of stufing. This machine will stuff all and every kind of horse collars, from the best patent leather down to the commonest kind in use, and with but one man steadily at work will stuff and shape fifty collars per day in a neater and better style than any other way known.

Saddlers in the county are invited to call at the subscriber's establishment on North Hanover street, Carlisle, and examine the machine.—Township or shop-rights will be sold. To those who do not wish to buy a right the subscriber offers READY MADE COLLARS at wholesale much cheaper than they can be manufactured in any other way. Orders for collars in any quantity are respectfully solicited.

JUST RECEIVED—At the Cheap Store a great variety of all colors Woolen Yarn, Long and Square Shawls, from $1 to $10, very cheap indeed; Mous de Laines, Ginghams, Steel Beads and Tassels, purse twist, clasps, and a great variety of Woolen Hose.
oct31 A & W BENTZ.

300 BUSHELS OF CLOVER SEED for sale. ADAM REIGLE.
Mechanicsburg nov7'tf.

JUST received a further supply of Pink & Blue Ribbon Belts.
jy 25 G W HITNER.

JUST RECEIVED—At the Cheap Store a full supply of genuine Lancaster Almanacs Cloth Caps, Gum Shoes, and a great variety of heap goods. [oct31] A. & W. BENTZ.

New Advertisements.

Report of the Poor House Visitors.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Cumberland county.

THE undersigned having been appointed by your honorable body, a committee to visit and examine into the condition of the Poor House of this county, beg leave to report,

That in the discharge of the duties assigned them, they have at different times visited the Institution during the present year, and are much gratified to be enabled to state, that those engaged in its ministrations have performed their respective duties with zeal and fidelity.—Every attention seems to be paid to the cleanliness and proper ventilation of the House.—When the weather will admit of it, all the rooms, but more especially those appropriated for the reception of the sick, are thoroughly aired and cleaned. The inmates of the House appear to be as comfortable and happy, as under the circumstances, they can be. Their clothing is substantial and abundant, their food nutritious and healthful, and indeed everything that is possible, seems to be done to contribute to their comfort. All who can perform labor are provided with work either in the house, or in the business of the farm, and this your committee thinks, contributes no little to their health and happiness.

When sick, they have the prompt attention of the regular physician of the establishment and the services of careful and kind nurses.

Children born in the House, or who are bro't there in infancy, after having arrived at a certain age, are taught to read; and a portion of their time employed in light work adapted to their strength; and, when old enough, are bound out by the Directors of the Institution to suitable persons, who engage to instruct them in some useful trade or employment.

The number of paupers as registered on the books of the Institution on the 1st of November, 1848, was 106; admitted since then, 268, making the whole number provided for during the year, 375. Of these 17 have died, 7 have been bound out, and 224 have been relieved and discharged, or have absconded, leaving in the House on the 1st of November, 1849, 126.

In addition to the above, the registry contains a list of the names of 185 transient paupers, who have been received without regular orders from Justices of the Peace, and who have been supported at the Institution for one, two, or three days.

The undersigned are of opinion, that the suggestion made in the last annual report of the Board of Visiters, "that a suitable building be erected to be used for hospital purposes, and especially for those who may be laboring under contagious diseases," is wise and proper and should receive the attention of those having authority in the matter.

The immense amount of good which the institution has done to the community, the number it has saved from want, penury, and perhaps crime, restoring to society as useful citizens, many who have been relieved, must strongly commend it to the good feelings of every philanthrophist; and although the taxation for its support may to some seem onerous yet your committee are confident, that if those who are dissatisfied would visit the House, see its good order and neatness, and look upon the cheerful and happy faces of the paupers who are enjoying its benefits, they would be convinced that the annual appropriations in its favor are not excessive, and that this asylum, consecrated as it is to the relief of the poor and helpless, should continue to receive the fostering care and generous support of a charitable people, and that no other expenditure of the public money can yield a larger return of good.

Respectfully,
JACOB DUEY,
SAMUEL WOODS,
D. N. MAHON.

[Approved by the Court, 12th Nov., 1849.]

Cumberland county, ss.

I, JOHN HYER, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for said county, do certify the above to be a true copy of the original remaining on file in my office. Witness my hand and official seal, at Carlisle, the 13th day of November, 1849.
nov21 JOHN HYER, *Clerk.*

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

FRESH FALL ARRIVAL.

I HAVE just received a fresh stock of Medicines, Paints, Glass, Oil, &c., which having been purchased with great care at the best city houses, I can confidently recommend to Families, Physicians, Country Merchants and Dealers as being fresh and pure.

DRUGS.

Patent Medicines,	Herbs and Extracts,
Fine Chemicals,	Spices, ground and whole
Instruments,	Essences,
Pure Essen'l Oils