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OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG?

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. New Series—Vol. 6, No. 44.]

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville. JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewelltownship. THOMAS H. BAILEY, Esq. Shippensburg.

THE GREAT OBJECT GAINED.

PETERS' MEDICATED LOZENGES FOR SUGAR DROPS. Medicine made pleasant to the taste, and effective in subduing disease. One of the greatest discoveries that distinguishes the 19th century, is the combination of medicine in a concentrated form with sugar.

PETERS' MEDICATED LOZENGES are the result of long and patient experiments made by some of the most distinguished Physicians in the Union, with a view to the formation of a general safe, cheap, pleasant and certain remedy for complaints most prevalent in this country.

PETERS' WORM LOZENGES—Are acknowledged by the Faculty to be the most scientific and successful preparation for the destruction of worms ever offered to the public.

PETERS' CORDIAL LOZENGES—Are a specific for the relief of the nervous or sick headache, and for all the various ailments of the head and chest, arising from previous disease or from free living, tremors, spasms of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, &c.

PETERS' COUGH LOZENGES—Are now rapidly superseding all other preparations for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

NO TITR READER.—History of the Origin & Progress of Peters' Medicated Lozenges, about a year since, the Proprietors, from a conviction of the utter worthlessness and deleterious nature of a large proportion of the medicines offered to the public as specifics in the cure of coughs, colds, worms, measles, Fever and Ague, &c. &c.

PETERS' VEGETABLE SHILLING STRENGTHENING PLASTER.—This is not only the cheapest, but the best, most, and most comfortable plaster in existence.

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LEMUEL TODD, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office No. 10, Harper's Row, in the room formerly occupied by Isaac Todd, Esq. Carlisle, August 26, 1841.

SAMUEL R. HAMILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Will practice in the several counties of Cumberland county. Office in Main street, the office now occupied by James H. Devor, Esq. Carlisle, September 30, 1841.

FARMER'S HOTEL. THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a Public House, (reports to the contrary, notwithstanding,) at the OLD STAND, in East High Street, a few doors east of the Court House, where he will at all times take pleasure in administering to the comforts of those who may favor him with their patronage.

His BAR shall be constantly supplied, with the choicest liquors, and his TABLE with the best market can furnish. A careful OSTLER always kept in attendance—and nothing shall be left undone to please all who call with him.

BOARDERS taken by the week, month or year. SIMON WONDERLICH. Carlisle, March 31, 1842.

In the Special Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, February Term 1842. Hon. CALVIN BLITNE presiding.

New to wit: February 23, 1842.—On motion of Mr. WATTS, it is ordered, that all causes in the Special Court shall be put on the Special Court list, by the Plaintiff; and that the Plaintiff in each proceed in his cause in such manner as will evince determination to have the same put to issue, and ready for trial.

By the Court. GEO. SANDERSON, Proth. Carlisle, March 31, 1842.

In pursuance of the above order of Court, the following list of causes is hereby published, of which the parties concerned will take notice:

Table listing legal cases with names of parties and attorneys. Includes entries for Blain's ex'rs vs Blain's adm'r, Taylor for use vs Malone for use, Moore et al vs Commonwealth for use, etc.

MORE TESTS OF Dr. Harlick's Celebrated Medicines. The following is cut from the "Jefferson Inquirer," published in Jefferson County. The Sen. editor of the Enquirer having been afflicted with the Dyspepsia for a considerable time, and after trying many remedies in vain, procured a package of Dr. Harlick's medicines, which he has had the happy effect, (under divine assistance,) of restoring me to perfect health.

Let any person afflicted as above try one of Peters' Shilling Plasters, and we will venture to say that he could not be prevailed on to discard it again, for ten, or most probably for a hundred dollars. Price, only 12 1/2 cts.

For sale by S. Elliott, Carlisle; J. Durhart, Newville; S. Wilson, Shippensburg; J. P. Wallace, Greenbills; J. Seiler, Mechanicsburg; J. H. Zeigler, Springhill.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Drug Store of S. Elliott, O'Neill's Cathartic.

An infallible remedy for Scrophulous, King's Evil, Prynepelas, Ulcers running Sores, Ulcerous Core Trovats, Eruptions of the Skin, and all kinds of Constitutional Derangements occasioned by the too great use of Mercury. April 7, 1842.

SPEECH OF THE HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Again! it is always an odious exercise of Executive power to confer offices on members of Congress, unless under peculiar circumstances, where the office seeks the man rather than the man the office. In point of fact, but few members can receive appointments; and those soliciting them are always detected by their conduct.

By far the greatest influence which a President can acquire over Congress, is a reflected influence from the people upon their Representatives. This is dependent upon the personal popularity of the President, and can never be powerful, unless, from the force of his character, and the value of his past services, he has inspired the people with an enthusiastic attachment.

In the vicissitude of human events, we shall sometimes have Presidents who can, if they please, exercise too much, and those who possess too little influence over Congress. It is not the business of the Executive to exercise influence over Congress, but to execute the laws made by Congress.

The lesson which we have received will teach Congress hereafter not to sacrifice its independence by consulting the Executive will. Let them honestly and firmly pass such acts as they believe the public good requires. They will then have done their duty.

Had this course been pursued at the extra session, Congress would have passed an act to establish an old fashioned Bank of the U. States, which would have been vetoed by the President. A fair issue would thus have been made for the decision of their common constituents.

And yet, with the example of this Administration before their eyes, the Whigs dread Executive influence so much that they wish to abolish the veto power, lest the President may be able to draw within his vortex all the legislative powers of Congress! What a world we live in!

This authentic history is the best answer to another position of the Senator. Whilst he believes that there have been no encroachments of the General Government on the rights of the States, but on the contrary that it is fast sinking into the weakness and imbecility of the Confederation; he complains of the encroachments which he alleges to have been made by the President on the legitimate power of Congress.

But the Senator from Kentucky contends, that whether the Executive be strong or weak, Congress must conform its action to his wishes; and if they cannot obtain what they desire, they must take what they can get. Such a principle of action is always wrong in itself, and must always lead to the destruction of the party which adopts it.

Let me present a reverse case. Suppose the distinguished Senator from Kentucky should be elected President, would he hesitate, or, with his opinions, ought he to hesitate, a moment in vetoing an Independent Treasury bill, should Congress present him such a measure? And if, as a member of the Senate, were to assert, in the first case which I have supposed, whilst the bank bill was pending, that it would most certainly be vetoed, to what would this amount? Would it be an attempt to bring Executive influence to bear on Congress? Certainly not. It would only be the mere assertion of a well known fact.

An anticipation of the exercise of the veto power, in cases which had already been decided by the people, ought to exercise a restraining influence over Congress. It should admonish them that they ought not to place themselves in hostile array against the Executive, and thus embarrass the administration of the Government by the adoption of a measure which had been previously condemned by the people.

This veto power was conferred upon the President to arrest unconstitutional, improper, and hasty legislation. Its intention (if I may use a word not much according to my taste) was purely conservative. To adopt the language of the Federalist, "to establish a salutary check upon the legislative body, calculated to guard the community against the effects of faction, precipitancy, or of any impulse unfriendly to the public good, which may happen to influence a majority of that body."

It must have been well founded apprehensions of such a result which induced Mirabeau to declare, that without a veto power in the king, who was no more, under the first Constitution of France, than the hereditary chief executive magistrate of a Republic, he would rather live in Constantinople than in Paris.

Our system of representative Democracy, Heaven's last and best political gift to man, when perverted from its destined purpose, has become the instrument of the most cruel tyranny which the world has ever witnessed. Thus it is that the best things, when perverted, become the worst.

Let us for a moment, examine the workings of this system. It is the most dangerous, because it presents itself to individual members under the garb of devotion to their constituents. One has a measure of mere local advantage to carry, which ought, if at all, to be accomplished by individual enterprise, and which could not pass if it stood alone.

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