

U. S. CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, on Thursday week, at the instance of Mr. Clay, the Bank Bill was laid aside, and the bill from the House, to create a National Debt, taken up. The Democratic members were anxious to dispose of the Bank Bill before entering upon the consideration of any other subject, and announced their readiness to take the vote; but the would-be Dictator feared that the great measure, for which the extra session was called, might be defeated, if the vote should then be taken, and he therefore had it laid over. The debate upon the Loan Bill was participated in by Messrs. Calhoun, Wright, Benton, Clay, Huntington, Linn, King, Allen, Buchanan, Preston, and others; and occupied Friday, Saturday and Monday. It passed by a vote of 25 to 20.

The Globe says—"Mr. Benton concluded the debate in a speech of about an hour, replete with the logic of facts and of figures. It is not of a nature to be abridged, and we can only present a part of it, leaving the rest for the full report, which will quickly be prepared. Referring to Mr. Webster's sarcastic declaration of the last session, that a new set of books were opened at the Treasury to discriminate and keep separate the economical expenditures of the new Administration amidst the extravagances of the two last, Mr. B. said it was time, in this fifth month of the new Administration, to look into these new books, and see what entries were made in them, and how these entries would correspond with the promise to administer the Government upon thirteen millions of dollars.

The first entries he should examine, would be under the head of moneys and means turned over to the new Administrators by the old ones, on the 4th of March last. These he found on the third page of Mr. Ewing's report, and they amounted to near twenty-one million of dollars, thus:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Balance in the Treasury that day (\$646,803 12), Authority to issue new Treasury notes (413,592 72), Receipts for customs for ten months (5,000,000 00), Receipts for lands for ten months (2,500,000 00), Miscellaneous sources (470,000 00).

Total \$20,730,395 84. Here, he said was near twenty-one millions turned over to these economical men to last them ten months, and which it seemed was already out.

The next set of entries which he examined, was under the head of moneys raised, or attempted to be raised, at the present session, by loans and taxes for the use of these economical people. They were found in the bills on the table, and presented the following items:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Loan in the Bank charter (\$1,030,000), Reissuable old treasury notes (15,560,000), First subscription to Fiscal Bank (18,000,000), Second subscription increased capital (22,000,000), Third subscription in lieu of deficit private subscriptions (14,333,333), Fourth subscription in lieu of deficit private subscriptions (24,000,000).

Total \$101,233,333. This, he said, was pretty well for these paragon of economy; but there was still another set of entries in their new books, under the new head of moneys to be squandered away by this Administration, or given to the British under pretext of relieving State necessities; and under which head he found the following items:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Land revenue to go to the British (\$3,500,000), Fourth instalment to be given to the States to go to the British (9,000,000), To be kept in bank as a reserve (4,000,000).

Total \$16,500,000. The grand aggregate of these three heads of entries, Mr. B. showed amounted to about one hundred and forty millions of dollars; a grand start for those who were to go a whole year upon thirteen millions, and who falsely charged the late Administration with expending forty millions per annum, when twenty-two millions of that sum were for Indian wars, or Indian treaties, or removing Indians, or for redeeming Treasury notes, or paying indemnities received from abroad, as Mr. B. had proved in a speech in May, 1840—a speech which had never been answered, and never can be.

Mr. B. affirmed that the Democratic administration, if it had not continued, would have gone through the year without an additional dollar, and appealed to Mr. Woodbury, who confirmed it, and gave him a written statement to that effect. Mr. B. examined the reasons urged as a pretext for this call of Congress, and deplored the fate of Mr. Ewing, who had to find ex post facto reasons to justify a pre-ordained call. He showed the wretched errors of Mr. Ewing's report, and referred to the pulverizing which it received from Messrs.

Woodbury, Wright, and Calhoun. He compared their arguments against it to the Paixhan (Payson) bombs fired into the old walls of San Juan de Ulla, or St. Jean d'Acre, or Beyroot, "shivering, shattering, and scattering" all before them. Mr. Evans, he said, was the only one in the opposite ranks who could keep his legs under that murderous fire.

Mr. B. took a rapid view of the objects of the session, and the mode of accomplishing them, and showed that the finances were a mere pretext for getting Congress together to pass all the old Hamiltonian measures, and, in fact, to change the form of the government. The Bank was their leading measure, and that, like Milton's picture of Sin, was not only a monster, but filled with five monsters—hell founds—kennelling in its belly—running in and out—howling and growling for their prey. These hell-hounds were the progeny of the Bank—debt, taxes, loans, paper money, funding system, stock-jobbers, gamblers, plunderers of all sorts.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Clay of Kentucky displayed a little of his gasconade and used some "mean" expressions, (we use his own word, for which we beg pardon), which he applied, with his usual want of gentlemanly feeling, to the late administration.

From the Hartford Times. THE ENGLISH AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

It is a well known fact that several Agents of London Banking Houses, are now in this country, having come over as soon as the call for the Extra Session reached England, and some of them came in the next steamer after the fact of the call for the Extra Session was known. These Agents have had the impudence to apply directly to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, for aid in accomplishing their grand scheme, the DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The infamous scheme is an English measure, and English Agents were sent to appear at the American capital, by the success of the Federal party, and the placing of DANIEL WEBSTER, who was but a short time since, the RETAINED ATTORNEY of the Barings, at the head of the Cabinet. If there is any one act calculated to excite alarm and rouse the indignation of American freemen, it is this interference of English Bankers, in our National Councils. What could be more revolting to the feelings of an American, than the appearance at Washington, of a set of British Agents, for the purpose of dictating measures to Congress, and who have the boldness to address the highest officers of government, in relation to the measures which shall be carried out by Congress? Were the Democratic party in power, these Englishmen would not dare thus to approach the Executive, and the head of the Cabinet. They would not think it worth the expense of coming to this country, for the purpose of procuring the passage of laws for their own benefit.

We ask the attention of our readers to the following, which we copy from the Money Article of the New York Herald, of the 12th inst., prepared by a man whose whole attention is devoted to the financial operations of the country, and whose opinions are acknowledged to be the most correct, in these matters, of any writer now connected with the public press in this country. Read it, Americans, and blush for the honor of your country, when English measures are made law by the popular branch of your National Legislature:

"The progress of affairs at Washington is very slow but full of interest. The United States Bank bill labors very hard, and party discipline may prove unequal to the task of forcing an unpopular bill upon the people. The great measure of the dominant party, the distribution of the public lands, has passed the House, and will probably pass the Senate, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Bates, the ACTIVE PARTNER OF THE HOUSE OF BARING, BROTHERS & CO., from whom the proposition was first made. The following is the letter of that House dated in October, 1839, wherein the iniquitous scheme was proposed.

"The continued fall of their (stocks) market value destroyed speculation, while many years will be required for real investments to absorb all that is at present in our market. We do not doubt but that such gradual purchases will continue of the stock of well known states which do not over-issue, and which faithfully meet their engagements to their creditors, as the confidence in the resources and national honor of the United States remains undiminished in this country, as well as the conviction that, by such investments, England employs her annual surplus of capital both safely and profitably, encourages her best customer, and binds more closely the ties of mutual interest between the two countries. But if the whole scheme of internal improvements in the Union is to be carried into effect on the vast scale, and with the rapidity lately projected, and by the means of foreign capital, a more comprehensive guarantee than that of individual states will be required, to raise so large an amount in so short a time. A national pledge would undoubtedly collect capital together from all parts of Europe; but the forced sales of loans made separately by all the individual states in reckless competition, through a number of channels, render the terms more and more onerous for all, lower the reputation of American credit, and (as reliance is almost exclusively placed on the London market) produce temporary mischief here, by absorbing the floating capital, diverting money from regular business, deranging banking operations, and producing an unnatural balance of trade against this country. It would seem, therefore, as if most of the states must either pause in the execution of their works of improvement, or

some general system of combination must be adopted. All corporation stocks are neglected, nor do we hear of any transaction in bank shares except in those of the United States Bank.

We have the honor to be, Your obedient servants, BARING, BROTHERS & CO."

Simultaneously with the appearance of this circular, the New York American, which is owned by the agents, contain the details of a scheme, the leading feature of which was, for the United States to issue \$150,000,000 of a four per cent. stock, to be substituted for the 200,000,000 outstanding state stocks, bearing an average of 3 1/2 per cent. It was argued that the 4 per cent. national stock, being one per cent. more than British consols, which were at 90 could be readily exchanged at 25 per cent premium for the state stocks. This was the impudent scheme proposed by these men, through the columns of a New York paper, and was concocted about the time that Daniel Webster's letter to the Barings, on state stocks, appeared in the London prints. Since then, the federal government has changed, and these men have come into power. Their first act was to call an extra session, and the next steamer from England, after the receipt there of the proclamation of the President—through Mr. BATES, THE PARTNER OF THE HOUSE, to this country—WASHINGTON, and the only measure which has up to the time passed the lower house, is "National Pledge," or "some general system of combination." This has taken the form of a "pledge" of the public lands for the payment of the interest. The deficiency caused in the Treasury by giving away these lands, is to be supplied by a loan to be negotiated through this house, and for which they will receive a large commission, at the expense of the people of this country. While this great juggle and public wrong is going on, the actors claim the immunities of private citizens, and shrink from the gaze of the public. Mr. Bates is, or was, a "Boston boy," and was a clerk with the late Mr. Gray, by whom he was sent to Rotterdam, to look after the assets of J. Hall, Esq., a merchant, who failed heavily in debt to Mr. Gray. When that business was closed, he assumed the London agency of Mr. Gray's business, and on the failure of Samuel Williams, a merchant, he was sent to the "Dartmoor murder," in the late war, he can take no other use of the ties that bind him to his native land, than to use them to the detriment of its citizens, they will be well pleased to spare his visits to the land of his birth."

LYNCH LAW—TWO MEN HUNG!

We gave an account some days since of an attempt to murder Mr. Utterback in Grant county, Ky., and the arrest of Smith Maythe and a man named Couch, charged with having committed the deed. It appears by the Cincinnati Republican that the friends and neighbors of Mr. U. would not await the tardy process of the law, but have acted the part of judges, jurors and executioners.

Mr. Utterback, it seems, has been lingering in a miserable state, his throat having been horribly mangled, at a tavern some three or four miles beyond Williamstown on a much traveled road, and an object of commiseration with every passer by. He is a citizen of Bourbon, the adjoining county to Grant, and where the excitement has been increasing ever since the attempt to murder him.

On Saturday, the 10th inst., in pursuance of notice, about five hundred citizens of Bourbon to which were added some from Scott and Harrison counties, came into Williamstown in solemn procession and in most perfect order. They had chosen their Sheriff to act for the occasion, and proceeded to the jail, and demanded the prisoners, Maythe and Couch. The Sheriff of Grant refused to give them up, or the keys of the prison; he offered however no resistance, and the people at once broke open the doors.— They then took the prisoners, placed them in an open wagon, their iron shackles up the line of march without the least noise or confusion, to the spot of ground where the murder was attempted, about four miles distant. By this time the number assembled was believed to have been at least two thousand. After arriving on the ground Mr. O'Hara, a member of the bar, addressed the people for some time upon the propriety of permitting the law to take its course. He was listened to with the utmost silence and respect, but without apparently altering the determination of a single person present. The preliminaries were then adjusted and the prisoners asked if they had any thing to say previous to the closing of their earthly accounts. One of them, Maythe addressed a few remarks to the people, admitted the commission of the act for which they were to suffer, and denying however, that it was his wish to commit actual murder. Religious service was then performed by a clergyman present, and Maythe and Couch were hung in their irons upon a tree, standing over the same spot where the crime was committed. Rude coffins were constructed and they were buried. The crowd then dispersed in the same perfect order.

We may add that one of the criminals, Maythe, has been long known by many citizens of Ohio and Kentucky as a man of notoriously bad character—having been confined at different times and escaped from the penitentiaries of both States.

Kentucky paper. TERRIBLE AFFRAY AND MURDER AT CARROLLTON.

The village of Carrollton, says the New Orleans Picayune, was the scene of a bloody and fatal affray on Sunday night. Between ten and eleven o'clock a quiet, inoffensive young man, named Wm. Courtney, after leaving the court room, and proceeding two or three squares towards his house, was attacked and brutally beaten by two Dutchmen. A colored woman who witnessed the assault followed the assaulting party, in order to ascertain who they were. On finding they entered the enclosure of Kohn's bakery, and rope walk, she went in search of the employer of Courtney, and gave him the information in her possession. This man, whose name was Truesdell, the keeper of a coffee house on the levee, with two or three friends, went to the yard attached to the

bakery, for the purpose, it is supposed, of demanding satisfaction for the assault on Courtney. They were unable to obtain admission, and after some altercation they tore down a portion of the fence, and gained admission into the enclosure. Some one in the yard immediately cried out that if they did not clear out he would shoot them.

The companions of T. made their escape through the breach, but he was too late, a gun was discharged, and he fell dead. About twenty shot were lodged in the left shoulder, and an ounce ball entered just below the left ear. Chase was immediately given after the companions of Truesdell, and one of them, whose name we are unable to learn, was fired at, and received the entire charge of a gun loaded with shot in his thigh. He is severely though not dangerously wounded. Nor did this fearful scene of violence end here. A man named Porter, who left the city by the last train of cars, and soon after leaving the depot to go to his home, was likewise assaulted and shamefully maltreated. He was found in the morning within Kohn's yard, tied hand and foot, and in a most critical situation. The place where he was found renders it pretty evident that he was attacked by the party engaged in the assault upon Courtney and the murder of Truesdell.

Very early in the morning, before many were stirring, the Captain of the Lafayette police, with three or four assistants and several of the neighbors well armed with rifles and pistols, surrounded the establishment occupied by the Germans, where the violence occurred, determined to take as many into custody as possible. The entire gang, over forty in number, concluded to surrender themselves. They were all employed in the establishment, and during the night time occupied the buildings within the enclosure.—Baltimore Republican.

TERRIBLE STATE OF THINGS.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Journal, writing from Oregon City, Illinois, gives the following account of scenes recently enacted in the thinly settled portion of Northern Illinois:

Our country has been infested with a gang of counterfeiters; horse thieves, and petty scoundrels. In April our court house was burned the day before Court was to have commenced a term. The object of the incendiaries was to drive the jail-keeping party from the premises. This greatly exasperated the people. They organized a company of Regulators, two hundred strong, and scoured the country several days, whipping several, frightening away many, giving ten to twelve days for others to quit the State.

One Campbell was General of the Regulators, and was very cordially hated by the suspected scoundrels particularly by a family of the name of Driscoll, one of whom was compelled to quit without notice, the father, having 20 days given him. Campbell was a man much respected, a member of the church. Last Sunday he told his wife in the morning he had dreamed that David Driscoll had shot him. He went to church, took a very active part in the meeting, returned at night to his home, where shortly after, two men called to enquire the way. He stepped to the door with his whole family, as is common to a new country, and went to the gate to show the men the road. As soon as he spoke, one of them shot him through the heart, and stood still until they were certain he was dead, which gave his son, aged eleven years, time to go up stairs and get a double barreled rifle, and snappet it at them three times. It would not fire, having been loaded some time; the men then deliberately walked away.

One company caught old Driscoll, (63 years old) another two of his sons and took them all to Washington Grove, and there the three were arraigned before a jury of about 240 men, who unanimously sentenced the old man and the oldest son to die in one hour. The old man confessed stealing 56 horses in his day. The old man asked 20 days to prepare to die, but was told he could have but one hour; he then desired his son to die like a brave man, and they knelt down with ministers and went to prayers. Their eyes were bandaged and two platoons of rifles, twenty each, when the hour expired, were discharged at them—they fell forward, dead.

[From the St. Louis Evening Gazette July 9.] EXECUTION OF THE NEGROES.

Before nine o'clock this morning the people began to throng the city. Some directed their course towards the gallows, which had been erected on an island just south of Duane's Island, below the city, and some towards the jail until the neighborhood was completely thronged.

The St. Louis Greys and City Guards about ten o'clock, marched to the rear of the jail to guard the prisoners to the place of execution. The prisoners were soon brought in the custody of the sheriff and several other officers, deputies and constables, to the gallows. At about eleven o'clock they took up their march, attended by an immense concourse of people. Thousands had already assembled on the Island, but Fourth and Fifth streets now seemed nearly filled with a solid, and moving mass of people, from the jail wall nearly to the Island.

They were led at the gallows at about half past twelve: the military took their position in the circular area as a guard; and the officers and clergymen with the prisoners ascended the platform.—The prisoners were now placed in their several positions under the gallows, dressed in whites. The gallows was constructed with four sweeps on the same axle, made to swing up at the same time, by a heavy weight on the end opposite to those to which the several ropes were attached. Prayers were now offered up by the reverend clergyman, and also by the prisoners. Upon being asked if they had any thing to say to the people assembled, they severally addressed the crowd. Warrick spoke but a few minutes, and in rather a low voice. He was followed by Brown and Seward, and then Madison. Seward seemed most affected and spoke with more earnestness and in a louder voice than the others.—The tone of their remarks seemed to indicate a sincere penitence, and they were earnest in their warnings to their own race, and even to white persons, to void the evil fate which followed by Brown and Seward. White caps were now drawn over their heads and faces, and the nooses placed about their necks, when the sheriff proceeded to read to each of them his several death warrant. This being done the block was knocked out, and in an instant they were swinging in mid air. Warrick was the last to fall, he was followed by Brown a few minutes after he was still in death. Warrick never moved after the swinging motion was over, but hung with his hands closely clasped before him. Seward struggled violently for the first few minutes, and Brown gave indications of life for

nearly ten minutes; Madison seemed to die without a pang. The surrounding mass of human heads, numbering at least ten thousand, on foot, on horseback and in carriages, and many on board the steamers Detroit and Eagle, which were up very near to the gallows, now began to disperse, thronging the streets in every direction.

THE RELIEF CONGRESS.

Congress were called together under pretext of relieving the people. Let us mark their progress. First act to relieve the people. This act is an act to relieve the people of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS given to the family of General Harrison.

Second act to relieve the people. This act is an act relieving the people of THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS to pay the expenses of the present session of Congress.

Third act to relieve the people. This is a bill to give away about THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS annually of the people's revenue, although the same people will have to be taxed THREE AND A HALF MILLIONS to replace it with charges and losses.

Fourth act to relieve the people. This is a bill to run the people in debt TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, creating an annual charge upon them of SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for interest to enable the reform administration, not to pay off arrears merely, but to increase the public expenditures this year over the last, three millions and a half of dollars.

Fifth act to relieve the people. This is a bill to run the people in debt TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS MORE, to buy bank stock with and create a political bank for the purpose of furnishing some new middle with means out of the people's Treasury to corrupt the servants of the people, and relieve them from the burden of self-restraint.

Sixth act to relieve the people. This is an act to make the people, when they buy sugar, tea, coffee and various other articles, pay ONE DOLLAR TWENTY CENTS for what they can now buy for ONE DOLLAR, and the whigs call it "a tariff on luxuries."

It is a plan to take from the people every fifth pound of sugar, tea and coffee for the benefit of their families, to enable this reform administration to increase the public expenditures; or what amounts to the same thing, make them pay as what for five pounds as they now pay for six.—This will be the effect of a tariff of 20 per cent.

We have several other projects to relieve the people, (of their money) such as an expensive Home Squadron of the Navy, building and completing fortifications for the use of our armies on sudden invasions, or means of making necessary a larger army to take care of and defend them, &c. &c., with much else in embryo. Not that we object to fortifications at points where they are necessary, and can be quickly occupied by militia force, but some two or three of those commenced never can be of use except to the enemies of the country or the enemies of the people.

Large Papers.—Quite a contest is going on amongst the enterprising and enlightened publishers of sundry newspapers, to see which can print a newspaper containing the greatest number of square inches, that having been adopted as the test of merit.—The contents are, altogether, so generally assured that each paper contains the most magnificent collection of English literature ever presented to the public. Some foreign book, now because its mediocrity secures it against a republication in this country, with the news collection from the daily papers of the preceding fortnight, and sundry "splendid engravings," being the worn out wood cuts of some old book which has been familiar to the book stores for a year, makes up the literary and pictorial embellishments of these "mammoth sheets." As for size, we do not see why a large sheet of paper is any greater curiosity than a large piece of cloth, and there is no difficulty in making a sheet of paper a mile long, if it is desired, and very little difficulty in printing it, in the same way the "mammoth" papers are printed. There is the form in which the same amount of matter can be placed, so inconceivably to the reader, and if it ever had the name of novelty to recommend it, that has long since been lost.—[Providence Journal.

DEADLY EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—During a thunder storm on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., the house of a Mr. Armstrong, on Wrightville Sound, about eight miles from Wilmington, N. C., was struck by lightning. We learn from the Wilmington Chronicle, that Mr. Armstrong, his wife, and three or four children, who were all on the lower floor, were laid prostrate in a state of insensibility. Mrs. A. was the first to recover. On looking about she found that one of her children, a boy about twelve years of age, was dead, and her husband so badly hurt as to be helpless. It is doubtful now if he will live. Three children abed in a garret room were uninjured. A horse standing near the house and a hog under it, were also killed by the same shock.—Penn'an.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT. The state of feeling on the subject of the approaching election, could not be better described, than in the following paragraph from the Lycoming Gazette. All is well now, but to preserve the state of things until the election, will demand unceasing vigilance. Let our friends beware lest confidence in their strength lead to supineness, and, as a consequence, to inglorious defeat.

There never was perhaps, in Pennsylvania, a political canvass characterized by so little excitement and turmoil as the present; and yet the prospects of the democracy were never more encouraging than at this moment.—The strife and angry discussion usually attendant upon political contests have given place to the exercise of reason and reflection; under these circumstances it cannot but be cheering to every republican, witness the strong current of public sentiment which has set in, in favor of DAVID R. PORTER, the candidate of the democratic party. Notwithstanding every effort has been made to defeat his success—notwithstanding almost the whole of the last session of the Legislature was taken up by the majority in that body, in devising measures to embarrass his administration, and render it unpopular with the people, he maintains, unshaken, the confidence of his fellow citizens; and the observation of every day affords certain evidences that the official acts for which he was denounced by the federal party, have only tended to render his administration more and more popular with the great majority of the people of this state.—We have observed closely the tone of public sentiment in different parts of the commonwealth, in reference to the coming election, and we must fully believe that although the contest is attended with so little excitement, the majority for Governor Porter will be much larger than at his first election. Public sentiment in this section of the state is strongly in favor of the administration of Governor Porter, and our intelligence from every other portion of it; it is such as to confirm us in the opinion that the independent and patriotic course of the present state administration, will be triumphantly sustained at the coming election.

COUGH AND COLD. THESE VERY DISTRESSING COMPLAINTS OFTEN LEAD TO CONSUMPTION.

I would therefore advise those whose cough begins to become troublesome, and the Expectoration scanty, with more or less soreness of the throat, difficult raising of phlegm, &c. that they should immediately apply for a suitable medicine, which is Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY for Consumption. This medicine I have found in every instance to remove those unpleasant annoyances in a few days. ONE SINGLE BOTTLE will in most cases, prove this assertion. Therefore, you who wish to escape the EARLY SEEDS OF CONSUMPTION, avail yourselves of this all important opportunity, and again enjoy the blessings of health.

JAMES M. BIRCH, Kensington. N. B. The above was left at the office by one who experienced the wonderful effects of the above medicine. Hundreds are there who thus express the joyful sentiments of their hearts in favor of such a valuable medicine as Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, that others may find relief from the same source.

For sale at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—Also at the store of Dr. John J. Myers, Carlisle, and William Peal, Shippensburg. Price, 25¢ per bottle.

To School Directors. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Carlisle, July 22, 1841.

The several Boards of School Directors of the county, are hereby notified that the packages containing the seventh annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, and blank forms for each School District, have been received at this office, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them. JOHN IRWIN, Clk. to Com'rs.

Prothonary's Office, CARLISLE, July 22, 1841.

The Pamphlet Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, have been received, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them. GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.

PETERS' PILLS.

THESE unrivaled pills having, how acquired a celebrity and a popularity unequalled in the annals of medicine, and being obtained of the entire confidence and being used in the private practice of almost the whole body of the medical faculty in the United States, Europe, Asia, South America, the West Indies, and a great part of Africa, it is unnecessary to advertise them at length, or to say anything further of their merit, than by stating the complaints which they are most effective in the cure of, and which are as follows:—Yellow and bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, croup, liver complaint, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, costiveness, heartburn, heartburn, furrowed tongue, nausea, distensions of the stomach and bowels, ineffectual diarrhoea, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Pyc, of Quebec, L. C. "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Gurney, of New Orleans, La. "I have received much assistance in my practice—especially in jaundice and yellow fever—from the use of Peters' Pills. I presume, that on an average, I prescribe a hundred boxes a month."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Reynolds, of Galena, Ill. "They are certainly an excellent general family medicine, and there is no quackery about them."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Wainwright, of Philadelphia. "Your pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight years. They are perfectly safe, and their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently surprising."

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES. I have fastly ascertained the use of all other remedies for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough and Consumption.

They are not only the best but the cheapest medicine in use. Six cents worth a day is all that is required in any case, and all ordinary cases are cured in one or two days.

Sherman's Lozenges.—We did not know any handier mode of taking medicine than in the shape of the Lozenges. It is so easily and so agreeably kept in the mouth, that it cannot be rejected. We are glad to perceive that all kinds of medicines are now prepared in this palatable way by Dr. Sherman, and may be obtained at the depot in this city.—[Philadelphia Times.]

We know of no better cough medicine than Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges. The cure is so soon and so pleasant that it is almost a pleasure to be sick, to be thus agreeably dosed.—[N. Y. Sun.]

Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, of Providence, Mr. Shuler, of Boston, Mr. H. Smith, of New York, Mr. Wallace, Judge Peters, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Richardson, and hundreds of others of this city, have called to express their surprise and commendation of the speedy relief and cures effected by these truly wonderful Cough Lozenges.

Doctors South of the Mountains, Dr. H. H. Brigs, Brigham and several other eminent distinguished physicians, have used these Lozenges in their practice with invariable success. The medical faculty uniformly approve of them, as the best cough medicine in use.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES. Are the greatest discovery ever made for destroying the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressingly afflict children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge.

Rev. Dr. Ludlow has used them for two years, and always with entire success. Daily complaints are made by persons who have been galled out of their dollars by humbug advertisements, but who have found a cure in Sherman's Lozenges. Remember, you are not required to try several dollars worth of these Lozenges to test their virtues. A few shillings will cure you.

The Rev. Jabez Townsend's little girl, nine years old, was given up as incurable by two physicians. She was fast wasting away, and was so miserable that death was almost begged to be relieved. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her. Dr. Stevens, one of the most distinguished physicians in this country, says, Sherman's Worm Lozenges are the safest and best article he knows of for destroying worms.

Dr. Hunter, another celebrated physician, uses no other worm medicine in his practice. Dr. Castle, 297 Drownway, N. Y. has used Sherman's Lozenges in his practice for more than two years, and never knew them to fail. Price 25¢ and 50¢ per box. Wholesale & Retail, Lawrence, No. 90 North Sixth street. Also, for sale by Simul Wilson & Co. Shippensburg; William Barr, Newville, and S. ELLIOTT, Carlisle.

COUGH AND COLD. THESE VERY DISTRESSING COMPLAINTS OFTEN LEAD TO CONSUMPTION. I would therefore advise those whose cough begins to become troublesome, and the Expectoration scanty, with more or less soreness of the throat, difficult raising of phlegm, &c. that they should immediately apply for a suitable medicine, which is Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY for Consumption. This medicine I have found in every instance to remove those unpleasant annoyances in a few days. ONE SINGLE BOTTLE will in most cases, prove this assertion. Therefore, you who wish to escape the EARLY SEEDS OF CONSUMPTION, avail yourselves of this all important opportunity, and again enjoy the blessings of health.

JAMES M. BIRCH, Kensington. N. B. The above was left at the office by one who experienced the wonderful effects of the above medicine. Hundreds are there who thus express the joyful sentiments of their hearts in favor of such a valuable medicine as Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, that others may find relief from the same source.

For sale at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—Also at the store of Dr. John J. Myers, Carlisle, and William Peal, Shippensburg. Price, 25¢ per bottle.

To School Directors. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Carlisle, July 22, 1841.

The several Boards of School Directors of the county, are hereby notified that the packages containing the seventh annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, and blank forms for each School District, have been received at this office, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them. JOHN IRWIN, Clk. to Com'rs.

Prothonary's Office, CARLISLE, July 22, 1841.

The Pamphlet Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, have been received, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them. GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.