Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.

Printed and Published, Weekly, by Geo. M. Phillips & Geo. W. Veazey, in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

VOLUME XXXVII.—No. 13. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1837. NEW SERIES, VOL. 1.—No. 43.

TERMS.

The "CARLISLE HERALD AND EXPOSITOR," will be issued at TWO DOLLARS per annum; to be paid half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square or three insertions, ONE DOLLAR, and every ubsequent insertion, Twenty-five Cents, longer ones in proportion.

Letters addressed to the publishers on business, MUST BE POST PAID, otherwise they will not be attended to.

AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed Agents, for the Carlisle Herald and Expositor to whom payment for subscription and advertisements can be made.

D. SHELLY, Esq. Shiremanstown, Cumb. Co.
SCOTT COYLE, Esq. Newville, do.
P. KOONTZ, Esq. Newburg, do.
THOS. W. HIMES, Esq. Shippensburg, do.
JOHN WONDERLICH, Esq. do. do.
J. MATEER, Esq., Hoguestown, do.
R. WILSON, Esq. Mechanicsburg, do.
WILLIAM RUNSHA, Esq. Hopewell, do.
R. STURGEON, Esq. Churchtown, do.
Dr. ASA WHITE, New Cumberland, do.
THOS BLACK, Esq. Bloomfield, Perry county.
A. BLACK, Esq. Landisburg, do.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act regulating the general elections within this commonwealth," passed the 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, it is enjoined on the Sheriff of each county within this commonwealth, to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, MICHAEL HOLCOMB, High Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, do therefore hereby make known and give this

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the electors of the County of Cumberland, that on the

Second Tuesday in October next,

(being the 10th day of the month) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said county, at which time, and for the several officers hereinafter named, they will vote by ballot viz:

TWO PERSONS

to represent the district composing the counties of Cumberland, Adams, and Franklin, in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS

to represent the county of Cumberland in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE COMMISIONER

for the county of Cumberland, to serve for three years.

TWO SHERIFF'S

TWO CORONER'S

ONE DIRECTOR OF THE POOR

and of the House of Employment; and

ONE AUDITOR

to settle the public accounts of the county Commisioners, &c.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, passed the 17th day of March, 1806, it is directed that the Inspectors of said general election shall be chosen by ballot on the *Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October* (being the 29th day of September next,) at the usual place of holding township elections to be held by the respective constables, (who are required to give at least one week's public notice of such election) and the said constable in each township shall be assisted by two qualified to vote as shall then be present, and the Inspectors chosen are required by said act to be at the proper election districts on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties enjoined on them by law.—And the Return Judges of the respective districts are hereby required to meet at the Court House in Carlisle, on the *Friday next after the 2d Tuesday in October next*, then and there to perform those things required of them by the aforesaid act.

And in and by an act of the general assembly, passed 2d of April, 1821—

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the several qualified electors who shall vote at any general or special election within this commonwealth, shall give into the inspector of such election separate tickets for each station or office voted for, which ticket shall contain no more than the proper number of names, but no ticket shall be rejected by the judges of the election in counting of the votes should the same contain fewer names than the proper number—those for sheriffs and coroners excepted.

Section 4. And be it enacted by the authority of the aforesaid. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner; as the case may be, of such and every county within this commonwealth to give public notice at the same time and place, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commisioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Departments of the United States, and also that every member of Congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge Inspector, or Clerk of any election in this state.

Given under my hand at Carlisle, the 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and of the Independence of the United States the 62d.

Michael Holcomb,
Sheriff.

September 4, 1837.

FOR SALE.

A very handsome new Carriage, newest style, with a complete set of double Harness, will be sold cheap or exchanged for a second handed one.

For particulars enquire of the Printer.
August 7, 1837.

DR. W. EVANS' MEDICAL PREPARATIONS

AS the enjoyment of health depends on preserving the complicated functions of the STOMACH, LIVER, INTESTINES, & LUNGS, in a healthy and vigorous state, through the operations of which the body receives its growth, its nutrition, and its support. It can no longer be astonishing that when these viscera are deranged and cannot perform their proper functions, the whole system should suffer and become disordered. The blood is made from the contents of the stomach; has its red color and vitality given to it by the action of the lungs, and as it performs its duty in circulationg through the veins and arteries, has its yellow or billious excrement, which may be termed its refuse or worn out sediment, collected and discharged by the liver. These viscera, then, are the antimonial mechanism or apparatus by which the blood is manufactured and preserved; and it is therefore obvious that the state of these should be the first consideration of the physician. Now there are various causes that will affect and derange these organs with which the blood has nothing whatever to do. Thus the stomach may be utterly debilitated in one moment, by affright, grief, disappointment, heat of the weather, or any other nervous action, and be wholly unable to digest its food. Is the blood to blame for this? A NERVOUS ACTION of long continuance, will produce settled DYSPEPSIA, with head-ache, bile, mental and physical debility, and funeral retinue of other evils. Is the blood to blame for this? Intemperance, by inflaming the coats of the stomach, and leaving it in flacid, prostrate weakness; and an undue quantity and continuance of purgative medicines, by producing the same effects, will put this organ almost out of use for digesting wholesome solid food, and thus impoverish the blood and the whole system. Is the blood to blame for this?—Again, with regard to the Lungs, it is well known, that a slight cold, occasioned by damp feet or by a current of air, will inflame the bronchia, all down through the branching air tubes of the lungs, and create either excessive mucuums, or that dreadful insidious disease, Consumption, with pustules and suppuration of the lobes, which, though timely remedies may prevent, no earthly skill can cure. Is the blood of the fair and blooming victim to blame for this? So the liver, when climate, sedentary habits, intemperance, or other prostrating causes have withered away or paralyzed it with distention, becomes unable to carry off the bile from the circulation, and instead of discharging it through the gall bladder, leaves it to come through the skin in jaundiced and sallow fluids, and to rush upon the stomach in irregular and excessive quantities. Is the unfortunate blood to blame for this? No! these vital organs are never affected by the blood, until after the blood has been affected by them; they are the makers and masters, and it is merely their work and their passive agent.

Knowing this to be a sound and demonstrated fact in science and experience, Dr. W. EVANS' system of practice is in faithful accordance with it. He aims to keep the Stomach, the Lungs, and the Liver in vigorous and regular action, as the three great fountains of health and life. For this purpose he prescribes his beautifully efficacious APERIENT PILLS (acknowledged by medical men who have analyzed and recommended them, to be equal to any in the world) in cases which require the cleansing of the stomach and bowels; and his celebrated CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, in cases of nervous irritability, stomachic weakness, or general debility. A vast majority of human diseases having their origin in the general sympathy of the principal viscera with the nervous system; he thus seeks disease in the most subtile fibres of its roots, instead of vainly hoping to extirpate it by plucking off its leaves and more distant branches. His APERIENT PILLS will do all that any purgative medicine can do, that is thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels; and his CAMOMILE or TONIC PILLS, combining as they also do, the most delightful ANODYNE known in medicine, will do, have done, and are continually doing more to strengthen, restore and sustain the human constitution than any other medicine that has yet been discovered. Of this he has innumerable proofs, and this no man can deny without falsehood.

Dr. WM. EVANS' medical preparations are for all Stomach and Nervous Diseases. In Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billious Affections or Liver Complaints, Heartburn or Acidity in the Stomach, Tightness at the Chest, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the side, or Flatulency, Hypochondriacism, Low Spirits, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestions, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Colorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysteral Faintings, Hysterics, Headache, Hiccup, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Dolereux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, Nausea, Vomiting, Pains in the Side, Limbs, head, Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the Inside, alternate Flushings of Heat and Chilness, Tumors, Watchings, Anxiety, Spasms, Bad Dreams, Agitations, will in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of *Evans' Camomile Pills.*

Ladies, during the time of pregnacy, are often troubled with Sickness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Head-ache, Tooth-ache, Hysterics, and other troublesome symptoms *effectually relieved by these preparations.*

Dr. WM. EVANS' MEDICAL OFFICE, No. ARCADE, Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

For sale at the Herald and Expositor Office.
June 5, 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.

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 MOFFAT.

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 infallibly 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 stamachs, 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 mucus 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 alternative 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 Meteria Medici. 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 Phoenix 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 Phoenix 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 cetain remedy for the *rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleurux*, &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.

Superior Farm FOR SALE,

Containing about 475 Acres:

Situated in St. Clair township, Allegheny County, Pa.

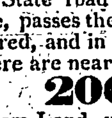
This Farm is beautifully situated on the waters of Chartier's Creek, FIVE Mills from the city of Pittsburg. The Washington turnpike runs within a few rods of the line on the one side, and the Steubenville turnpike within two miles on the other; the State road from Virginia to Pittsburg passes through it; also, a County road connecting the State road and the Washington Turnpike, passes the door. About 300 acres are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation.—There are near

200 ACRES

Bottom Land, which for richness and fertility cannot be surpassed in the state, a large portion of this is in meadow, and enough might be made to produce 200 tons of hay annually; there is a great abundance of building stone, & lime stone, and 300 acres of the

Best Bituminous Coal,

Which can all be get out conveniently.—The timber is abundant and good. The buildings consist of a large first rate



CUT STONE HOUSE,

A good spring and stone Milk house; two of the best bank Barns in the country, 70 by 38 feet and 60 by 30, with stabling under the whole, a large frame Stable,

Four Tenant Houses,

with stabling attached; a frame Meeting House and parsonage house with various other out buildings, such as Carriage houses Cow house, Corn house. Bee house, School house, &c. These are all of a better order than usually found on Farms in Western Pennsylvania. The whole farm is abundantly and beautifully watered.

A LARGE ORCHARD,

Bearing all kinds of Fruit, adjoins the Mansion House.

In regard to fertility and quantity of land, quality of improvements and nearness to market, (being only 5 miles from Pittsburg,) this farm is not equalled in Western Pennsylvania. It will be sold on liberal terms, and immediate possession given. Inquire of

COL. JOHN ROSS, on the premises,
or J. & H. ALEXANDER,
No. 209, Market street Phil'a.

August 7, 1837.—3m.

New & Improved Patent THRESHING & CLOVER MACHINES, AND HORSE POWER.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally; that he continnes to construct at his manufactory in the Borough of Newville, Threshing and Clover Machines, and Horse Power, upon a new and improved plan.

The above machines are constructed of the best materials the country can offord, and by the most experienced workmen. The subscriber having taken great pains in making many

Valuable Improvements

in these machines, and in selecting the materials from which they are constructed; he flatters himself that he shall be able to render ample satisfaction to all who favor him with a call, and that for expeditious work and durability they equal; if not surpass, any thing of the kind that has yet been offered to the public. As he has constantly a large assortment on hand, persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

WM. B. MILLIGAN.

Newville, July 20, 1837.

CERTIFICATES.

Having purchased and tried one of the Threshing Machines and Horse Power, manufactured by W. B. Milligan, I can safely say that I fully realized my expectations. It runs at least one horse lighter, and the horses walk about one fourth slower, and threshes more grain in the same time than any one I have yet seen.

WILLIAM GRACEY.

Newton, July 8, 1837.

W. B. Milligan—I willingly certify to the utility of the above machines, yours being the third Threshing Machine which I have had put up in my barn, besides having seen eight different ones in operation, and I can safely say, that in my opinion, yours surpasses any thing I yet have seen for light and slow running and for expeditous work.

JACOB MYERS, JR.

West Pennsboro', July 17, 1837.

I have threshed upon the machines manufactured in Carlisle, and on most if not all the different kinds of machines in the county, and can say without hesitation that those manfactured by W. B. Milligan run much lighter, the horses walk much slower, and threshes more grain in the same time than any I have yet tried.

SAMUEL GALBRAITH.

Newville, July 12, 1827.

Mr. Milligan—having for my own satisfaction tried one of your Clover Machines last winter, I took one half of my chaff to the clover mill, which turned out ten bushels, of which I gave one bushel for toll, the other half I shelled upon your machine in one day at home, and had twelve bushels and one fourth of clean seed,

NATHAN WOODS.

West Pennsborogh, July 17, 1837.

COACH MAKING.

The subscriber would also inform the public that he has commenced the

COACH MAKING BUSINESS

in all its branches, and is prepared to execute any order in that line, either in constructing Barouches, Gigs, Sulkies, Dearboras, &c. or in repairing the same, done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves as he intends keeping a constant supply on hand.

W. B. MILLIGAN.

Newville, July 25, 1837.

The Garland.

"With sweetest flowers enrich'd,
From various gardens curll'd with care."

For the Herald & Expositor.

NATURE.

BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

I've watch'd thee, in the Orphan's tears,
When friends had vanished all;
And doubts, and woes, and earnest fears,
Held the young soul in thrall:
While famine, in the vacant eye,
Bespoke its chilling power;
And sadness, in the deep-drawn sigh,
Betrayed its heavy power.

I've stood beneath the bending sky,
When stars thy magic name,
Traced on the brilliant canopy:
The witness of thy fame!
I've watched the floods of moonlight fall
On tree, and hill, and tower;
And there, before its holy call,
Have blessed thy sacred power.

The lightnings paint thee in the sky;
The thunders shout thy praise;
While in continual harmony,
The storm thy might displays;
And when its fury all is spent,
And quiet waves her wand;
Then, then, thy hallowed name is blent
With all the soft and bland.

Bright morning, in the ruddy east,
Betrays thee in her blush;
Calm Evening, when the day is least,
Praesents thee in her hush;
Thy eulogy is in the spheres;
Thy monument the hills;
The dews are thy relieving tears;
Thy name is in the rills.

Young love, when sighs proclaim its life,
Breathes out thy presence still;
And in the heart's fast-yielding strife,
We see thy sacred will:
The mother, when her eyes behold
The pledge of holy joy,
Would not exchange her bliss for gold—
For thou art in the boy!

When deep contrition bends the knee
Before the shrine of prayer;
When hushed is pleasure's noisy glee,
And grief bows weeping there,
Then may the soul in silence feel
The spirit-chast'ning rod,
And while it bears Great Nature's seal,
Behold that Nature's God!

JACK DOWNING, On the Message.

If the Major calls this "ony takin the bark off on't," we don't know what will be left of the *timber* by the time he has got the 'square on't'—but we will not, by any remarks of our own, detain our readers from *a productions*, the perfect *good temper* of which is only equalled by its true and unalloyed *patriotism*.

Nigh the wreck of the Two Pollies,
ROCKAWAY, Sept, 14, 1837.

To Uncle Sam.

MY OLD FRIEND:—I have been readin the Message over from top to bottom—and from bottom to top—and from the middle on't both ways—and I roll'd it over jest as a carpenter does a log, and draw'd chalk lines to git the square on't and sharpen'd my ax, and began to chip off. It is more than a day's jop, and I don't know that I can promise, in this letter, to do more than git the bark off. It is a plagy long Message, seein that it speaks of ony one matter—but this comes from our great folks in office usin sich long words, and stringin on 'em together like ingins, when a few short ones would tell the same story.

I remember, one day when I was to hum, Uncle Joshua got a letter from Washington, from a friend of hisin who had gone there to ask *the Gineral* to make Uncle Joshua Postmaster. He told a long story about the delay—and that the Gineral was sick—and that the doctors said that he was *now* 'conwallescent.'—'Con—what?' asked Aunt Nabby.—'Why conwallesent,' said Uncle Joshua, rubbin his spectacles. "What in nature is that *complaint* now,' ask'd Aunt Nabby agin. "I don't know,' says Uncle Joshua, "but all I hope is it ain't the name of a *new party*—it is one or tother, I am afraid—and if it is the latter, we must all brush round and turn 'Conwallesent' as soon as possible, or I shan't git my office, that's sarting'—and jest then I came in, and it was well I did, or Uncle Joshua would a had all Downingville call'd to a public meetin, and the hull Jackson party would have gone right over to the 'Conwallesent party' in no time. But as soon as I tell'd Uncle Joshua what the rale meanin of the word was—and that it was ony the *Doctor's way* of sayin the Gineral was 'gittin better'—'Well,' says he, 'I'm glad it's no worse—for it's a hard matter, Major, to change the name of a party; but why in nature did'nt the man say so—'gittin better' is plain English; but 'Conwallesent' is jest no word at all.' 'I was afraid,' says Aunt Nabby, 'it was hidrafoby.' 'Hidra-fiddle-sticks,' says Uncle Joshua, 'I know'd it warn't that—for a dog would jest as soon *dare* bite a hot pudden as to bite the Gineral.'—And so we all concluded the best way was to use plain language—and it has been a lesson to me ever since.

Now as to this message, every body thinks he knows what it means, and all that part on't that has any of the 'Conwallescent' natur about it is so sugar'd over, prity much every body swallows it right down. But that ain't my way: I know there is always two sides to a pewter platter. If I have time, I mean to rub off all the sugar and gilding, and see what is left on't; and then if I find it the 'rale grit,' I'll *go it*, and advice every body to *go it*; but if on the contrary, I find it won't hold water and ain't sound doctrins, I won't *go it*, and no man in all Downingville will *go it*. Every body says, that I have hearn speak on't, (and every body is talkin of nothing else jist now,) that there is 'no mistake' in that message. Now I think I see a good many *mistakes* about it. The first mistake is, it is too long at both eends, and not short enough in the middle,—seein now that the *Globe* folks have lost the printin on't, ☞ you won't see so long a one agin in one spell, so long as the *Consarvatives* folks keep the printin. ☜—The next mistake is, it says a leetle too much about *separatin* 'The Government' from the general consarns of *the people*, and as 'sass for the goose ought to be *sass* for the gander, Congress began right off to try *The Experiment*, first on the printin line and see how that will work, and the first thing we see is the *Globe* folks that haint been *separated* now for goin on over 8 years from a good $50,000 Tit a year of 'The Government,' round right off, and another pig got holt. I don't like to see *a man* or *a pig* lose *his tit*, unless he desarves it, and if I can find out that the Globe folks dont desarve to lose theirs, they shall have the printin of all my Letters for nothin.

The next mistake is in talkin too severely agin the Banks, and *separatin* all consarns of the Government, from them. I should like to know now, who first ask'd to be *connected*—was it 'the Government' or 'the Banks?' Mr. Kindle, perhaps can answer this, and tell us who sent him round among the banks—some four days ago. The banks, to be sure, have got a pritty bad name jist now—a jist so the old quaker's dog got a bad character, and come near the loss of his life by it; his master said he would not kill him, 'but I'll give him a bad name.' 'Bad dog, bad dog,' says he, and away went poor Towser, and afore he got round the cornor, the boys all arter him—with sticks and stones—'bad dog, mad dog;' and the folks scampered, and the old women slam'd the doors shut; and it was nigh upon all over with poor Towser. If it had'nt been for his gittin to the river, and as soon as he took to the water and swam like a duck—every body stop'd and said 'well, that dog haint got the hidrafoby,' And jist so it will be with our Banks, they will git afloat to rights, and then a good many folks will say it was a great mistake to abuse em so, I dont think if 'Uncle Sam' cuts sich shines as he has of late, that he will find *a bank* or 'a natural person' as Mr. Wright says, ready to take *him* in as a partner agin on any day—especially if he goes on the principles of 'separation' himself jist when it suits him, without regardin his 'agreement of copartnership,' as he did a spell ago, with the United States Bank.

The greatest mistake 'Uncle Sam' ever made is when he talkes of *separation* himself, from any class or portion of the people—for it warn't for the 'the people' of all classes—on whose earnins he lives—he would not have a shoe to his foot or a shirt to his back—who on airth is 'Uncle Sam' on his own hook—unles he means to put on a *cock'd hat* like *Bonapart*, or some sich kind of folks, and say he is 'The Government,' and his word is Law, and so forth—and that he will keep *his own money*, and wont trust the people with it, or loan it to em, as other folks do, for general prosperity.—I guess if the *Whigs* or the *old Federalists* put 'Uncle Sam' in office and said he was one of their party, and he talk'd so—the *democrats* would soon grease his fiddle-strings so he could'nt play a varse of *Yankee Doodle* or 'God save the King' nother.—The fact is 'Uncle Sam' is a considerable of a man, so long as he remembers that he is one of the *hull people*, and not of *a party* only, and tho' he may cut a shine for a spell with what he call's *his party*—the nature of 'the great family of the people' is such, that as soon as *they* feel he treads on any of their toes they will grumble, and especially them folks that pay the taxes—*they* don't see why *they* who are call'd on because *they* have earn'd property, to pay the taxes should also be held up as *enemies* of them folks as haint got any property *yet*—if this is the doctrine then the pest way is for no man to work.

A rich man now a-days is talked on by some folks pretty much as the Quaker did of his dog—now what on airth can a rich man do with his money in this country?—Does he pile it up in gold and silver in his cellar? Not he, if he has got any mother wit in him—he knows he did'nt make his money that way—no, no, he keeps it moyin—he loans it out to them that have good characters and are industrious—he builds houses, takes a share in rail roads and canals and banks, and you won't catch him doing any thing that will check prosperity—he don't very often want office, and if he did he could'nt *buy* one nor *tother*.

The Message is partly full of the *causes* that brought us into our present troubles, and is ony true on that point as far as it goes—but it don't tell the hull story. If I had tell'd that story of Zekel Biglow's watch '*wizzing*' so—and beginnin jest arter it began '*wiz*' folks would not know to this day what made it *wiz* so—but I begun at the beginnin on't and tell'd *how* Zekel *twitched out the balance wheel* or '*klicker*,' and then the old watch that had been goin as true as the tides for twenty years—went 'wiz' sure enuf, and soon went to smash—and jest so it was in England—they twitched out their 'klicker' just about the same time, and 'wiz'd' always jest as we did.

I'll tell you more about this hereafter—and in my next too I'll try to explain *what* I consider another *mistake* and a pretty important one too—and that is about 'private bankin' being consider,d *better* than *corporate banks*—it is a long story to show that 'bank bills' is a small part of the Banking business—and that the most dangerous part of a very different natur—and that all our Banks could yet git along easy enuf—if it was ony their own *bank bills*—they had to pay in specie—and all this I will try to show, and then see how it comes about that banks suspend paying specie and *yet* may be as sound as ever, and we shall then see, that is ony *one thing* more than any other thing—brought about this state of things, it was 'over action' of *private bankers—corporate bank bills*, now in the worst of times may not be worth as much as gold and silver—but the *hardest currency* I guess folks holds now a-days, is the *currency of private bankers* at *home* and *abroad*. I don't know sartin—but that is my notion—and if so I think 'the Government' is mistaken in crakin up *private bankin*, as the best, and I would advise you 'Uncle Sam' to *separate* from all that kind of currency.

I have on'y one word more to say to Uncle Sam—and that is, no to let Government talk to much of 'separation;' it did wrong when struck off 'E Pluribus Unum' from the new coin; I did not like that—but I thought it would stop there, and not try it in other matters. The fact is, 'the Government' aint 'Uncle Sam' *alone*, or 'Uncle Sam' and his party, *alone*—it is the people's property; and no matter how much 'Uncle Sam' may try to separate himself, the people, wont let him—for without 'the people, the hull people, and nothin but the people,' they know that 'Uncle Sam' would soon become a poor and ragged old man and have no money to pay his debts, and no one would take his note; therefore, I say, 'Uncle Sam,' don't say any thing more about *separatin*, but stick to the old sign board, 'E Pluribus Unum,' and if you want any further advice, git sich kind of folks about you, as you or any good citizen would like to appoint your executors, and guardians of your estate and children, and to take good care of your widow, if you left one; these kind of folks are *safest*, tho' they may not be as good *politicians*; and don't discard a man tho' he may own *house lots* or *new land*, and paid his neighbour too much for 'em—this business at home is better (as bad as it is called) than speculation ronnd Cape Horn, or any where abroad, for the 'profit and loss' is all *at home*—if A paid B too much, it is no matter, its all *at home*, and these mistakes soon cure themself—and depend on't, a man who owns a leetle land, be it a *house lot or farm*, in a *new town* or the skirts of an *old one*, won't give a worse vote for the best interest of his country, than if he lived on the pay of an office, or spent his earnins talkin politics, and drinkin whiskey at an election. This is *sound doctrine*, 'Uncle Sam,' and if you don't find it so in practice—then I aint your friend

J. DOWNING—Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

Another Candidate for Sheriff.

To the Electors of Cumberland County:

Fellow Citizens:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing General Election, and respectfully solicit your votes. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, you may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to give general satisfaction.

MICHAEL LEIDIG, Sen'r.
Silver Spring township, Aug. 14, 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY WOLF, late of South Middleton township, Cumberland county, dec'd, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, residing in the borough of Carlisle, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. CAROTHERS, Adm'r.
August 28, 1837.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Several good teachers are wanted by the School Directors of South Middleton township. Immediate application should be made. Apply to the Hon. John Stewart, or

THOMAS CRAIGHEAD, Sec'ry.
August 28, 1837.

Just Received,

A few Jars of French Mustard—Paper Shel and Soft Shell Bordeau Almonds.

G.