

From the Boston Transcript of June 2d.
Arrival of the Columbia.
TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
The Royal Mail steamship Columbia, Capt. Jenkins, arrived at this port this morning at 6 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 19th ult., at 5 P. M.; arrived at Halifax on the 31st. at 3 P. M.; left same day at 7 P. M.; consequently she made the passage from Liverpool to this port in 15 days and 13 hours.
She brought 19 passengers to Halifax, landed 9 there, and took in 5—making 15 to Boston.
The steamship Great Western, from New York 28th April, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th ult., and the Britannia, hence via Halifax, arrived on the 16th.
The Cotton Market remained firm, and prices were fully supported. The sales at Liverpool on the 18th amounted to 5000 bales.
The Money Market remained about the same as at the last advices.
There continued to be a great many failures in the commercial business of London, and also in the manufacturing towns. One of the heaviest houses in Manchester, stopped payment on the 14th.
THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—Sir Robert Peel was still carrying out his measures with a strong hand, and his "manageable majority" came fully up to the scratch and obeyed his behests as fully and fervently as he could desire. There was merely a show of opposition by the liberal whigs, out of respect to the past administration; but still coupled with a disposition to give the Premier plenty of rope, and hold him responsible for the use of it.
An examination into certain election frauds had disclosed a system of profligacy without a parallel in the history of representation.—Mr. Roebuck had made himself very conspicuous in ferreting out these frauds. Several members of the Commons had left their seats and gone home, rather than suffer an investigation as to the means by which they got there. Among them were members from Lewes, Harwich, and Pevensey.
The Queen's Great Ball Masque was a most splendid affair.—The English papers for Spain, in consequence of a special invitation to the Queen's Ball.
The southern countries of England had suffered somewhat from drought, while in the northern part the season was quite wet. On the whole, vegetation was quite promising.
The disturbances in some portions of Ireland still continued. The country in and about Tipperary, was in a very excited condition.
A piece of gold, weighing five ounces and a half, the heaviest piece of unwrought gold yet found in Ireland, was picked up in the Wicklow mines recently.
FRANCE.—Another conspiracy has been detected to assassinate the King of the French. A number of persons have been arrested in Paris, amongst others the notorious Considere. Among the projectiles seized were several intended for the destruction of the King, by being thrown into the carriage, and to assassinate as many of his family as might happen to accompany him. It is stated that the information which led to the detection of this plot was given by the mistress of one of the conspirators, who has since been murdered, and her body thrown into the Seine.
TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—One hundred and twenty persons killed, and many maimed and wounded.—A deplorable catastrophe took place on Sunday evening week, on the Versailles and Meudon Railway, by which one hundred and twenty persons were killed, or have since died of their wounds, and many maimed and wounded.
In honor of the King's fête, the water-works in the gardens of Versailles were playing on Sunday, which attracted immense crowds from Paris. The train to which the dreadful accident occurred, left Versailles for Paris at half past five o'clock in the afternoon, and was crowded with passengers. "There were," says one account, "seventeen or eighteen wagons, with two engines before and one behind.
The velocity was excessive. When between Bellevue and Meudon, the axle-tree of the first machine broke, and, stopping, the second ran over it, killing the stoker, and breaking the first machine in pieces, and the rest, running over the live fire of the broken engines, burst into flames. It is the custom on the Left Bank-Rail-Road for the doors of the wagons to be closed, without any possibility of opening them except by the keys in the hands of the conductors. No conductors were forthcoming, and thus the inmates of three of the wagons were burned."
From this account it is clear, that but for the custom of locking the passengers in the carriages, so awful a loss of life would not have taken place.
Among the killed was the celebrated circumnavigator, Admiral Dumont D'Urville, with his wife and child. They were so mutilated as to be identified with difficulty.—It was at first rumored that a son of Colonel Thorne, of New York, was among the missing, but it was afterwards ascertained that he had attempted to obtain a passage in the train but had failed. The same disappointment occurred to Mr. Balwer and others.
Destruction of one-fifth of the City of Hamburg by Fire.—The city of Hamburg, the great commercial emporium of Germany, one of the most flourishing on the continent of Europe, is a heap of ruins. Her merchants were rejoicing at the prospect held out to them by the promised improvements in our commercial tariff; now they are mourning over their richly stored warehouses in ashes, their prospects devoured by the flames, and their hopes of increasing prosperity scattered to the four winds.
The fire, which broke out on Wednesday night, the 14th instant, and which, there is every reason to believe, was the work of an incendiary, extended to fifty-two streets, most of which were reduced to ashes. On a rough calculation, the loss of property was from three to four millions sterling, but it is believed that the total loss will be double that amount. No person can tell how many lives were lost, but a great number of persons must have perished. The canals through the city were dry, so that no water could be

found. The fire raged from Wednesday night till Saturday morning.
On the latter day, at nine o'clock, the Danish, Hanoverian and Prussian troops entered the town, and, being well supplied with gunpowder, commenced blowing up the houses to arrest the progress of the flames. This was completely effected by Sunday morning. The Senate ordered every person to leave town, and nothing could exceed the heart-rending spectacle of thousands of poor people frantic with their losses, and without the means of procuring food or shelter.
The destruction of Hamburg is one of those calamities which will be felt in every part of the commercial world. Great as may be the credit of the Senate and people of Hamburg with foreign states, a century will elapse before the city can be placed in all the prosperity destroyed by this conflagration. In the midst of the confusion an incident occurred characteristic of the government and the people. A public notice was every where put up, stating the vault under the bank, containing the gold and silver bars, were fire-proof, and that the bank books were all removed in perfect safety.
The Hamburger Neue Zeitung, of the 10th instant, thus sums up the results of the sad catastrophe:
Sixty streets, containing from 1500 to 2000 houses, lie smouldering on the ground, and form a fearful and picturesque ruin.—Two splendid churches, with steeples exceeding 400 feet in height, another church with its tower, the Rath Haus, where the Senate hold their sittings, the old Exchange, the repository of the archives, the building of the Patriotic Society, are all destroyed. The Reichspost Amt, nearly all the great booksellers, the offices of two newspapers, (the Borsenhalle and Correspondent,) nearly all the great hotels and inns, (the old Lohden, the Belvedere, Hotel de Suisse, St. Petersburg, Street's Hotel, the Crown Prince, the Wild Man, the Bremer Amman, the Black Elephant), the principal magazines des modes and repositories of fashion, and nearly all the chief apothecaries, are destroyed. The following are safer: the cellar where the ballion is deposited at the Bank, the Catharinen strasse, der Waldstrasse, and the houses of the King and Queen.
It has been made in London for the relief of the sufferers. It was headed by Queen Victoria who gave £200; Prince Albert £100; the Queen Dowager \$100 and of others various sums down to one £1.
Other accounts state that 40 or 50 dead bodies had been found, and 140 persons wounded. The amount of the killed is supposed to be much greater. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at about £5,000,000. On the goods destroyed there was insurance at London for 11,500,000 marks.
A subscription had been spread in London for the relief of the sufferers, and £10,000 in gold had already been sent off to Hamburg. The King of Prussia had ordered a collection to be made in all the churches in the kingdom, and from house to house. The King of Prussia immediately forwarded 25,000 dollars, the King of Hanover 200,000 marks. Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, and the Queen Dowager joined in the subscription in London.
A great fire has occurred in the Austrian town of Stejjer, which consumed upwards of four hundred houses.
The Homœopathic system has been prohibited by a government order in Bavaria.
From the Pennsylvanian.
Twenty-seventh Congress.
SECOND SESSION.
TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1842.
In the Senate, the resignation of Mr. Southard as President of that body, in consequence of his health, was presented.
The Senate then proceeded to elect a President pro tem; on the first ballot, the vote stood, Mr. Mangum, 23; Mr. King, 14; Mr. Bayard, 4; Mr. Tallmadge, 1; Mr. Sevier, 1; Mr. Kerr, 1; Mr. Clayton, 1; blank 1.
No choice having been made, the Senate again proceeded to ballot, when the vote stood: For Mangum, 23; Mr. Bayard, 13; Mr. King, 7; Mr. Tallmadge, 1; Mr. Walker, 1.
Mr. Mangum being elected, was conducted to the chair, by Messrs. Miller and Preston, and returned his acknowledgments in a brief address.
Mr. Linn then rose and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. Samuel L. Southard for the ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the duties of President pro tem. of the Senate.
Resolved, That the Senate regret the indisposition of the Hon. Samuel L. Southard which has occasioned his resignation.
Several petitions were presented, and a few reports received from committees.
The Senate then took up the Apportionment Bill.
The question was stated on agreeing to the amendment of the Committee on the Judiciary to the second section, establishing the district system in the States.
Mr. Allen said he would oppose the whole section, whether the amendment should be agreed to or not, because he believed that it found no authority or sanction in the Constitution of the U. S.; and, accordingly, it was a section which would be utterly impracticable in its operation. It left the States which had the general ticket system, to act as they pleased, but the States which had adopted the general ticket system were coerced as to the manner in which they should elect their representatives. So the section, in point of fact, proposed to operate on a part of the States only, and not upon the whole of them. He contended that the States were the best judges of their peculiar local arrangements, with which Congress ought not to interfere. It was a matter of municipal regulation, and the Legislature of the States could be entrusted with it far more safely than Congress.
Mr. Huntington preferred the original section, as it came from the House, to the section as proposed to be amended by the Committee on the Judiciary; and, in a lengthy speech, he contended that the power which is given to Congress with regard to "the times, places and manner" of holding elections might be exercised as to the

"manner" either totally or partially, the rest must be left to the States.
Mr. Wright followed at some length against the amendment; and said that it was impossible to prevent fraud in the districting system in populous places, and that the whole matter should be left to the States.
Mr. Henderson obtained the floor, but without proceeding in his remarks, gave way to Mr. Sevier, who moved that the bill, for the present, be laid upon the table.
The Senate then took up a resolution offered yesterday, continuing the pay of the messengers, laborers, and pages of the Senate, and the clerk of the presiding officer, during the session.
A conversation took place between several Senators as to the propriety of the continuance of the employment of the clerk to the presiding officer of the Senate; and finally, that portion of the resolution was so amended as to pay him only for his past services; and in this form it was adopted.
And the Senate then adjourned.
In the House, Mr. Gwin again brought up his resolution ordering that on Monday next and thereafter the House shall meet every day at 10 o'clock, but omitting the provision of the recess. The resolution was adopted.
Mr. Campbell of S. C., introduced, on leave, a bill prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia. It was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.
A memorial from the State of Illinois, in favor of retrenchment, and of its commencement with the pay of members of Congress, was laid on the table.
The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up again the Army Appropriation bill—the subject of discussion being yet the proviso for the gradual reduction of the numbers of the army.
Mr. McKewen argued at length in favor of the reduction, and especially replied to Mr. Cushing, who, he said, had placed the importance of a large military force on the ground of probable hostilities with England. He saw no reason to apprehend hostilities, and in the case of war he saw no reason to weaken by internal dissensions, by the discontent of the Irish, the agitation of O'Connell, the movements of the Chartists, &c. &c., that even in the pacific intentions of Lord Ashburton should be frustrated, there was no danger to be apprehended from Great Britain which required a large regular army in this country to meet the chances of formidable invasion.
He was followed by Mr. Fessenden, who argued against the reduction of the army to the standard of 1821, on the ground that increase of population, and the consequent increase of military posts, the hostile attitude by the British at the North, &c., all required a regular army fully as large as that which the laws now authorize.
Mr. Warren then led off the debate in reply to the speech of Mr. Black, delivered some days since, and discussed the conduct of the United States soldiers in Georgia.
Mr. Black replied, and was followed by Mr. Ward in opposition to a reduction. The House then adjourned.
THE EARTHQUAKE AT PONCE, P. R.
We are indebted to Captain York, of the schr Independence from Ponce, for the following account of the shock felt at that place on the 7th ult. Capt. York states that he was sitting with a friend, when they suddenly felt a dizziness and excessive faintness, and upon attempting to walk found themselves acting like persons intoxicated. His companion then observed that the house rocked. They then went out of doors and saw that the house rocked at least two feet. So great was the motion of the earth, that the casks of sugar and molasses on the beach rolled round, making great havoc.
The inhabitants were filled with the greatest terror, and all rushed into the middle of the street, and falling on their knees, repeated all the prayers in the Catholic service, and crying each on his patron saint to save them from their peril upon any terms the saint required. The shock was felt at 3 P. M. of the 7th May, and lasted about three minutes.—N. Y. Express.
N. E. Boundary.—The Legislature of Maine has appointed Col. Otis, Judge Preble, Hon. E. Kanaquah, Hon. E. Kent, Commissioners to aid treat with the General Government and Lord Ashburton, upon the Northeastern Boundary Question. Massachusetts has also appointed Commissioners.
Virginia Banks.—The Richmond Inquirer, noticing the resumption of specie payments in N. Orleans, says: "We trust that we shall soon have the pleasure of announcing the same joyful tidings in Virginia. The Bank Company will not set on the 11th of—and it is intimated that our Banks will resume on the first of August."
More Trouble in Rhode Island.
Correspondence of the Courier & Inquirer.
PROVIDENCE, MAY 28, 1842.
There are indications not to be mistaken, that a powerful effort is now making to reorganize the party which sustained the "People's Constitution," and which claims the government under it. For although a fugitive under the protection of the Government of Connecticut, Mr. Dor is in communication with the leaders of his party in this city; a meeting of his friends was held at Chepachet this week, and a still more important one was held yesterday, near Lime Rock, in Smithfield, at which pledges were given to maintain the "People's Constitution" by force, and a very considerable sum of money was raised. It was also determined to hold an encampment in the course of next week. The sessions of the Government and Council have been long and frequent and although the results of their deliberations have not been made public, it is known that information has been received of a body of men organizing in Worcester county, Massachusetts; that communications have passed between Gov. King and the Governor of Massachusetts and New York. The Governor and Council have also urged upon the citizens the importance of an efficient military organization; the manner in which they have conducted the government through the late crisis convinces the people that the

call would not be made were it not necessary. It has been responded to cheerfully, and companies are forming throughout the city and state.
Chartists' Petition.—A petition has been presented to the British Parliament to which are attached three and a half millions of names, asking, among other things, for universal suffrage and for the repudiation of the British debt. It is intimated by some of the London papers that the immense number of signatures to this petition has not been obtained in a legitimate mode.
CLAIMS ON MEXICO.
The New York Express says:
One hundred thousand dollars of Treasury Certificates for claims on Mexico, issued under the late Convention, was offered to day, and only one hundred dollars sold at six and a half cents on the dollar. This is a most ruinous business to claimants who have been at the trouble and expense of establishing their just claims. By this test, they have really no interest of importance. There never was a treaty or convention so shamefully got up and managed. It is, in fact, a cheat on the claimants who are thus sacrificed. It is due from our own Government to repair the evil that claimants have been forced into by their own treaty.
OREGON.—A convention of colored persons from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois has been held at Terre Haute, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a National Convention at Philadelphia, having in view the melioration of the colored race, by settlement in the Oregon Territory, and the adoption of some measures to secure from Congress a grant of land in this new country.
Georgia Gold.—The Millidgeville Journal states that persons who follow the pursuit of digging for gold in that vicinity have of late been much stimulated in their labor, in consequence of the handsome profits they have in many instances realized. It is said that in the neighborhood of Dahlonia, there are from fifteen hundred to two thousand pennyweights found daily. At one mine on Battle Branch there was lately found one ounce of gold. It is estimated that the present prospects, that there will be at least from \$300,000 to \$400,000 realized in that section from the pursuit within the present year. The late success in this business is drawing the attention of many others to it.
Belgian Indemnity.—The Globe says: Mr. Maxey, our Charge d'Affaires to Brussels, has succeeded in obtaining from the Belgian Government an indemnity for the destruction of American property in the entreat at Antwerp, by the Dutch troops, during the revolutionary struggle in that city.
This adds another to the multitude of fortunate negotiations accomplished by representatives sent abroad by our Democratic Administrations. Whether Federalism will effect more for the country by its foreign, than it has done in its domestic management, remains to be seen. So far, the functionaries it has sent abroad have only contributed to swell the excesses of the expenditures, which are fast bringing about the only Federal blessing—a national debt.
Mr. Van Buren.—The reception of Mr. Van Buren by the citizens of Lexington, Kentucky; was of the most cordial character. An immense concourse turned out to welcome their distinguished guest. He was conducted into the square by the Marshal of the Day, by whom he was introduced to the members of the Committee of Arrangements, and to the Orator of the Day, R. N. Wickliffe, Esq., by whom he was addressed, on behalf of the Democracy of Fayette and the city of Lexington, in the following eloquent speech:
Mr. Van Buren: I am delighted by a number of your political friends to bid you welcome to the city of Lexington, and in their name, to tender to you its hospitalities whilst you remain among us. They could not have assigned to me a more agreeable duty, and I should be faithless to the discharge of that duty, did I not assure you, that springs from no empty feeling of mere chronological form, in which the heart takes no part, but from a deep conviction that you are now bestowing no undeserved honor.
We feel, sir, that we do this now, without incurring the imputation of improper motives. Divested of power, no longer the dispenser of executive favors, we meet you as one again, of that great mass of human beings, from which, by your own unaided abilities and spotless integrity of personal character, you have but recently won your way to the highest honors of the Republic. In you, sir, do we behold a bright illustration of the effects of these institutions, which, in your turn, you have contributed so much to fix and perpetuate. If you have been indebted to them for the political distinction which has been conferred upon you, you have requited the debt of gratitude by the zealous and uncompromising spirit which you have displayed in their support and vindication.
We welcome you, sir, although personally a stranger to us, yet as one, whose name has long been familiar to our lips—who, but lately, wielded the chief Executive power of the nation, and who, at the bidding of the popular voice, laid down the emblems of power, with the calm grand and dignity, with which, at the same hour, had assumed them.
We welcome you, as one who at the first rising of that dark storm in the North, which yet hangs with muttered threatenings over our heads, gave a thrill of joy to every heart, by the fearless announcement at the very moment of your departure, to enlarge yourself, in the presence of God, to the performance of your high trust, that so far as depended upon the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, that storm need have no terrors for us. If our Union, with all its blessed hopes, be destined, ere long, or at any time, to rent in twain, and the light of political freedom extinguished for ever, its murdered spirit can never "shake its gory locks" at you. You can assert, sir, with a safe conscience, "thou can't not say, I did it."
We welcome you, sir, as the inflexible patriot, who could not be shaken, although assailed by a combination of political and monied influences, enough to inspire dread in any heart not immovably fixed upon high principles and virtuous resolutions.
Finally, sir, we welcome you, as one, in whose hands we have been willing to place the great charter of our liberties, with a full and abiding faith, that while in your keeping, as President of these States, no jot or tittle of its sacred provisions would be knowingly violated or basely betrayed.
And now, sir, whatever may be your future destiny—whether to pass the rest of your days in the walks of private life, in your little village upon the banks of the Hudson—or whether you shall again be summoned to that exalted station from which you were driven in a moment of temporary excitement, not unusual in the history of every free people—whatever fortune may befall you—rest assured, that the part you have borne in the transactions of the day, and the principles you have maintained and vindicated, have given to you a place in the hearts of your countrymen which no political misfortune can efface, and around which they will throw additional lustre.
Once more, sir, I bid you a cordial, sincere, and unaffected welcome to our city.
Mr. Van Buren remarked, in reply: "That his best thanks were eminently due to his Lexington friends for the cordial and characteristic welcome by which they had been pleased to distinguish

his arrival among them, and to Mr. W. for the kind and complimentary terms in which their friendly greetings had been announced. Such a reception, in such weather, was evidence of a most kind regard, the warmth and sincerity of which he could not appreciate too highly.
In reference to the favorable views which Mr. W. had taken of his (V. B's) political course, and particularly of his official acts, he need only say, that full justice had been done to the merits by which he had been actuated, and the objects he had labored to accomplish. The principles by which his political career had been regulated, as well in the particulars referred to, as in all other respects, had already, he trusted, been too frequently and too unreservedly spread before the people of the United States, to render any further explanations of them; that time, either necessary or proper. The whole subject was in the hands of those whose right it was to decide in the last resort, upon the conduct of public servants. He hoped, therefore, to be excused, if he contended himself, on the present occasion, with assuring the numerous and respectable friends by whom he was surrounded, and he did so with the greatest sincerity, that from no quarters could expressions of approbation of his character and conduct, so earnest and so unqualified as those which had just been pronounced in their names, have proceeded, which would have given them a greater value in his estimation, or for which he could have been more truly grateful.
The Kentucky Gazette, from which we gather the above account, says:—"As the cortege approached the city the crowd increased, every tenement poured forth its inhabitants, every prominent point was occupied by spectators. Along the roads were gathered groups of ladies and gentlemen, the windows along the streets through which the procession passed, were filled with ladies waving their snowy handkerchiefs, and almost every countenance in the vast crowds which thronged the streets, beamed with pleasure. Upon his arrival on the ground he found Col. R. M. Johnson waiting for him in the carriage which bore him to the city; and, immediately after his arrival Mr. Clay called upon him, renewed his invitation, and claimed the performance of his promise to visit Ashland.—Baltimore Republican.
ATTENTION
Washington Artillery!
YOU are ordered to parade at the ARMY on Saturday the 18th of June, at 10 o'clock P. M. properly equipt for drill. Any member being absent will be fined fifty cents.
By order of the Capt. C. COCKLIN, O. S.
Carlisle, June 2, 1842.
Attention Light Artillery!
YOU are ordered to parade at the ARMY on Saturday the 18th of June, at 10 o'clock P. M., in summer uniform, properly equipt for drill.—By order of the Capt. J. R. KERNAN, O. S.
Carlisle, June 2, 1842.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
THE subscriber has just received, at his store in Kingstown, a large assortment of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. all of which he will sell at remarkably low prices. He invites his customers and the public generally to call and judge for themselves.
ABRAHAM GETZ.
Kingstown, June 2, 1842.
FOR SALE.
A FIRST RATE ONE HORSE WAGON AND A BED, in complete running order. The wagon can be recouped to any person who may want it, as it is entirely new. For particulars enquire of the subscriber in north Bedford street.
DAVID SIPE.
Carlisle, June 2, 1842.—31.
THE WREATH.
Devoted to Temperance, Literature and General Intelligence.
THE subscriber proposes to publish a semi-monthly paper, to be entitled THE WREATH, and devoted to the CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE. He believes that a paper of the kind proposed, conducted in a proper manner, would tend greatly to advance that just and holy cause which is now the object of the efforts of every one of the Union to the other, and which it is hoped, will soon be without a single opponent. A portion of "The Wreath" will also be devoted to Literature, &c.
Should he be encouraged, the subscriber pledges himself that the paper shall be ever new, varied and interesting, and that the best writers of the day will be solicited to contribute to its columns; and that nothing of a political character shall be permitted to appear.
THE WREATH will be printed on a sheet half the size of the "Herald & Express," and issued on the 1st and 15th of each month, at \$1 per annum, or TWENTY CENTS for \$10—to be commenced as soon as 500 good subscribers are obtained. All Temperance friends, approving of the proposition, are requested to act as Agents.—Address (post-paid) R. W. MIDDLETON, Carlisle, June 2, 1842.
Estate of Peter Boyer, dec'd.
LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Peter Boyer, late of East Pennborough township, Cumberland county, have been issued to the subscribers residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately—and those having claims to present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL BOYER, JOHN BOYER, Executors.
May 5, 1842.
Dr. Earlich's COMPOUND STRENGTHENING AND GERMAN APERTIENT PILLS.
Are warranted to cure diseases of the stomach and nervous system. Dr. Samuel Phillips, West Kensington, Philadelphia, was entirely cured by the above highly and inestimable medicine; his chief symptoms were pain and weight at the pit of the stomach after eating, loss of appetite, sour eructations, flatulency, costiveness, pain in the side, and weakness in the breast, constant headache, dimness of vision, and a general nervous irritability, which incapacitated him from attending to his business for twelve months, during which time he tried various medicines, but found little relief, until by using the Compound Strengthening Tonic and German Apertient Pills, he was enabled in five weeks to resume his business.
Office for the sale of this Medicine, No. 10 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia, also at the store of Dr. JOHN J. MYERS, Carlisle, & WILLIAM PEAL, Shippensburg.
DR. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity. Place of residence, in West Louth street, a few doors below Professor McClintock's.
Office in Hanover street in the house recently occupied by Mr. James Bell.
Carlisle, April 28, 1842.
JUST received a supply of **Tomato Ketchup & Horse Radish.** J. & E. CORNWALL.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN.
THE BLOWING CYLINDERS and fixtures for blast furnaces, all perfectly new, and in complete order, of the following dimensions:—Cylinders thirty three inches diameter, and four feet stroke, manufactured at the establishment of Wells & Miller, City Block, Baltimore, where they can be seen, and have been left for sale by the parties who ordered them. May 26, 1842.—2t.
Estate of Edward Dougherty, dec'd.
LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Edward Dougherty, late of the Borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, have been issued to the subscriber, residing in said borough: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them without delay, properly authenticated, for settlement.
EZRA KIEL BULLOCK.
Carlisle, May 26, 1842.
Valuable Real Estate for Sale.
THE subscriber will sell at private sale, an excellent farm of 1400 acres of land, situated in the township of Monroe, Cumberland county, bounded on the south by lands of David Martin, on the west by the road leading from Middlesex to Dillsburg, on the north by the Triangle Spring road, and on the east by lands of Richard Parker, containing about
161 ACRES,
Having a two story stone
House and Kitchen,
A Good Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed, Old Press, Fross House, Corn Crib, Grain Shed, a well of new running water, a young and thriving Orchard of choice fruit.
If the above farm is not sold at private sale on or before the 1st of August, it will after that time be offered at public sale.
JOHNSON S. MARTIN.
May 26, 1842.
N. B. An indisputable title will be given.
FOR SALE.
A House and lot of ground, situate in Churchtown, Cumberland county, is offered at private sale. The
HOUSE,
is two stories high—30 feet by 16—is built of brick, and plastered in its inside. The other improvements are, a FRAME STABLE—SMOKE HOUSE, and BAKE OVEN. The whole is in good order.
Consent of Sale.—One half of the lot of 1400 acres, in which the above farm is situated, will be given and the residue in one year, interester, without any other consideration.
For particulars, enquire of JOHN BRANNON, two miles east of Carlisle, on the Harrisburg turnpike.
May 26, 1842.
PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESSES.
BY THE DAGUERRETYPE.
Messrs. J. & J. A. IRWIN, Professors of the above Art. Respectfully inform the inhabitants of the Borough of Carlisle and vicinity, that they have taken the room in the Public Buildings in said borough, (recently occupied by Messrs. Stinson & Paige professors of sail art,) for the purpose of taking likenesses, where Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens of this surprising and beautiful art. This new and wonderful discovery has astonished all who have witnessed it for its correct likenesses and beauty of finish. These likenesses can be taken in a few seconds, and is acknowledged by all acquainted with the art to be the only way in which a Permanent Likeness can be taken. Room open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
N. B. Messrs. J. & J. A. Irwin, will instruct any Gentlemen in the art, and furnish the necessary apparatus belonging to the profession, on moderate terms.
Carlisle, 18th May, 1842.
Having taught Mr. J. Andrew Irwin the art of taking likenesses by the Daguerreotype, we take pleasure in recommending him to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Carlisle and vicinity, as being well qualified to take likenesses by said art. And would further recommend him as thoroughly competent to teach or give instructions to any gentleman who may wish to learn the same.
WILLIAM H. STINSON, BLANCHARD P. PAIGE.
May 26, 1842.—4t.
BONNETS! BONNETS!!
WANTS:
S O LADIES to purchase Bonnets and Shoes at the store of A. RICHARDS.
Carlisle, May 19, 1842.
APPEALS.
The Court of Appeal for the 1st Battalion, 86th Reg't, P. M. will be held at the house of F. Wunderlich, in Mechanicsburg, and for the 2d Battalion at the house of M. McClellan, in Carlisle—time for both the 2d Monday (15th) of June next. Officers for the 1st Battalion, Captains Schnell and Hyer, and Lieut. Sadler—for the 2d Battalion, Captains Fiester & Hackett, and Lieut. Bretz.
LEWIS HYER, Col. Comm'd't.
May 19, 1842.
Carriages for Sale.

CALL & SEE!
THE subscriber has on hand from 15 to 20 new CARRIAGES and TILBURYS, of a very superior manufacture, which he will sell at very moderate prices. The articles may be seen at Mr. Humrich's Carriage House, near the corner of Hanover and Louth street—and will be disposed of on such terms as will suit purchasers, as he is anxious to close the concern.
LEWIS HARLAN.
Carlisle, March 31, 1842.
"Hagerstown Mail" and "Chambersburg Times" will insert to the amount of \$2 each, and charge this office.
Bargains.
THE stock of New Goods, belonging to the firm of Bosserman & Hutton, consisting of
HARDWARE,
Hammered and Rolled Iron, Nails, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Will be sold for cash, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. Those wanting bargains, will do well to call soon, as the entire stock will be sold, to close the concern, don't mistake the place, at the Store Room of Bosserman & Hutton, North Hanover street.
GEORGE HUTTON, Surviving partner of the firm of Bosserman & Hutton
May 19, 1842.
Fancy Prints.
2 CASES new style Fancy Prints, just received and for sale at very reduced prices.
Shipp'g April 21, 1842. Carey & Clippinger.