

GEORGE W. CRABB, Editor.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.



CARLISLE. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT. SEN. WM. H. HARRISON, FOR VICE PRESIDENT. HON. JOHN TYLER.

ORGE WASHINGTON WAS A FARMER. JOHN ADAMS WAS A LAWYER. THOMAS JEFFERSON WAS A FARMER. JAMES MADISON WAS A LAWYER. JAMES MONROE WAS A LAWYER. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WAS A LAWYER. ANDREW JACKSON WAS A FARMER. MARTIN VAN BUREN IS A LAWYER. WILLIAM H. HARRISON IS A FARMER.

Baltimore Market.—Saturday Aug. 22. our \$5.12 1/2. Penn. Wheat \$1.14 & \$1.16. corn 49 to 52 cents. Rye 00 cents. Oats 1 cent. Beef \$5.50 & \$6.50. Hogs \$5.57 & \$6.25. Whiskey 25 cents, exclusive of retail.

ELEGANT ELECTIONS—COUNTY CONVENTION.

Let our friends bear in mind that on Saturday next, the 29th inst. 20 DELEGATES are to be elected by the Whigs in each township and borough of the County, at the usual places of holding township elections, which Delegates are to meet on the Tuesday following in Carlisle, at 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate a County Ticket. Our friends would do well to select prudent men as delegates, and let them come to the Convention well informed as to the wishes of the people whom they represent. We should form a good ticket this year, as we have often heretofore done, composed of moral, intelligent men; because we stand a chance of electing, even in Old Mother Cumberland.

Election Law—Registry.

We trust our friends throughout the county will be particular in seeing that every voter's name is entered on the Assessors' List in due time. It must be done at least "ten days before the election," as well as the names of persons between the age of 21 and 22, as those who claim to vote as tax payers. Read the law on the second page of this paper.

Mechanicsburg Meeting.

The Harrison Meeting held at Mechanicsburg on Saturday last was very respectable in point of numbers and character. There were, as estimated by different individuals, from 700 to 1000 people in attendance. We counted 800 men in procession—another gentleman by our side counted 605—Capt. Weaver counted them as they left the woods, and made 786; a young gentleman whom we did not know made the same number. Mr. Busk, a Loco-foco of this place, who seems to have attended for that special purpose, informed us that he counted 546; but admitted that he thought there were about 600 altogether. We give it as our candid opinion that there were about 800 Harrison voters on the ground; and if the Loco-focos go ahead of this at their meeting, they may say they beat us. Holding their meetings after us, they certainly have a great advantage, and we look for them to have from 1000 to 1200 at Mechanicsburg on Saturday week; but when the election comes, we will give them the hardest hustle they've had for many years in this region. The harmony of the Whig meeting was transiently disturbed by a few blackguard loco-focos, among them a certain Doctor, who would like to be sent to the legislature—but they were "small potatoes," and we forgive them. CHRISTIAN STAYMAN president. The rest of the officers we did not know; but shall no doubt find their names in the next Advocate.

The Volunteer says there were no toasts drunk at the Loco-foco celebration of the 4th, in favor of a Tariff. We can only say that we made the inquiry at the suggestion of one of the party, who was present at the celebration, and alleges that HE handed in a Tariff Toast, which was suppressed by certain leading men of the borough. If we do not greatly mistake, we understood further from the gentleman in question, that he called upon the editor of the Volunteer to ascertain why his toast did not appear, and was informed that "the Committee" had kept it back. Our informant will no doubt see this paragraph, and we call his attention to the facts stated. We think he is bound, since the Volunteer denies the allegation, to make a clear statement of facts. Our columns are at his service. Otherwise his name is at the service of the Volunteer.

Van Buren County Ticket.

The Loco-foco Convention met in Carlisle, yesterday afternoon, and nominated the following ticket:—

- Assembly. A. Smith McKinney, (Hopewell.) John Zimmerman, (Monroe.) Commissioner. Michael Mishler, (Monroe.) Governor. Charles Bell, (Carlisle.) Auditor. Samuel Williams, (N. Middleton.) Director of the Poor. Benjamin Peffer, (Dickinson.) Sheriff. James Reed, (Newville.)

A FAIR MATCH.—The editor of the Volunteer has opened his batteries upon the Harrison boys—the little chaps that disturb Van Buren's funeral procession on Saturday week, by their hurras! "When Greek meets Greek," we may look for cutting and slashing.

The Volunteer still inquires for Capt. Miles' Toast. Well, if our neighbor will put himself to the trouble of handing it to us we will publish it with pleasure. We never saw it—never heard it read, and do not know where it is. But what was done with the TARIFF TOASTS? We have good democratic authority for saying that such toasts were drunk at the Loco-foco celebration, and afterwards suppressed.—The gentleman from whom these facts were gathered, informed us that he drank a Tariff Toast—where is it?

The Volunteer talks about tearing down our Log Cabin. Bring on your "bone and sinew" neighbors; we shall try, and make quite an agreeable tea party for you.

We understand that the Loco-focos who undertook to cut down the Harrison pole at Dillstown on Friday night last, were severely wounded by a discharge from a shot gun.—That was rather rough usage for the "bone and sinew," wasn't it neighbor?

The Loco-focos of Carlisle have a beautiful flag, which we usually see stuck up along side of Mr. Purser Ramsey, when the party is on duty. This flag is a pretty large one, and must have cost considerable—several mini-drops at least. The query is who paid for it—the Party, the Treasurer, or the Purser?

The Volunteer of last week copies an article relative to General Harrison's prospects from the "New York Herald," and classes it as a Whig paper. This is a pretty fair sample of our neighbor's veracity. The New York Herald is edited by the notorious James Gordon Bennett, and although it is, ostensibly, a neutral paper, its editor is, at heart, as errant a loco-foco as the Volunteer man himself.—Bennett formerly edited the "Pennsylvania," of Philadelphia, the acknowledged organ of loco-focoism in this state, and he was at that time the protege of no less a personage than Amos Kendall. No respectable man, of either party, pays any attention to what Bennett says; and the New York press, political, literary and religious, has lately denounced Bennett and his paper, the man, as a miserable charlatan, and the paper as a compound of filth and falsehood.—Therefore, no respectable paper quotes Bennett as authority.

We learn that the firm of Ramsey & Leedom, of this place, patronizes Bennett. Comment is unnecessary.

We see it stated, on the authority of the Maysville Herald, that the U. S. Bank has contributed a million of dollars "to help the federal whigs carry on the election." The Globe and the Democracy of this region, on the other hand, have asserted for two years past that the Bank is insolvent. How widely these eminent Doctors differ in their opinions.

Democracy.

Let the Federal Office-holders in this county, who are so actively engaged in the presidential contest, read the subjoined specimen of Jeffersonian Democracy; and bear in mind that after the 4th of next March it will be rigidly enforced.—When we begin to exemplify the real democracy of Jefferson, by bringing it to operate directly upon these pampered minions of federal power, we apprehend they will be less wedded to the principles of the Great Apostle than they now pretend to be. We shall give Major Ramsey a chance to put down the Banks at his leisure, untrammelled by the onerous duties of his pursership. "One thing I would say, that, as to the future, interference in elections, whether of the State or General Governments, by officers of the latter, should be deemed a crime of removal; because the constitutional remedy by the elective principle becomes ineffectual, if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the General Government." THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Elections!

The result of the August Elections may be thus summed up:—

Kentucky, Indiana, and North Carolina, giving 39 Electoral Votes, have gone, by large majorities, for the whigs. Alabama, Illinois, and Missouri, giving 16 electoral votes, have gone for the Loco-focos; whether by increased or decreased majorities is not at present known; but we think the aggregate majority will be less than it was in 1836.

In the three states carried by the whigs, we have gained 20,000 in the popular vote; and one of the states, North Carolina, we have wrested from MARTIN VAN BUREN.

In 1836, the whig majority in Kentucky and Indiana was 13,466; now it is about 25,000; in North Carolina Mr. Van Buren had over 3000 majority—now we have carried the state by upwards of 8000.

Since this time last year, the whigs have carried no less than SEVEN STATES, that went for Mr. Van Buren in 1836; These seven states give 100 electoral votes—and they cast for us an aggregate majority of 22,000. The administration cannot win one of them back.

Taking into view these indisputable facts, let us inquire, in the language of Amos Kendall,

HOW STANDS THE FIGHT? In 1836 the following states voted against Mr. Van Buren—Ohio, 21; Kentucky, 15; Indiana, 9; Tennessee, 15; Vermont, 7; Georgia, 11; Maryland, 10; New Jersey, 8; South Carolina, 11; Massachusetts, 14; and Delaware, 3; making in all 134 electoral votes.

The following states voted for Mr. Van Buren—New York, 32; Pennsylvania, 30; New Hampshire, 7; Connecticut, 8; Rhode Island, 4; Virginia, 23; Louisiana, 5; Alabama, 7; Illinois, 5; Missouri, 4; Maine, 10; Mississippi, 4; Michigan, 3; Arkansas, 3; North Carolina, 15; making in all 170 electoral votes.

Since 1836, the administration have carried, of the Whig states, Ohio, 21; Tennessee, 15; Georgia, 11; Maryland, 10; South Carolina, 11; and Massachusetts, 14, in all 82 votes; but it must be recollected that three of the largest of these were only carried last year, and by small majorities. Add these 82 votes to the 170 cast for Mr. Van Buren in 1836, and he would have 252 electoral votes.

But the whigs have carried seven of Mr. Van Buren's states, giving 100 electoral votes, not one of which he can by any possibility recover. We must, therefore, deduct these from him; which will leave him 152—and add them to the 42 votes that have been steadfast to whig principles since 1836, which will give to General Harrison 194 certain electoral votes. This will place the two candidates as follows:

For GEN. HARRISON—New York, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Delaware—142.

For MR. VAN BUREN—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, Maine, Mississippi and Arkansas—152.

From this statement it will be seen that Gen. Harrison wants but 6 electoral votes to make him President. The question is, can he get them? To answer this question it will only be necessary to look at the list of states given to Van Buren. We see among them Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, Maryland, and Massachusetts. Of these it is not disputed, except by a few madmen whose insane ravings are only laughed at by sensible men, that OHIO and MASSACHUSETTS, giving 35 votes, are certain for Harrison, by at least 20,000 majority. This would give him 177 votes, and reduce Van Buren to 117. Of course HARRISON would be elected. But suppose that we should lose Virginia, the only state on our list that the most sanguine Loco-foco could claim, the gain of Ohio and Massachusetts would still give Gen. HARRISON 154 votes to Van Buren's 140. Besides, we are certain to carry Georgia, Maryland and Tennessee; stand at good a chance as the Loco-focos do for Mississippi; and may possibly carry Pennsylvania, Alabama, Illinois, and Missouri.

In short Gen. HARRISON cannot be defeated at the ballot boxes; he will be elected; and by the largest popular and electoral majorities ever given to any candidate for the same high office. "Tell Chapman to crow." We have had Harrison Thunder and Hard Cider Earthquakes enough of late to make us all crow.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY.

As a great deal has been written these times by the Loco-focos about Jeffersonian Democracy favoring the rights of poor men, and Federal Aristocracy opposing those rights, it may not be amiss to lay before the gabbling ignoramuses who talk

much more than they know, the following Act of Congress bearing the sign manual of the Great Apostle of Democracy. Let them bear in mind too, that JEFFERSON supported the property qualification in Virginia—while Old JOHN ADAMS and all the men of Massachusetts (Tories and Federalists as they are called) went in a body in favor of universal suffrage, and the Poor Man's Rights. An Act extending the right of suffrage in the Indiana Territory.

Be it enacted, &c., That every free white male person in the Indiana territory, above the age of twenty-one years, having been a citizen of the United States, and resident in the said territory one year next preceding an election of representatives, and who has a legal or equitable title to a tract of land of the quantity of fifty acres, or who may become the purchaser from the United States of a tract of land of the quantity of 50 acres, or who holds in his own right a town lot of the value of 100 dollars, shall be entitled to a vote for representatives to the general assembly of said territory.

J. B. VANRUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives. GEO. CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved Feb. 20, 1808. TH. JEFFERSON.

"Federal Blasphemy"

Under this caption, the Volunteer of last week contains a charge against the Whigs of New Holland, Pickaway county, Ohio, the terms of which are so awfully blasphemous that we forbear to quote them. We subjoin from the Washington Reporter, a letter from the Post Master of New Holland, who is a Van Buren man, which sweeps away the charge against the whigs, and exposes the desperate wickedness of the Kendalites in a very thorough manner. Read the letter!

New Holland, July 8, 1840. Mr. J. H. S. Weaver, Sir—On the day the sacrament was said to be administered, there was a log cabin raising in this county, there was about 1200 persons present, and in that number about 300 democrats. There was a good deal of excitement on both sides, in which both parties published the proceedings of the day, and the whigs had paraded corn and hard cider at the raising, and there was one of our dear worshippers General Harrison, and that he intended to have it published in the form of a sacrament—it would be a good joke on the whigs—and accordingly on the following week had it published in the Circleville Watchman. It has since been refuted satisfactorily, and proved not to be so, by both parties. I would just say the charge is altogether false to my own certain knowledge. You may if you choose have it refuted in some of your publications, a strong and true tale told on both sides. We need not make use of any unfair means to elect Mr. Van Buren.—There is nothing more certain than his being our next President—log cabins and hard cider go to strengthen our cause.—Ohio will not give General Harrison more than 5000 majority, one of the strongest whig states in the Union. Very truly yours, R. N. FERGUSON.

For a similar charge brought against the Tippecanoe Club of Gettysburg, by the Magician, in which Mr. Stevens is made to set a prominent part, that gentleman has commenced a prosecution against the editors for slander, and they have each been bound over for trial at the next term of the Quarter Sessions of Adams county in the sum of \$3000. We annex a refutation of the slander by the officers of the Club.

From the Harrisburg Rifle. Mr. H. Montgomery: Sir—Our attention has been drawn to an article editorially in the "Magician," a Loco-foco paper published in Harrisburg, under date of the 8th of August, headed "Horrid Blasphemy," in which, among other things, the "Tippecanoe Club of Gettysburg," is accused of blasphemy and a profanation of sacred things, at their weekly meetings. Justice to ourselves and the cause we maintain requires, that how the cause we maintain, the source from whence the charge comes, it should be promptly met, and its utter falsehood exposed.

We, therefore, do declare and certify, that we whose names are hereunto signed, officers and members of said club, have been in the habit of constantly attending the meetings of said club since its organization; and that the whole of said charge as set forth in the article referred to, is utterly and totally false and without shadow of foundation.

No transactions of the kind alluded to, nor indeed any other to which the most fastidious could take exception, has ever occurred at such meetings, nor within our knowledge. So far from the place of meetings rebounding with the shouts of "drinking revelry," we have never seen liquor introduced on those occasions into the meeting.

We trust that any papers which may have been induced to give currency to the foul libel, will do us the justice to publish this refutation of it. M. C. CLARKSON, President. H. DENWIDDE, D. LITTLE, GEORGE HECK, G. C. BUEHLER, H. D. SWEENEY, Secretaries. Wm. Ruthroff.

Although not having attended the meeting of the club as constantly as other members, I hesitate not to say, that when present I never saw any thing objectionable, or that could in any manner give cause for so gross a libel. D. H. SWOPE, V. P.

Because they knew him!

Let those vile miscreants who are now slandering the heroic and patriotic Harrison, and applying to him the terms "coward," "petitio General," "Granny," &c. read the following. We especially recommend it to the attention of Mr. William S. Ramsey, that pink of politeness and paragon of orators. We extract it from the "Cumberland Register" of Sept. 9, 1812, into which it was copied from a Chillicothe (Ohio) paper.

"We understand information was received in town, by the mail of this day, that the VALIANT HARRISON, who commanded in the action of Tippecanoe, on the 7th of last November, has been appointed to lead the Kentucky Volunteers into Canada. We hope it may prove true. Under such an accomplished General, we are certain that they will march with alacrity and pride to the field of glory. There is not a man, west of the Allegheny mountains, in whom the backwoodsmen have so much CONFIDENCE."

It will be remembered that the above paragraph was written immediately after the disgraceful surrender of Hull at Detroit, when the whole country was thrown into confusion and alarm by that disastrous event. Although things looked gloomy, the hardy sons of the west were not dismayed. They knew that the chief who had conquered with them at Tippecanoe, was competent to lead them to victory in Canada. And he did lead them to victory. The glorious and brilliant battle of the Thames, where he beat the British and their savage allies, proved conclusively that their confidence had not been misplaced.

From the same source we learn the following. It is an extract of a letter from Cincinnati, dated August 30, 1812. "Two thousand Kentucky Volunteers left here yesterday for Urbana; and about 4000 more are expected here this week. The whole are to be under the command of Governor Harrison, who is now in this city. He is appointed a Major General by Governor Scott, of Kentucky; and the volunteers from that state are much pleased with the appointment."

Now read President Madison's opinion of General Harrison, delivered by him in his Message to Congress, November 4th, 1812. Speaking of the disaster at Detroit, and the zeal which the citizens evinced to wipe away that stain, the President says: "This patriotic zeal, which it was necessary rather to limit than excite, has embodied an ample force from the states of Kentucky and Ohio, and from parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. It is placed, with the addition of a few regulars, under the command of Brigadier General Harrison, who possesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations, than by their personal merits."

The result of the recent elections in KENTUCKY and INDIANA is sufficient evidence that the old soldiers of the West have lost none of their early confidence in the skill and patriotism of their old commander. Not only they, but their children, whom he protected from the scalping knife of the savages, have evinced their gratitude to him, and given the lie direct to the host of hired scribblers and orators who are daily engaged in slandering and traducing a meritorious officer.

We now invite the attention of our readers to the following article, written by the celebrated Thomas Ritchie, editor of the "Richmond Enquirer," then, as now, the organ of the democratic party of Virginia. We find it in the Cumberland Register, of May 11, 1814, credited to the Richmond Enquirer. Mr. Ritchie, after censuring the conduct of some of the American officers, particularly that of General Wilkinson, says:—

"Brave as American troops have recently been, they fought, they bled, and but for unfortunate circumstances they would have conquered. Seek them where you will, you find them brave, heroic, and enterprising. In the walls of Detroit they were betrayed by Hull—On the banks of the Raisin, they snatched a laurel in spite of the imprudence of their General; and the snobs which surrounded them—On the heights of Queensdown they won even the applause of a most ferocious enemy. At York and Fort George they performed deeds which did them honor, and would have done more if they had been seconded by the activity of their leader. On the Thames they were crowned with a brilliant victory; because they had a HARRISON to lead them. New glories would have encircled them at Montreal if their commanders had conducted them to its walls. Give us officers but worthy of these men, and no troops in the world would be able to vanquish them."

"Where are we to meet with such a leader? By what qualifications, are we to know him when we see him? He must not be merely brave, but he must be enterprising and decisive; always seeking an opportunity to strike at his enemy. He must be prudent as he is brave, always seeking for information to regulate the blow. He must be abstemious in his habits, not too much devoted to the pleasures of the table; but his mind always devoted to the exercise of arms. He must have an eagle's eye; for ever on the watch, inspecting the condition of his camp, and inducing every responsible officer to attend to the discharge of his duty. Sloth and indolence must flee from his presence. His officers respect and fear him, while his men love and respect him. He is ambitious of fame, but he studies how best to deserve it. He is attached to arms,

not so much because it is his business as his pleasure. "If any one ask us where such a man is to be met with, we answer, to the best of our abilities; in the man who has washed away the disasters at Detroit, who had every thing to collect for a new campaign, and who got every thing together; who waded through morasses and snows, and surmounted the most frightful climate in the Union; the man who was never to be daunted by disaster, nor difficulties under any shape, by the skill of the civilized or the barbarity of a savage foe; the man who won the hearts of the people by his spirit, the respect of his officers by his zeal, the love of his army by a participation of their hardships; the man who was finally triumphant over his enemy. Such a man is WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON!"

Thus wrote Thomas Ritchie in 1814, giving utterance to the sentiments of an honest heart; and echoing the opinion held by the great Republican party of the Union! How mortifying must it now be to him to find himself fighting side by side with such a hired mercenary as Amos Kendall! a creature who weekly and daily attacks, through the prostituted columns of the Globe, not only the military reputation, but also the private character of General Harrison. One thing, however, we are pleased to observe; Mr. Ritchie neither indulges in this coarse abuse himself, nor will he permit others to do so with impunity.

A NOVEL CASE.

ADOLPH HATZFELD was convicted of Murder in the second degree, August term, 1830 of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Berks county.

On the 12th day of August, in the year 1830, he was sentenced to the Penitentiary, for the period of 12 years.

On the 8th day of April, in the year 1835, he was pardoned by the Governor, upon condition that he would leave the State of Pennsylvania forthwith, and never return to said State. He did not leave the State of Pennsylvania, although he received said pardon, and was liberated from his confinement by virtue of it. He is now in this county, and an application has been made to this Court, for a rule to show cause, why a warrant should not be granted, so that he might be arrested, and remanded to the Penitentiary, under his former sentence.

August session 1840, the case was argued before Judge BANKS, who delivered a very sound opinion, concluding as follows:— "In the 25th Section of the 9th Article of our State Constitution, we find the doctrine, that 'Emigration from the State, shall not be prohibited.' If all branches of our government, by their united action cannot prevent emigration, it is to be supposed, that the Executive can, of his own mere motion, compel any one to emigrate. Can he impose emigration upon any one, by way of alleviated punishment, even with his consent, without law, or authority of law? Is it a subject about which the executive and convict, can make a binding contract? After all, it is the substitution of one kind of punishment, and disability in lieu of another. This punishment, if not forbidden, is not permitted as a punishment by our laws. The character of this substitution is substantially wrong in principle, and would be of evil consequences in practice. Under every aspect of the case, I think the condition is void, and that the pardon is absolute, and that the rule must be discharged."

For the Herald & Expositor.

MR. EDITOR: Among the different persons named for a seat in the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, the name of our fellow townsman, Mr. Jacob Bretz, has been mentioned. In viewing the claims, as well as the qualifications of the several gentlemen spoken of, none is more prominent than that of Mr. Bretz. He is emphatically one of the people; a dirty shirt. It is hoped that the coming County Convention will fully investigate his claims, and give him a nomination. A White.

State Convention!

In Lancaster city, Friday 18th of Sept. The following Preamble and Resolutions, submitted by Wm. S. Roland, were adopted at a special meeting of the Harrison Club of Carlisle, held on Monday evening the 17th inst. The attention of the different Clubs, and of our friends generally throughout the county, is earnestly requested to the object which they contemplate.

Whereas, The friends and supporters of William H. Harrison and John Tyler, in the county of Lancaster, have determined upon holding a large County Convention of the people of said county, in the city of Lancaster, on Friday the 18th of September next; and to which they invite all the friends of Old Tip and Reform, who reside in the immediate neighboring counties, to attend and participate in their deliberations.

And whereas, The party that the people which still adhere to the much discredited and conspurcated system of Martin Van Buren, recently held in that city, and they have been pleased to call a gathering of the people, but which we are assured was nothing more than a meeting of office holders together with their minions and dependents.—It therefore behooves every one of us, having at heart the good of our country, and possessing the spirit of free Republicans, to make an actual demonstration of the numerical force of the free people in that Gibraltar of our cause. Therefore Resolved, That Dr. William S. Roland, Captain Samuel Crop, and Geo. W. Crabb, be appointed a committee to procure and publish the names of all who are willing to unite with the freemen of Lancaster county on Friday the 18th of September next. Resolved, That we recommend to the several Clubs throughout the county, the appointment of one individual from each club to act with the above committee.

It is a singular fact, that the truth of the Branderham System, we would extract them for under well upon the following facts: "The food taken into the stomach is converted into blood, which vital system, flowing through all the ramifications of the system, not only imparts strength and condenses life, but actually engenders, roams and returns to each and every part of the animal machine. If the blood, therefore, is pure and healthy, the body which is formed from and supported by the blood, cannot be diseased. If there is a single particle of poison in any part, it proves we have no health. Nothing can be more absurd than to say we have 'bad health.' Dr. BRANDERHAM'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS enjoy the enviable distinction of being formed and acted by the Medical Faculty, because they are destroying disease and spreading health and consequent happiness through the length and breadth of our beloved country. Purchase them in Carlisle, of Geo. W. HARRISON, or agents published in another part of this paper."

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. Henry RAUBARUGH, to Miss Lydia HARRISON, of Frederick township. On the same day, by the same, Mr. DANIEL WEAVER, to Miss HENRY BECKER, of the same township. On the same day, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, to Miss Elizabeth WEAVER, of the same township. On the 20th inst. by the same, Mr. JOHN McCURRY, to Miss ISABELLA CERRINGHAM, all of Monroe township.

DIED.

On Friday the 21st inst., Mr. A. McCLAW, sett. of Millis township, Cumberland county, in the 55th year of his age.

Bridgeport Line.

The subscriber having become agent for the above Line of Freight Cars, would respectfully inform the public, that he is ready at all times to forward to any destination, by way of the Cumberland Valley or Franklin Road Road. Orders addressed as above, will meet with prompt attention. JAMES CREVELL, Agent. August 26, 1840.—3t

Sargent's Political Register for 1840.

THE subscribers have just received a few copies of Sargent's Political Register, exhibiting the results of Elections in all the different States and Counties throughout the United States from 1806 to 1840. The above work will be found a convenient reference for those who wish to compare the results of the approaching elections with those that have preceded them. Price 25 cents. HITNER & MULVANY. August 26, 1840.—3t

Log Cabin Buttons.

THE subscribers have just received a further supply of Log Cabin Buttons. HITNER & MULVANY. August 26, 1840.

SWAY CARDS.

CALLS to the Attention of Thomas Craighead, who in South-Addicton township, first-swing-catch, described as follows: One Spotted Heifer, about 2 years old; one Red cow about 2 years old; one Black cow about 1 1/2 years old; one Red Steer, about 1 1/2 years old; one Spotted Bull, about 1 year old. No marks to be seen. The owner is desirous to raise forward, prove property, may charge and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. THOMAS CRAIGHEAD. August 26, 1840.—3t

Notice.

Estate of Jacob Palm, deceased. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Jacob Palm, late of West Pennsylvania township, Cumberland County, dec'd, have been issued to the subscriber residing in said township; notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. GEORGE REA, Adm'r. August 26, 1840.—6t

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY.

FOR THE SALE OF BRANDERHAM'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Are held by the following agents in their respective counties. As numerous counterfeits of these pills are attempted to be palmed upon the community, the propriety of purchasing only from the recognized agents, will be apparent.

Cumberland County—George W. Hittner, Carlisle; Adam Biegel, Mechanicsburg; Gilmore & Scribner, Newville; S. Collier, Gettysburg; Robert G. Brown, New Cumberland; Isaac Blanton, Lakesburg; M. G. Rupp, Shrewsbury; W. H. G. Co., Clarksburg. Perry County—Alexander Magee, Bloomfield; J. & S. A. Coyle, Landisburg. August 26, 1840.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday the 18th inst. next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate late the property of John Davidson, Esq. deceased, viz:—

Part of Limestone Land, in Westminister township, about 2 miles east of Newville, bounded by lands of Samuel McKeehan, Siles, James Lehman and John Myers, containing fifty-six acres, more or less. About 40 acres cleared, the residue in thriving timber—about 30 acres with clover seed this spring. There is well water in the wells. A little rubble, would afford a constant supply of water. The soil is good and produces equal to any in the neighborhood. Also, on Saturday the 3d of October, at one o'clock, P. M. at the house of Col. Wm. H. Woodburn, in Newville, will be offered at public sale a Lot of Woodland ground, situated in Westminister township, bounded by lands of Woodburn, WALKER, and the Commonwealth, containing 3 acres and 121 perches, well enclosed and good grazing land. Also, at the same time and place, a lot of 53 acres of land about half a mile north of Newville, bounded by lands of Alex. Glenn's heirs and Samuel Davidson.

And on Monday the 5th of October, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises, will be offered at public sale, a lot of first rate woodland land, situated in Westminister township, bounded by lands of Wm. Davidson and mansion farm of deceased, containing 6 acres and 131 perches.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the above property previous to the day of sale. Terms of sale prescribed by the Court.—One half the purchase money to be paid on the spot, and the balance in two equal yearly payments, without interest, to be secured by a lien on the property.—The title will be made and possession delivered on the 1st of April 1841. By order of the Orphans' Court. ROBERT LATHEY, DANIEL ROCKEY, Administrators. August 19, 1840.—4ts

At a stated Orphans' Court, begun and held on Monday the 10th day of August, 1840, at Carlisle in and for Cumberland County, before the Hon. Mount Hittner, President, John S. Hittner, John Leaver, associate Judges of the same court, and signed &c. the following proceedings were had to wit: That the estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth WEAVER, deceased, to be administered to the next of kin, viz. the Real Estate of Robert Anderson dec'd, should not be sold, personal notice to be served on all the parties, to wit: the heirs and assigns, and for all others in any way interested in Carlisle, for four successive weeks preceding said Court. Cumberland County, Pa. To certify the above to be a true copy taken from the Records of the Orphans' Court in and for said county. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Carlisle the 13th day of August, 1840. W. F. ECKLES, Clerk of Court. August 19, 1840.