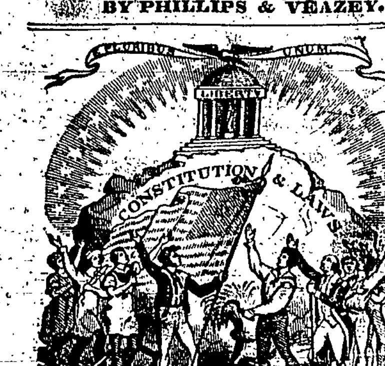
The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

HERALD AND EXPOSITOR.

BY PHILLIPS & VEAZEY.



CARLISLE.

Tuesday, September 19. 1837.

The People's Candidates.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER

Democratic Anti-Masonic Ticket.

SENATORS,

Charles B. Penrose,
Jacob Cassat.

ASSEMBLY.

John Coover, *Mechanicsburg.*
David S. Runsha.

COMMISSIONER.

James Eckles.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Ulrich Strickler.

AUDITOR.

Matthew Davidson.

CORONER.

Melchoir Brenneman,
Daniel Lecky.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

Be it Remembered, Freemen!

☞ That the success of wholesome Constitutional Reform—the curtailment of Corporate Privileges—the restoration of a Sound Currency—the Freedom of the Press—the preservation of Equal Rights and Public Morality—the extinction of irresponsible money Corporations—the *RE-ELECTIONS OF THE PRESENT WORTHY DEMOCRATIC ANTIMASONIC GOVERNOR* in 1838—the PROSTRATION OF THE MASONIC VAN BUREN SHIN PLASTER PARTY and Explosion of their HUMBUGS—the triumph of Republican Principles, and the PERMANENT ASCENDENCY OF THE *DEMOCRATIC ANTI-MASONIC PARTY* in *Pennsylvania*, as well as of securing the elections of the Patriot HARRISON in 1840, are questions which will be greatly and deeply affected as regards their ultimate decision ☞ BY THE ELECTIONS THIS FALL. ☜—This is our firm and deliberate opinion; and we therefore, for the advancement and success of the above Principles and Measures, do now NAIL OUR FLAG TO THE MAST—where it must remain until it shall PROUDLY AND TRIUMPHANTLY WAVE OVER THE *BROKEN FORCES OF THE MASONIC VAN BUREN SHIN PLASTER PARTY*— ☞ WHICH IT ASSURREDLY WILL AT THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

☜ ☜ ☜ ☜ ☜ ☜ ☜ ☜ ☜

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

Agreeably to a recommendation of the Anti-Masonic Senatorial Conferees, the people of the senatorial district, composed of the Counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams, are requested to assemble in public meeting at the house of Robert Cochran, in the borough of Shippensburg

On Saturday the 30th day of September, inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to deliberate on the various questions, on which the elections this fall will turn. The citizens of said counties without regard to parties are invited to attend.

THOUSANDS.

September 19th, 1837.

As we have been delegated to attend a county convention, of the friends of the Temperance cause, to be held this day at Shippensburg, we will consequently be absent when this number of our paper is put to press. Our readers will therefore overlook all errors which may appear.

Our Ticket.

Our neighbor of the Volunteer asks the question, how we can expect to carry our county ticket at the approaching election, when we were beaten at the last trial. The reasons for such an expectation, we think are very obvious to any reflecting man. Our first reason for thinking that we will be successful is, that *our ticket is the best* offered to the voters of the county. Our second is, that the causes which have operated in producing the total rout and discomfiture of the Van Buren forces at the recent elections in the South, in the East, and in the West, will be effectual here in the overthrow of political errors, and an establishment of the pure principles, for which we contend. Another very excellent reason why we not only think, but *know* that a glorious victory awaits us, is that we have the strength to effect it.

There is another consideration, which however is only applicable to that part of the ticket which relates to the members of Assembly—that is, that it would be a reflection upon the good sense of the people of this county, to suppose for an instant, that they will sustain the two candidates on the Van Buren ticket, whose entire inefficiency—want of energy and influence, and whose neglect of the interests of their constituents, was so apparent at the last session of the Legislature.—We do not thus speak of Woodburn and Gorgas for the purpose of censuring them, for they, in all probability, did the best that their limited capacity would allow. Their want of intellect, information, and the business qualities necessary for the office of legislators, is their misfortune, and, we are sorry to add, the misfortune of their constituents, at the last session of the legislature.—Nature has done but little for these candidates, and cultivation less. We have had cause to pity them, for being in a situation, upon which, to say the least, they reflected no credit. Censure attaches to the party which elected them, and which now seeks again to inflict the same injury upon the county. If these few reasons for our belief, be deemed insufficient by our friends of the Volunteer, we may hereafter assign some few others which will probably make them converts to our way of thinking.

The President's Message.

Last week we laid before our readers, President Van Buren's message to Congress. Our readers are aware that Congress has been convened earlier than usual, by a proclamation of the president. Last week we had neither time nor space to make comments on the message, and promised to remark upon it in this paper. One enquiry is forced upon us, on a perusal of this message, which is this: For what purpose has congress been assembled in an extraordinary session, by the President? Was it to *relieve* the country from its present embarrassed situation? No! *no plan is proposed for that purpose.* On the contrary, the President *distinctly says that it is no part of the duties of the government to aid the citizens!!* Was it to aid the Banks to resume the payment of specie? No! For the measures proposed, instead of co-operating to produce so desirable a result, are calculated to prolong, rather than expedite so desirable a result, & to wrest from every man who is in debt all his property at a dreadful sacrafice. Was it to enable the President to grasp the funds of the government, and appropriate them as he pleased? The President has them all at his own disposal, and had no risques to run in keeping them, till the regular meeting of Congress. It could not be for that.

For what then has Congress been called together? Most evidently to authorize the President of the United States to withhold the instalment of the surplus revenue, due the states, and payable on the first of October!! That this was the object to be attained by an early meeting of Congress, cannot be disguised nor controverted. Already has a bill been reported in both branches of Congress to effectuate that purpose!! Mr. Van Buren long since determined that the people should not have this money, let the consequences be as they would. To prove this, the evidence is at hand, and is here inserted. The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Van Buren, dated

"*ALBANY*, AUGUST 8, 1836.

"DEAR SIR:—In answer to your first question, "Will you, if elected President of the United States, sign and approve a bill distributing the Surplus Revenue to each State," &c. I answer:

"It is my firm conviction, that any system by which a distribution is made amongst the States, of moneys collected by the federal government, would introduce vices into the Legislation of both *GOVERNMENTS*, productive of the most injurious effects, as well upon the best interests of the country as upon the perpetuity of our political institutions. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the good sense and patriotism of the American people will PREVENT THE ADOPTION OF ANY SUCH PLAN."

"It is now for the majority of the people to decide whether the measure referred to shall only be tolerated as a temporary expedient, forced upon the country by a conjunction of extraordinary circumstances—or, whether the distribution of the public deposites shall be the parent and forerunner of *FUTURE DISTRIBUTIONS* of the PUBLIC REVENUE."

"I hope and believe that the public voice WILL DEMAND that this species of Legislation shall terminate with the emergency that produced it,—that EARLY and EFFICIENT STEPS will be taken to PREVENT the occurrence of a state of things calculated to furnish any excuse for any MEASURE OF DISTRIBUTION."

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

This letter was written before Mr. Van Buren's election. Since then, the Globe, which publishes Mr. Van Buren's views, has used the following language:

"MR. VAN BUREN HAS DETERMINED TO PREVENT THE DISTRIBUTION BILL FROM GOING INTO OPERATION AT ALL HAZARDS; EVEN BY ASSUMING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF WITHHOLDING THE SURPLUS MONEY"

Such is the bold language of the Globe, the Government paper, in reference to the distribution of the surplus revenue. To carry this determination out, Congress has been called together at an unusual time, special elections in many States have had to be held at great expense and sacrifice, all, that the money which has been appropriated to the States may be withheld!!!

The Message.

We have stated that there is no proposition in the message of President Van Burent *to relieve the country*; and that there is a strong hint in it that it is not the *province* of the *Government to relieve the people!!* There is, however, several projects suggested in the message to relieve *the Government.* It appears that it (the Government) is *insolvent.* One of the President's projects is, that the instalment of the surplus revenue which was directed by law to be distributed among the states, *should be withheld*—that it should not be distributed. This instalment amounts to *nine millions three hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars*, of which nearly *one million* would be coming to Pennsylvania. But if the President's recommendation be adopted, she will lose this sum.

Another proposition is to issue Treasury drafts, or *shin plasters.*

We understand that the draft of two laws has already been introduced into both branches of Congress, in accordance with the President's suggestions—the one authorizing the withholding of the above mentioned instalment, and the other authorizing the issuing by the United States Treasury, of *TWELVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS* of *TREASURY NOTES.* So if these bills pass, (and they will be urged by the Van Buren party,) instead of *decreasing*, the government will be INCREASING, to a monstrous extent, the *SHIN PLASTER CURRENCY!!* We have reason to believe, however, the representatives of the people will never assent to such projects.

The Secretary of War has authorized Gen. Jesup to address a call to the Governor of Kentucky, for a brigade of volunteers to serve in the ensuing campaign at Florida.

The Message—Again.

We have yet said nothing of the *dangerous tendency* of the doctrines and recommendations of President Van Buren's Message.

This is the most *alarming feature of it.* When President Jackson vetoed the charter of the U. S. Bank, one principal reason ascribed for so doing, was, that such an institution would wield so large a *monied influence* as to make it dangerous to the liberties of the people. This argument had great weight with the *people*, and in reality exists. But if the argument was strong in reference to a Bank, must it not have a *thousand times more force, when applied to the Government itself*, which already possesses a vast influence and power? Most assuredly it must.

The people of Pennsylvania have called a convention to amend the Constitution of this state, chiefly to curtail the patronage of the Governor, under the conviction that he had too much power and influence. What must they think of President Van Buren, who possesses power and patronage vastly beyond what our state Governor possesses, and yet asks to have all the monied influence and power of the country added !!!

We say confidently the people never will submit to such demands.

The president has already too much power and patronage. Instead of adding to them, let them rather be curtailed.

Public Sentiment.

We give below extracts from two letters from different sections of the county, on the subject of the coming election. It will be perceived that our friends are sanguine of success. A feeling of security however, should not induce any man to await with folded arms the result of the election. Every patriot should put on his armour and gird on his sword for the approaching contest. Great principles are involved, and great exertions should be made to insure success. Our country expects every man to do his duty.

Extract of a letter dated

NEWVILLE, SEPT. 13, 1837.

* * * * * "Our prospects in this district are cheering. Our ticket gives more general satisfaction than any other which has been presented to the public, by any party, for a long time. The voters of this district have become heartily tired of the contemptible junto of loco foco politicians at Carlisle, who always so kindly undertake to regulate the political concerns of the county, and are determined to show their dislike at the ballot box. Our farmers and others begin to see that they have been supporting a set of men who prate about "the people," "public liberty" and "democracy"—whilst they care for nothing but their own promotion to office. I am candid enough to say, that I together with several others of my neighbors opposed your ticket at the last election. Since then we have had much reason to change our views, and will vote accordingly. People see that bad government has brought the country into its present situation—it has prostrated credit—it has driven gold and silver from circulation—paralyzed business—thrown thousands out of employment—and made bankrupt, merchants, manufacturers and mechanics. When the time for action arrives, you will have a good account from our end of the county. I cannot state with accuracy any thing about our majorities, but depend upon it we will do our duty. We are gaining ground every day." * * * *

Extract from a letter dated

ALLEN TOWNSHIP SEPT. 15, 1837.

Dear Sir:—I am glad that I am able to communicate good news from our district. Our friends here are in good spirits, and are fully prepared to meet our apponents with the expectation of gaining a handsome victory. Our majority will be *at least double* that which it was at the last election. Our commissioner Eckles, will take many of the opposition votes from Sterrett, who cannot run below "the ridge." In Silver Spring, our ticket will do well, there having been great changes in public opinion within a few weeks. Coover is very favorably known in the lower end of the county, and will strengthen the ticket. Penrose and his colleague for the Senate will outrun all competition. You may depend upon it that below the ridge we will gain *at least* one hundred and fifty votes. Success to the good cause. * * * *

Yours, &c.

Having occasion last week to visit the city of "brotherly love," we were favored with a fine opportunity of seeing the Sioux delegation of Indians, who were in the same train of cars, pursuing their way to Washington City, whither they journey for the purpose of entering into treaty with our government, by which the peace and safety of our frontier settlement will be more effectually secured. Through the politeness of Major Taliaferro, who is the United States Agent for the Sioux, and who is journeying with the delegation, we were introduced to a number of them, and were much gratified with these noble specimens of the Red men of the far west. We do not remember ever to have seen such a number of muscular, athletic and finely formed men together. We did not witness so much of that apparent apathetic indifference which we had been led to expect from what we have repeatedly heard and read of the Indian character. Their countenances exhibited a high degree of shrewdness and intelligence,—and the eye glancing from object to object, as they were whirled along, showed that they were far from being or appearing indifferent. Our editorial brethern in the city, speak of this apparent indifference; but the situation of the Indians in their apartment in the city, where they are conscious of being considered a rare show, will fully account for it, as there is scarce a moment that their privacy is not infringed upon by some wonder stricken white man. What is supposed to be indifference, is in fact contempt, for we saw enough to convince us that their being made the objects of observation, and remark excited in their bosoms most sovereign contempt. There was one amongst them that excited our particular attention, from his size and fine proportions. We never saw a man with a more expansive chest, indicative of immense strength; which indeed was proved in one instance, in which by his own strength, he overcome and slew four other Indians who had attacked him simultaneously. We could say much more about them, but must conclude by saying, that take them all in all, "we never expect to see their like again."

Second Dialogue

Between J. W——, late a representative in the legislature, and now a candidate for re-election, with one of his *constituents.*

J. W. Good morning friend constituent—how are you to-day?

Con. Very well, I thank ye.

J. W. Plague on you, *Con.* I hear you have printed that talk you and me had the other day, in the papers. I did not expect that.

Con. I supposed you were neither afraid nor ashamed to let people know your sentiments.

J. W. But did'nt you know that I told you some things as a secret, which I did not wish the Anti-masons to hear? I'll mind you for telling on me.

Con. O! I thought you did'nt care for the Anti-masons, and that you were of opinion your good friends would stick to you right or wrong. What did'nt you wish the Anties to know?

J. W. Why, daz it, I did'nt want them to know that I was induced to vote for the *big bill* to aid our political friends A. W——, David N—— and John I——, or to kill up Joe Ritner. They'll make a fuss about it. My intention was to keep them matters among our own friends, to pecify them when nothing else would answer. It's one of the great advantages of our party, that we can help one another. But now "the cat's out of the bag!" Another thing—I hate it so that you let out the secret of our *caucus*, that we supported the bill to *kill up the Governor.* We Van Buren members didn't wish that to get out. But now, plague on the thing, its printed in the papers. Lawful-heart I wish you had'nt printed it.

Con. I thought you were an honest open going fellow, who said nothing you would be ashamed of. But it appears from your own account of the matter, that you do not wish the truth to be told. But enough of that. I have another "crow to pick" with you, as I told you when we last parted.

J. W. Yes, I suppose you wish to get something for the printer. *Howandiver* let us hear what you have to say.

Con. I was over at he election district the other day, examining the Journal, and I see that there were some Freemasons petitioned the Legislature to call on Governor Ritner to show on what authority he asserted that General Washington had denounced the Masonic Institution in his farewell address. I also observed that you voted to print the smallest number of copies proposed, *and then voted against printing any number of copies at all!!* I did not understand this. I hope you can explain your conduct satisfactorily.

J. W. Dad, friend, I think you ought to understand that very easy. The Governor in his answer to the committee made it appear as plain as A B C, that General Washington warned the people against Masonry. Lawful-heart, don't you see if we had allowed a large number of copies to be printed, the Anti-masonic members would have sent them out all over the state, and would have hurt our party—and you know a person ought not to give a stick to break one's own head with. When a person's elected, by a party he ought to stick to his party—should'nt he?

Con. I think its well enough in *party matters* to be a party man. But when a man becomes a *representative of the people*, and he is sworn to discharge the duties of his office with fidelity, he ought to overlook party considerations in an honest and faithful discharge of his duty. It appears strange, that you would receive a petition from the Masons, then appoint a committee to demand from the Governor his reasons for saying that Washington was opp sed to Freemasonry, and when the Governor *gives his reasons, you refuse to have them published!!*

J. W. Why, friend, you cut close! Don't you know that the Freemasons all belong to our party, and why should we print things that is against them? Hav'nt we always to take up some of the Freemasons on our ticket to keep them in a good humor, and make them stick to our party? As long as they *vote with us*, why should we abuse them?

Con. Come, come, friend James, I hope such considerations would not induce you to do an unjust act! You first put the Governor to the trouble of hunting up historical records to sustain his position, and then refuse to let the public know what he has to say, in self vindication. That wont do. Such a course ill becomes one who believes in the rigid and upright creed of the Seceder faith. We never ought "to do evil that good may come!" The scripture never authorizes such things.

J. W. My good neighbor, *con.* I must again express my fears that you are inclining towards the Anti-masons. I fear it is your nonsensical balderdash that is inducing many of our neighbors to turn against me. I'm sure I stuck to my party as close as I could, and done as much to throw obstacles in the way of the Governor as I could, and yet you blame me—how ungenerous!

Con. I'm astonished!!! Was it to "throw obstacles in the way of the Governor" you were sent to the Legislature? Who ever heard of a man being sent to the Legislature for that purpose? If men are base enough to act on such principles, few are willing to acknowledge it. I fear it was very unfortunate that your friends ever suffered you to be sent to the Legislature. Your conduct does the party more harm than good. "Honesty" will always and under all circumstances, be found to be "the *best* policy." The people would have given you more credit, for honestly co-operating with the Governor in carrying out the measures he proposed in his message, than in endeavoring to defeat all his good projects. You remind me of the Indian's arguing scripture.——

J. W. How did he argue?

Con. He thought it was necessary to contradict every thing that his opponent said. Says his opponent "the whale swallowed Jonah." "O no," says the Indian, "Jonah swallowed the whale!" Governor Ritner said "let us be economical, and try to pay off some of the large state debt." "O no" says you and your colleagues, "the debt must be increased." "We must get the Governor into discredit some how or other." But I fear friend Jamey, you have put your foot into it.

J. W. You are tarnation severe. I can't stand you. We will have to mark you as a *turn-coat*, and hereafter set you down as an Anti-mason.—Adieu.

At Mobile specie commands from 20 to 25 per cent. premium.

OBITUARY.

DIED,

On the 3d inst. at the residence of his mother, in Greensborough, Caroline County, Md., after an illness of ten days, WILLIAM R. H. GODWIN, a member of the Senior class of Dickinson College, in the 19th year of his age. From a communication from his family, we learn that he was taken ill, at a camp-meeting, which he was attending during the vacation;—that believing from the first, that his sickness was unto death, he turned his attention, more earnestly than ever, to the subject of religion, on which his mind had long been exercised—and that he continued in this spirit, until he was enabled for some time before his death, to rejoice in God his Saviour, and died in great peace.

In the death of young Godwin, his college has lost an able and successful student, his classmates, a generous friend and honorable competitor—his mother, the pride and comfort of her widowhood. Combining, in a superior degree, genius with application, he had already made uncommon advancement in study, and was giving promise of high and honorable distinction, when thus arrested by this mysterious dispensation of HIM, to whose will all must bow, in whose wisdom and goodness all should confide. His fellow students, who parted with him, at the commencement of the vacation in health, and expected at its close, to greet his return to their society, will behold in this sad event, fresh evidence that even the most vigorous youth, and the most flattering prospects are no security against the inroads of death.

DICKINSON COLLEGE,
September 16, 1837.

Intelligence having been received, of the death of MR. WM. R. H. GODWIN, a meeting of the Senior class was held, for the purpose of adopting measures, relative to this melancholy event.

Whereupon, Messrs. Moore and Rhoads being appointed a committee, to draft resolutions in behalf of the class, reported as follows:

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the afflicted relations of our late classmate,—Wm. R. H. Godwin—in the grief, which his death has occasioned, and that we deeply lament, the loss of one, who was not only an able and faithful student, but a warm and generous friend, and who bid fair to become an ornament and benefit to society.

Resolved, That as an expression of respect for our departed friend, the members of the Senior class wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the president and secretary of the meeting, be transmitted to the relations of the deceased.

CHARLES W. PITMAN, *Prest.*
GEORGE P. FISHER, *Secretary.*

Conferee Meeting.

Agreeably to notice the Democratic Antimasonic Conferees from the counties of Cumberland, Adams, and Franklin, comprising the Senatorial district, met at the house of Robert Cochran, in Shippensburg, for the purpose of nominating two candidates to represent said district in the State Senate. The meeting was organized by calling JAMES DAVIDSON, of Franklin county, to the Chair, and appointing JAS. M'COSH, Jr. of Adams, Secretary. The counties were represented by the following delegates:

Adams—Daniel M. Smyser, Col. James E. Paxton, James M'Cosh, Jr.

Franklin—Thos. Chambers, Jasper E. Bready, James Davidson.

Cumberland—John McKeehan, James Sturgis, Thomas Craighead, Jr.

The conferees proceeded to nominate candidates for the State Senate, when CHARLES B. PENROSE of Cumberland county, and JACOB CASSAT, of Adams, were unanimously nominated. The following resolutions were cordially and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That these candidates are recommended to the unanimous support of the Democratic Anti-Masons of this Senatorial District, and all those who are in favor of the supremacy of the laws, and are opposed to all associations, combinations, or projects at variance with such supremacy, or the rights and interests of individuals.

Resolved, That we look with confidence to the wisdom and firmness of our State functionaries, for the maintenance and dignity of the Commonwealth, and its just influence as a member of the Union—and we trust that the utmost constitutional authority will be exerted, to repair or mitigate the evils which a numerous class of its citizens have suffered from the oppression and corrupt policy of the General Government.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the decision and independence of the executive administration of this Commonwealth, in resisting the pestilent influence that has so long swayed the executive counsels of the nation—an influence that breathes but the venom without any of the virtue of partizan zeal, and that is striving with unremitted exertion to elevate itself over the independence of the states and the patriotism of the people.

Resolved, That we approve of holding a district meeting in Shippensburg, on Saturday the 30th instant—as we believe that it is right and proper that the people should have every opportunity of exercising their personal judgment in reference to the principles and merits of those who are candidates for their suffrages—and that the candidates this day nominated, are invited to attend said meeting.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Will be exposed to public sale on the premises on Thursday the 26th October next, a tract of Land situate in Frankford Township, bounded by lands of John Ernest, Geo. Myers, the heirs of Hunter, Benj'n Burkholder and others, containing one hundred and fifty seven acres, more or less, of Slate Land, about 100 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, and of which about twenty acres are meadow. The improvements are a Log

HOUSE AND LARGE BANK BARN,

an Apple Orchard, with other fruit trees, and an excellent Well of water with a pump in it. The Farm is calculated for grazing, having a stream of water running through it.

The terms of sale will be one-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life of the widow, the interest of which to be paid to her, and one hundred dollars payable on the confirmation of the sale; one half of the residue of the purchase money on the first of April, 1838, when possession will be delivered, and the balance in one year therefrom, without interest.

HENRY RUPLEY,
Administrator of David Crefs, dec'd
September 18, 1837.—ts.

Notice.

UPON the application of David S. Runsha, Administrator of the estate of William W. Clark, late of Southampton township, Cumberland county, deceased, the Orphans' Court of said county have appointed the undersigned Auditors to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets of the said estate, to and among the respective creditors, according to the order established by law. The undersigned auditors will meet at the house of Jacob Engle, Innkeeper, Shippensburg, on Wednesday the 11th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested may attend.

ROBERT S M'CUNE,
SAMUEL KELSO,
SAMUEL WHERRY,
Auditors.

September 18, 1837.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills, and PHŒNIX BITTERS.

A CONTRAST.

All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 546 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntary offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN HOFFAT.

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed has their efficacy invariably and infalibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are *solely vegetable*, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness*, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa* and *Cholera*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane. *Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds*, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and bad complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with the complaint for upwards of *thirty-five years*, and he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The Proprietor of the *Vegetable Life Pills* does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances.—It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnacy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the *sickness incident to young females*; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility and weakness* of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 16 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, *Piles, Injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing*, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the *rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleureux*, &c.—all persons who are predisposed to *apoplexy, palsy*, &c., should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

For sale at the Drug Store of S. Elliott, Carlisle.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on Wednesday the 26th day of October next,

A HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

containing two acres, situate in Silver Spring township, on the Trindle Spring Road, about four miles below Carlisle. There is also a stable on the premises. Terms of sale: one half on the confirmation of the sale and the residue in two annual payments without interest.

JOSEPH CULVER, Guard'n,
of the minor children of Jonathan Kilsmiller, dec'd.
Carlisle, Sept. 18, 1837.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

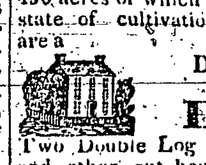
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, there will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 12th October next, the following described property, viz:—A Plantation or

Tract of Land,

situate in Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, one half mile from Kreider's Mill, between Carlisle and Harrisburg, adjoining lands of George M'Hoes, George Buttorf, James Greason, the heirs of Wm. Clendenin and others, containing

262 ACRES,

more or less, of Slate and Limestone land 150 acres of which is cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a



DOUBLE STONE

HOUSE,

Two Double Log Barns, a Spring House, and other out houses. There are several springs on the farm, and a small stream passing through it, an excellent

APPLE ORCHARD.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will call upon either of the subscribers, or John Armstrong, on the farm.

TERMS.—Three hundred dollars of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the one-half of the residue, on the first of April, 1838, and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest.

ROSS LAMBERTON,
JAMES GREASON,
Administrators of Samuel Waugh, dec'd.
September 18, 1837.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY an order of Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, I will expose to public sale on Thursday the 26th day of October next, on the premises, a tract of first rate

LIMESTONE LAND,

situate about one mile west of Mechanicsburg in Silver Spring township, containing about 300 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John and Jacob Moyer, George Sailor's heirs, David Sponsler, George Rupp, and others, about four acres of which is covered with first rate

TIMBER,

and the residue is enclosed with excellent fences. The improvements are a two story

ROUGH CAST HOUSE,

A Kitchen, and a Double Log Barn, *Wagon Sheds, Corn Cribs, &c.* A first rate Apple Orchard, and a well of good water. The property is near the Trindle Spring Road, eight miles from Carlisle, nine from Harrisburg, and half a mile from the Cumberland Valley Rail Road.

Terms made known on day of sale by

JOHN HOUSER,
Administrator of Jonas Zearing, dec'd.
Sept. 18, 1837.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers beg leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity, that they have taken the corner room on Main Street, immediately opposite Mr. Aughinbaugh's Hotel, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its branches. From their long expirience in most of the cities they flatter themselves that they will be able to render general satisfaction to those who may favor them with a call. They therefore solicit a portion of the public patronage.

MARTIN & SKILES.
Carlisle, Sept. 15, 1837.—tf.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,—I respectfully decline being considered a candidate for the sheriffalty at the ensuing election. I return my sincere thanks to my friends for the exertions they have made, and feel disposed to make in my behalf; but circumstances, not necessary to mention induce me to withdraw my name,

WILLIAM GOULD.
Carlisle, Sept. 18, 1837.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A first rate Limestone Farm, situate about 6 miles west of Carlisle, containing 278 Acres, about 200 Acres clear and in a high state of cultivation; the balance is well timbered, and there is a large quantity of Locust on the place.

The improvements are a new

BRICK HOUSE,

and tenant Houses, a

LARGE BANK BARN,

and two Apple orchards. There is a well of water, and several very large springs near the House. The turnpike Road from Harrisburg to Chambersburg passes through the farm, and the Rail Road passes nearly in sight.

This property is well calculated for two farms.

The above property is worthy the attention of capitalist, as it will be sold low. The title is indisputable.—Enquire of

WM. BAKER,
E. BOSSERMAN.
Carlisle, Sept. 18, 1837—4w.

Lancaster Examiner & Herald, and Bear's Volksfreund, 4 w. mark price & send papers, charge this office.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration *de bonis non*, on the Estate of John Heck, late of the borough of Shippensburg, deceased have issued in due form of law to the subscriber. All persons having claims against the said Estate, will present them duly authenticated, and those indebted will make payment to

JOHN CRESSLER,
Administrator.
September 18, 1837.—6t.

PUBLIC SALE.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Thursday the 26th day of October next, A tract of land in Mifflin Township, Cumberland County, bounded by lands of Chr. Failure, and James Purdy, and John Hickes, containing one hundred and twenty-eight acres, more or less about 80 acres of which are cleared and cultivated, and the residue covered with good timber. The improvements are a

Log House, Log Barn,

Two Apple orchards, and an excellent well of water.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES PURDY Sen'r,
Adm'r of William Purdy dec'd.
Carlisle, Sept. 18, 1837.

Flaxseed Wanted

One Hundred Bushels of clean Flaxseed wanted at the store of the Subscriber in South Hanover Street.

S. C. BOLANDER.
Carlisle, Sept. 18, 1837.