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NO. 4.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION. The Carasae Hereb is published weekly on a large sheet containing twenty eight columns, and furnished to subscribers at \$1.50 f paid strictly in advance; \$1.50 f paid strictly in advance; \$1.50 f paid strictly in advance; \$1.50 f paid within the year; or \$2 in all cases when payment is delayed until after the expiration of the payment backed and the six untils, and none discontinued until all arrestrages are pable andses at the option of the publisher. Papers sont to subscribbors Heing out of Cumberland county must be paid for in advance, or the payment assumed by some responsible person living, in Cumberland county. These terms will be rigidly, adhered to in all lasses.

## ADVERTISEMENTS,

Advortisements will be charged \$1.00 per square of twelve lines for three insertions, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements of less than twelve lines considered as a square.

Advortisements inserted before Marriages and deaths from the line for lines inserted, and deaths per line for subsequent insertions. Communications on subjects of linited or individual finerest will be charged 5 cents per line. The Proprietor will not be responsible in domages for errors in advertisements. Offitnary takies or Marriages not exceeding five lines, will be liserted without charge.

## JOB PRINTING. largest and dost complete establishment in the country Thron good Presses, and a geograf, yerlet of material suited for plain and Fancy whet delivery kind enables as to do dol Finiting at the shortest notice and or the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills. Blanks or anything in the abbiling line, will find it to their interest to give us a call. Every variety of Blanks constantly on hand. The Carlisle Herald JOB PRINTING OFFICE is the

#### Heneral and Local Information

U. S. GOVERNMENT. President—TAMES BECHANAN.
Vice President—John C. Hickernhidge,
Secretary of Said —John, Lawis Cases,
Secretary of Interior—Jugar Tubbirgon,
Secretary of Treasury—Howeld Cook,
Secretary of Way—John B. Floyib.
Secretary of Way—John B. Floyib.
Secretary of Way—John B. Floyib.
Post Master General—A. V. Brown,
Attorogytioneral—Emphasia S. Black,
Chief Justice of the United States—R. B. Taney.

## STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor-William F. Packer. Secretary of State-William M. Heisteb. Survey of General-John Mowe. Auditor General-Jone Howe. Auditor General-Jucof Fry. Jr. Trassurer-Henry S. Magraw. udges of the Supreme Court. E. Lewis, J., M. Armong, W. B. Lownie G. W. Woodbard, W. A.-Pokten

#### COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge-Hon, James H. Graham. Associate Judges-Hon, Michael Cocklin, Sat Vandburn: District Attorney—Wm. J. Shearer. Profit matary—Philip Quigley. Recorder &c.—Daniel S. Croft. Register—S. N. Unsminger. Register—S. N. Unsminger. High "heriff—decoi-Howman: Deputy, John Jaco

County Trees tree — Moses Bricker. Coroner — Mitchell McChellan. County Commissioners — William M. Henderson, An-ow Kerr, Samuel Megaw, Clerk to Commissioners, mes Armstrugs.

## DOROUGH OFFICERS

Chlef Burgess—William Cart.
Assistant Burgess—Francis Eckels.
Town Council—J. B. Parker (President) John Gut-thall, Robert Moore, James M. Alion, William Cameron, John D. Gergas, Michael Holegonb, Michael Minich, John Mondall, Michael Minich, State Minich, John Mondall, Minich, John Minich, Min anal, Robert Joures, Salbad, Halcomb, Michael Müncht, John D. Gorgas, Michael Halcomb, Michael Müncht, Peter Monger, Clark to tomacil.—Thos. D. Mahon, Cantables—dashi Bretz, High Constable; Robert McCartnoy, Ward Constable. Justices of the Peace—A. L. Sponsher, David Smith, Michael Holcomb, Stephen Keepers.

CHURCUES, First Presbyterlan Church, Northwest angle of Cen-re Square, Acc., Conway, P., Wing Pastor.—Services yor, Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.
Second Preshyterian Church, corner of South 1 anover
and Pomiret streets. Rev. Mr. Ealls, Pastor. Services
commence at 11 o'clock. A. M., and 7 o'clock. P. M. 

day of each month.

German Lutheran Church corner of Pomfret and
Redford streets. Rev. C. Futzz, Pastor. Services at
11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock.

### ид-When changes in the above are necessary the proper persons are requested to nettly us. DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Ray, Charles Collins, D. D., President and Professor of Moral Science.
Rev. Erman M. Johnson, D. D., Professor of Philosophy and Luglish Literature.
James W. Marshall, A. M., Professor of Aucient Langunges. Inc. Wm. L. Boswell, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. William C. Wilson, A. M., Professor of Natural Science and Cyritor of the Museum. Alexander Schun, A. M., Professor of Rebrew and 

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Andrew Blatz, President, H., Saxton, P. Quigley, E. Cruman, C. P. Humerichal, Hamilton, Screenry, Jason W. Eby, Treasurer, John Sphar, Messenger, Meet on the 1et Monday of each Month at 8 o'clock A. M. at Edecation Hall.

#### CORPORATIONS.

Canliele Deposit Bask.—President, Richard Parker, Cashier, N. C. Musselman; Glerks, J. P. Hasier, James Romey, C. W. Reed; Directins, Richard Parker, Thomas Parton, Moses Bricker, Alraham Rosler, Jacob Leily, R. C. Woodward, Win; B. Mullin, Samuel Wherry and John Zug.

CUMBERLAND VALLY RAIL ROLD COMPANT.—President, Frederick Watts: Secretary and Treasurer, Edward M. Höldle; Superintendent, O. N. Lull. Passenger trainstwice a day. Eastward leaving Carlisle at 4035 o'clock A. M. and 4400 o'clock P. M. Two trains every day Westward, leaving Carlisle at 0.50 o'clock A, M., and 250 P. M.

# A M. and 400 october M. M. and 200 october A. M., and 200 P. M. Genthale at 1500 october A. M., and 200 P. M. Genthale Das Ann Water Company. President, Frederick Watth; Sevenary, Lemuel Todd; Treasmer, Wim Beetoni, Directors F. Watta, Richard Parker, Lemu of Codd, Win. M. Gentoni, Henry Saxton, J. W. Eby. John B. Gregar, R. C. Woodward, and E. M. Biddle Commencian Valley Bank.—Prelight, John S. Sterrett, Cashier, H. A. Sturgeon; Toller, Jos. C. Höller, —Directors, John S. Storrett, Win. Ker, Melchoir Breitenan, Richard Woods, John C. Dunlap, Robb. C. Sterrett, H. A. Sturgeon; and Capitali John Dunlap.

SOCIETIES. Camberlar" Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets at Marlon Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every Month. Month. St. Johns Lodzo No 280 A. V. M. Meets 3d Thurs-diy of each wonth, at Marion Hall. Carlisle Lodge No 91 I. O. of O. F. Meets Monday evening, at Trouts building.

#### FIRE COMPANIES.

The Union Fire Company was organized in 1/89. President, E. Cornman; Vice President, William M. Porter; Secretary, A. B. Ewling: Treasure, Peter Monsey, Company, ments the first Statudayin March, June, September, and December,
The Cumberland Fire Company was instituted February 18, 1860. Pesident, Robert McCartney; Secretary, Phillip Quigley; Treasurer, H. S. Hiller. The company meets on the third Saturday of January, April, July, and October.

dor, 3 conts pre paid, except to California or thregon, which is to cons propaid.

Stone coal is delivered at ten to twelve comes per bushel, and good wood at \$2 00 to Within the State 13 conts per year. To any part of the United State 13 conts per year. To any part of the United States 26 conts. Powage on all transless paper under 3 onners in weight, t can the part of the Control of the Contr

PRINTING OFFICE,

8. E. Cor. of the Square, Main St.

Minorary and nowanistanding the Boughsstee lawe a dec ded advantaged in the way the State is assirted it is conceiled that the kepublicans will carry the election by a large imporing ty.

Yours, Gills. WHERAGD-JOB & BOOK

#### POETICAL.

#### [From the Atlantic Monthly.] The Deacon's Masterpiece.

... A LOGICAL STORY. Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss shay, That was built in such a logical way It ran a hundred years to a day,
And then, of a sudden, it—ah, but stay, I'll tell you what imprened without delay, Scaring the Parson into fits. Frightening people out of their wits,— Have you ever heard of that, I say!

Seventeen hundred and fifty-five, George the Second, was then alive Souffy old drone from the German hive That was the year when Lisbon-town Saw the earth open ar d gulp her down, Left without a scrip to its crown. It was on the terrible Earthquake day. The tabe Deacon finished the one boss shay.

Now in building of chaises, I tell you what, There is always somewhere a weakest spet,— In hub, tire, fellow, in spring or thill, In panel, or crosslar, or floor, or sill, In screw, bolt, thoroughbrace,-lurking still Find it somewhere you must and will.— Above or below, or with the willbout,— And that's the reason, beyond doubt, A chaise breaks down but dosen't wear out.

But the Beacon swore (as Deacons do, But the bearon swere (as reasons no.)
With an "I dew vum." or an "I tell yeou,")
He would build one shav to beat the thown
'n' the keomity 'n' all the kentry raoun'; It should be so built that it couldn't break da - 'Fur," said the Deacon, " 'ts mighty plain That the weaker place may stan the strain:
"i" the weaker place may stan the strain:
"i" the way t" its.it, uz i maintain;
"is only fest
To make that place uzstrong uz the rest." So the Deacon inquired of the village folk Where he could fit d the strongest oak. That couldn't be sulit nor beat for broke,-That was for spokes and theor and sills; He sent for lancewood to make the thills; The crossbars were ash, from the straightest trees The panels of white wood, that outs like cheese, But lasts like from for things like those; The hubs of logs from the "Settler's ellum." Last of its timber.—they couldn't sell 'em,— Never an axe had seen their chips. And the wedges flew from between their lips, Their blunt ends frizzled like celery tips; Step and prop ion, bolt and serew, Spring, tire, asle, and lichpin tob. Steel of the finest, bright and blue; Thoroughbrace bison-skin, thick and wide; Boot, top, dasher, from tough old hide

Do: I tell your I rather guesd -Ehe was a wanter, and nothing less! . Colts grew horses, besids turned gray, Descon and deaconess dropped away, Children and grand-children where were they? But there stood the stout old one hoss shay As fresh as on Lisbon-earthquake day! FRATEEN BUNDRED: - it came and found. The Deacon's Masterpiece strong and sound. Eighteen hundred increased by ten;———. "Halinsum kereidge" they called it then.

Found in the pit when the tanner died. That was the way he "put her through. There!" said the Bracon, "many she'll dew!"-

Thirty and forty at last arrive And then comes fifty and FIFT-LIVE. Little of all we value here Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year Without both feeling and looking queer So far as I know, but a tree and troth, (This is a moral that runs at large:

Running as usual much the same.\_

Take it .- You're welcome .- No extra charge.) First of November,-the Earthquake-day,-There are traces of age in the one hoss-shay, A general flavor of uffid decay. But nothing becal, as one may say, There shuldn't be,-for the Deacon's art Had made it so like in every part. That there wasn't a chance for one to start. For the wheels were just as strong as the thills, And the floor was just as strong as the sills, And the panels just as strong as the floor, And the whippletree in ther less nor more And the backerresslen as strong as the fore, And spring and axle and hub encore

And yet, as a whole, it is past a doubt, In another hour it will be worn out! First of November, 'fifty-five! This morning the parson takes a drive. "Now, small boys; get out of the way! Here comes the wonderful one hose blay, Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay.

fluddup?" said the parson .- Off went they. The parson was working his Sunday's text,-Had got to fif hty, and stopped perplexed ' At what the-Mises-was roming next. All at once the horse stood still.

Close by the meet'n house on the hill. -First a shiver, and then a thill. Then gamething decidedly like a spill -And the parson was sitting upon a rock, At hall past nine by the meet, h' house clock,-Just at the hour of the Earthquake-shock! -What do you think the parson found When he got up and started around The poer old chaise in a heap or mound, As it it had been to the mill and ground! You see, of course, it you're not a dunce,—
How it yent to pieces all at once,—
All at once, and nothing first,—
Just as bubbles do when they burst.

End of the wonderful one-hoss shay-Logic is togic. That's all I say. -AUTOGRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.

ace of the Herald. Macone, (fl., ) Sept. 21, 1858 DEAR HEMALD—Having, like many others, concluded to try my luck in the West, I 'pulled up stakes" at Carlisle, a few weeks ago, led up stakes" at Carlisle, a few weeks ago, and have at length taken up my temporary abode in the flourishing town of Macomb, in Southern Illinois, the county seat of McDonnough county. It is a brisk business place, very healthy, and containing some four thousand inhabitants. The and is of prime quality, slightly rolling, and, in my opinion, is well suited to farmers from the hills of Penn substitute.

sylvania.

To the farmers of Cumberland county, I would say, that good land can be bought here at from five to twenty dollars per acre, with a good market for his produce. There are also hime openings in this city for mechanics, in different branches, and those seeking for western locations, could not do better than come this way. We have communication by Railroad with Chicago, and the Rock Island and Alton road now being constructed will pass through Macomb Hard as the times are, several houses are now in course of creetion, sylvania. everal houses are now in course of erection Philip Quigney, 17 resource, 10. 2. Initer. The company meets on the little Saturday of January, April, July, and the town sustains two first-class Holels, and the Randolph House was built last year, has about one hundred rooms in it, and is furnish-lockly in the Randolph House was built last year, has about one hundred rooms in it, and is furnish-lockly in the Randolph House was built last year, has about one hundred rooms in it, and is furnish-class House in House is also an excellent. ments. The Pointer House is also an excellent Hotel and both are well suited to accommo-RATES OF POSTAGE.

date the wants of the travelling public Dourding rates at from \$2 50 to \$4 50 per week, and wages are higher than they are in Cartist to can a negative to California or tregon. Is to cents propaid. except to California or tregon.

ninority, and notwalistanding

## LETTERS FROM ABROAD.

LETTERS FROM ABROAD.

Sort Berald.

Mannear of the least of the family residing in Bultimore, Many important subject, it is necessary to take of the analyse of the family residing in Bultimore, Mat, was derived from the surrings of the original properties of the family residing in Bultimore, Mathematical and dispussionate view of things apply to take or and dispussionate view of things apply the property of the content in a many familiar particles of the character of prolicity that may partike of the character of prolicity to spice and the content in the mainting of the content in the post of the content of the spice of the content of the spice of the content of the content of the spice of the content of the post of the content of the spice of the content of the spice of the content of the content of the spice of the cont

And to a moviewer altitude, they admirish and private residences. The plan of the town is pulic regression, including the various and the interval of the profession of the analysis of the profession of the production of the prod

current and force it into marrow spaces. Here the increased volume of water plunges down with great impetnosity into deep alysses, surging and boiling in a terrific manner. The almost deaftening rour—the trenuor of the reck on which you stand—the clouds of feathery spray that ascend—the-luge, half-submerged rocks, and upheaved in the mighty conflict of constant war of ages, pressure a faint conception of the august majesty of Nature, and the onunipotent power of Nature's Gad the circumstances like these, we can join with peculiar propriety with the Psalmist, when he exclaims, "Tremble before Him who is mightly waters of the sea".

These Falls were many years ago the favorite researt of the Dacouth or Sious tribe of Indians. Within the sound of their mightly roar, were ratified their treaties of peace with the surrounding tribes. Their reason for choosing this locality for that the reason and the only of the process of the country to the principles it professed twenty years and and professed twenty years and and professed twenty years and the principles it professed twenty years and and professed twenty years and and professed twenty years and the principles it professed twenty years and and professed twenty years and the principles it professed twenty years and and professed twenty years and and professed the provided professed the provided professed to the provided professed provided professed professed the prov roar, were ratified their treaties of peace with the surrounding tribes. Their reason for choosing this locality for that purpose, was an appular belief that their soleun pledges and sacred yows would be borne on the clouds of inserted yows would be borne on the clouds of inserted yows would be borne on the clouds of inserted yows would be borne on the clouds of inserted yows would be borne on the clouds of inserted yows would be borne on the clouds of inserted yows would be borne on the clouds of inserted your work would be borne on the clouds of inserted your your layer the principles it professed twenty years ago, and point to them as an exponent of its present faith? We commend these resolutions to the attentive consideration of those who are constantly clamoring about the changes of the Bounparte and his children, are considered of inserted in the fails; but if his approval was withheld, the sky would grow dark with clouds, and the water grow limit of the principles it professed twenty years ago, and principles it professed twenty years ago, and firm, the order of Napoteon I., declaring the principles it professed twenty years ago, and point to them as an exponent of its present time all transactions affecting the rank of Mr. Bounparte and his children, are considered of attentive consideration of those who are constantly clamoring about the changes of the Bounparte and his children, are considered of instantly clamoring about the changes of the Bounparte and his children, are considered of instantly clamoring about the changes of the Bounparte and his children, are considered of instantly clamoring about the changes of the Bounparte and his children, are considered of the principles it professed twenty years ago, and firm, the order to the principles it professed twenty years ago, and the principles it profes

Who says that the stolid Stoic of the woods has no conception of the lotty spirit of Poetry.

Yours,

J. G. W.

The Court of "Poerr."—A suit was recountly brought before a justice of the peace in Yuba county. California, for the recovery of seventeen dollars, which a man had won of another, or rather got possession of by 'bluft-land's person army, for the freedy bluft-land, while it must be considered down-right robbery, and be punished as such; but the Court stated while it would punish the party who would be differently will found in the case, permitted himself to be "bluffed," with fours in his land! Such a man, in the county, should not only loose his seventeen, deliar "pot" but receive the opinion of the Court, should not only loose his poperance. handsone and meritorious, he county.

The Court of "Poerr."—A suit was recognition of precedence for the Baltimore in Schnwledge his son and can Government is the equal rights of every can Government is the equal rights of every contended that one netering into recievy we give up any natural to long, where he graduated high in his last of Patterson.

All That the idea is quite unfounded, that on entering into reciety we give up any natural delice. In the intended two years but two years but the claim of the protein of the protein of the french as an in the flavorable in the question; and held that where a party coolly and deliberately "bluffed" the holder of a sundly wining find ont of his money, it is father, he attracted the favorable in the grade of the protein and the punished as such; but the Court stated while it would punish the party who would be a served at the slege of Sebistopol, in General Poetry and this is all the law should enforce only our natural of the Erench and English allies in the Crimen, which the party who would be a served at the slege of Sebistopol, in General Poetry, and this is all the law should enforce only on the Court, should not only loose his poetral nas no conception of the lotty spirit of Poetry!

BONAPARTES OF BALTIMORE.

perpendicular descent of the immense volume of water is twenty-six feet. The beauty and proportion of the Falls is much marred by being efogged and hooken up by vast collections of the folged logs.—These obstructions divide the current and force it into narrow spaces. Here the increased volume of water plunges down with great impetuosity into deep abyses, in the force of the increased volume of water plunges down with great impetuosity into deep abyses, in the creat featurers. The based water plunger is the creat featurers. We have the very themselves the state of the creat featurers.

win for him many friends. His destiny is, of course, at present mere matter of speculation, greatly depending on the will as well as on

Figuratively, they look about as disproportionate as, a three year old "sonny" with his papa's hat on Having "done" the town enough for the present, we will stroll down to the "Falls," take a peep, and grow sentimental. These Falls were named by the French Missionaries after their patron, "Saint Anthony." They extend along the river for one and a half miles, and are of a rugged and subline character. The water fall, in the above-mentioned distance, is one hundred and twenty feet,—Much the greater pairt of the distance, the Fall's preserve the character of "Rapids," over which the water tumbles and dashes with inconceivable fury. At the head of these Rapids, is found the principal Falls. Here the perpendicular descent of the immense volume of water is swently-visit feel. The beauty and of water is swently-visit feel and of the value and of water is swently-visit feel. The beauty and of water is swently-visit feel. The beauty and of water is swently-visit feel and of these Rapids, is found the principal Falls. Here the perpendicular descent of the immense volume of water is swently-visit feel. The beauty and of water is swently-visit feel. The beauty and of water is swently-visit feel. The beauty and more accounted to the carried the sound the principal Falls. The read of the value and the perpendicular descent of the immense volume of water is swently-visit feel. The beauty and another son terms of intimacy in and issues millions of Treasury notes at the party notes at the perpendicular descent. The beauty and another son terms of intimacy in and issues millions of Treasury notes at the party and so the party and so the party of the falls. and issues millions of Treasury notes at the next to supply the deficit? These maxims of nexts bemoeratic statesmanship are such as have brought the revenues of the country to

athwart the Falls: but if his approval was and not the community, have the right of indent, that all men are created free and equal withheld, the sky would grow dark with clouds, and the water grow livid with his angry frown:

It is well understood, however, that that they are endowed by their Creator with and the accompliance for the Baltimore life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, has no conception of the lotty spirit of Poetry! Home Bompartes, and, as far as he is himself con 2d. That the true foundation of Republication of the lotty spirit of Poetry!

cratic party? If "gold and silver is the only "affe constitutional currency," why have not he Democracy given this boon to the nation? That "mouster," the Bank of the United States to longer stands in the way. The "Federal Yhigs" have ceased to rule. Nicholas Binke, one would think, has jain long enough a his grave to relieve the Democracy from very disquicting fear that his shade may yet curn to hand them in their thiskelings with cturn to haunt them in their tinkerings with 

trict construction of the terms of the Federa construction of the terms of the Federal compact, for Congress to give the country a reconstitutional" currency, and if, after all, our main refinace must be on the "patriolism of the several States," why do not sound and ratiotic members of the Confederacy, like firginia, illustrate their Democratic faith by corresponding works in the immediate abolition of many many within their breakers and

much of the "efreulating medium" Democracy may draw off without certain death to the pations.

Meanwhile, if we are warranted in inferring the efficacy of other Democratic principles from the degree of success which has been so signally illustrated by the irresistible prowess of the Democratic party in destroying bank notes and creating a safe and constitutional that is, an exclusively metallic—currency, the country will be constrained, we fear, to postpone the advent of the political influentian promised by Democracy to a very remote period in the history of our planet. For, if since 1836 and earlier the Democracy kave made so little progress in cradicating a single and so little progress in cradicating a single the crist against which they have waged unqualified hostility," how many years must need the evils against which they have waged they will be able to inaugurate in full, round development and in harmonions combination, the ultimate ends of Democratic aspirations as more different to the first trade, the libration of the progress in cradicating a single cost that measure received the enforcement of Congress.

But the day of toleration, even of the slightest libraty of thought or action, seems to have entirely gone by, in this trade, when so the patient of the progress in the indigenent of the progress in a different received the entirely gone by, in the judgment of the patient and ministration.

There was a time, when sign laborer or methe ultimate ends of Democratic aspirations as now dially descried in the first trade, the

#### argest liberty!" PROTECTIVE TARIFF AND PARTIES IN PENNYSLVANIA.

It is of the last importance that Pennyslya-It is of the last importance that Pennyslva-ial Shou de pronounce, in the coming election, a favor of a thorough revision of the tariff, god unmistaltably declare for the principle of protection to American industry. The people of this State should give no uncertain sound, in the second Tuesday of next October. The attention of the whole country is directed to-ward us; and on the result of the election here ward us; and on the result of the election here it largely depends whether or not such a revision of the tariff will soon take place, as to afford adequate protection to American capital and labor. It is for Pennsylvania tergive the key-note in the struggle that certauly impends. She is known to be deeply interested in overthrowing a policy that has so long operated against her industry. The bulk of her people are, unquestionally, in favor of protection, and now, if ever, they onjoy an opportunity of obtaining it, at no distant period. If they falter, then, at this time—if they allow their attention to be drawn to side issues—if they suffer themselves to be distracted by jother questions than a revision of the tariff, what will be the issue? It is plainly manifest what will be the issue? It is plainly manifest that the party of protection in the United States that the party of protection in the United States will experienced great disconvagement, and, possibly, the reduced arguentation in duties possibly, the reduced arguentation in duties will not be secured. If 'Pennsylvanians are lukewarm' from the cause if we, who have so those cintred in power by the National-lukewarm interest at stake prove ourselves indifferent to the result, what can be expected from others? To our sorrow be it said, Pennsylvania of the profession of the patform of the party, adopted at the result National arguer in the frequency of the party, adopted at the result National arguer. sylvania ought to be found in the front of the pattle, a leader in the contest, and not, as has been too often the case, an uncertain ally, or also an open enemy to the protectionists.
With an overwhelming unjority of her people in favor of protection, our State sends

against any agitation having for sits end an alteration in the tariff, by which his constitu-ents may profit. The position be occupies at his position at Washington; before the assem-bled representatives of the democracy from all parts of the Union, are extremely inconsisparts of the Union, are extremely inconsistent. With the former he takes high ground their sloud, perhaps, in advocating an increase of dutice, so as to give adequate protection to the manufacturer in the United States; but in Congress he is Profoundly silent on the subject. He deprecates any discussion of it. He seeks to keep it out of the arena altogether, so that he may not have the awkward task of seeking to recomelle the pledges made to his constitutents with his character as a national democrat. Turn over the reports of Congressional debates: whenever a revision of the farilf has been under discussion, and it will soon be seen how little the professions of democration members on this subject are to be really and how slow they are to advocate. overatio members on this subject are to be recoratio members on this subject are to be relikelon, and how slow they are to advocated
the imposition of sufficient duties
hope this trick of misrepresentation is pretty
well used up and that the eyes of the people
are now fairly open. Most of us can remember that, in 1844, the people of Pounsylvania
were assured, on high authority, that Mr.
Polk their a cardidate for the Presidency, was
as good a Tariff man as his opponent, Mr.
Clay. No doubt numbers believed it, But
what was the consequence? During the term
of Mr. Polk a fariff, enacted but a short time
proviously, under which the country was
prespering and rising into greater importance,
was repealed, and one enacted on free trade
principles. And, as if to add insult to injury,
the oasting vote in this business was given by
a son of Ponnsylvania, who then occupied the
chair of Vice President. The indignation felt
in this State was great, but the Vice President lost none of his popularity with his party.
Ilis, net was in previse accordance with the
principles. He did no more as a democrat

\*\* primpipos

6th. Hostility to the dangerous and unconstitutional creation of vested rights of proofs twee by legislation, because they are usurpations of the people's sovereign rights.

7th. That no legislative or other authority in the body politic can rightfully, by charor otherwise exempt any man or hody of men in any case whatever, from trial by jury and the only condition on which the integrity of the party can be secured, is by walking in the jurisdiction or operation of the laws which govern the community."

We imagine ourselves to have some vague recollection of seeing the "glittering generalities" placed at the flead of this category figuring with a similar prominence of position in Conventions held by the "Republican party" if no very distant date, but as they are claimed by the Acquistic constitute the populiar and indefeasible property of the Democracy, we approse our memory must be at fault. Not having the time to devote to each of the Argustic hapters the separate consideration to which it is entitled from the place it holds in this profound abstract—of—Democratic doctring when reduced to its simple elements, we have only to ask, in the spirit of handle inquiry, with respect to a single one of them, why it is, if the Democracy during the last twenty years and no longer, have proved "their unqualified, hostility to bank notes and paper among as a circulating medium," that the conditions of the property of the property of the party of the party? If "gold and silver is the only offer constitutional currency," why have no homographic property of the party have and proper of the property of the party in the property the organization to which they now professedly belong. In some cases—that of John Hickman, for example—the separation which has
taken place on this and other questions of
public policy between the members of the democracy will be a final one. The causes of
the divisions are more permanent than they
appear to the casual observer, and

Nover can true reconcilement grow. Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so doep. North American.

#### POLITICAL PROSURIPTION.

The Emperor of olden times, whose vain effort to make a number of watches keep pre-cisely the same time induced him to abandon in despair the task of endeavoring to make men think alike, would be astonished to wit-Voginia, illustrate their Democratic faith by corresponding works in the immediate abolition of paper money within their borders, and in the instalment in its stead of a metallic currency at once "safe and constitutional?" A leading Democratic member proposed, we believe at the late session of that bo by, to test the virtue of certain "anti-bank" theories by trying them-on-the people of this District. We handly submit that all such experiments should first be tried upon the communities which if we may believe in the sincerity of Democratic professions, are chamorous for a fard money currency. It is hardly fair that the disfeauchised people of the District of Columbia, should be employed, like the mice beneath an exhausted receiver, to test how much of the "circulating medium" Democracy may draw off without certain death to the patients.

There was a time, when; if a laborer or mo-chanic in the employ of a Whig was dismissed from duployment for failing to vote as his em-ployer desired, a universal shout of exceration ightest tuxation, the purest currency, and the dust such an act of tyranny went up from the Democratic camp from one end of the Union to the other; yet now we find laborers and mechanics in the government may yards ruth-lessly discharged because they will not regis-ted the decrees of the Central power.

The decrees of the Central power.

There was a time when no man forfeited his standing as a Democrat, in the eye of any que, by exercising full freedom of choice at delegate elections, and supporting the nominations of whatever Democratic candidate he preferred; but now, for this high crime, employees in the navy yard, the custom house, and the post office are unceremonously dis-

missed. There was a time when to sustain the regular Democratic organization was considered a leading duty of every man, who claimed the title of a strict Democrat. But the National Administration has made opposition to the regular organization, and the regular nominees the price of its favor, in Illinois

There was a time when the freedom of the elective franchise was one of the most potent ratlying cries of the Democratic party, when it had laws passed in State after State making it an offence, punishable with heavy penalties, to attempt to influence in ependent voters by bribes or threats, directly or indirectly, either

party, adopted at the great National assem-blages of the Democracy of the whole nation, was held to be binding upon the consciences of those who were elected to high offices, and upon all who desired to remain within the strict pale of the party organization, but now we not only find a Democratic Administration men to Congress who are not sound on this, to us, with question. At home the representative declares binked a protectionist; at twas elevated to power, but pro-erribing and Washington his whole influence is exerted

There was a time when office-holders were Iteration in the tariff, by which his constitunts may profit. The position he occupies at
some, in the presence of his constituents, and
is position at Washington; before the assemded representatives of the democracy from all
arts of the Union, are extreanely inconsisent. With the former he takes high ground,
le is loud, perhaps, in advocating an increase
of duties, so as to give adequate protection to

as these to maintain it; nor is it likely that in