

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

GEORGE W. CRABB, Editor.



CARLISLE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1841.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE "HERALD & EXPOSITOR."

With the present number my editorial connection with the Herald ceases. Two reasons have principally operated in inducing me to withdraw—want of funds and distaste for the business.

GEO. W. CRABB.

Standing Committee.

The Harrison Standing Committee of Cumberland county, are requested to meet at the public house of C. Macfarlane, Carlisle, on Saturday the 30th inst., to take the necessary measures for calling a County Convention to appoint delegates to the State Convention, which is to assemble at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 10th of March next, for the nomination of a gubernatorial candidate.

WM. M. PORTER, JOHN J. MYERS.

The following gentlemen compose the Standing Committee—

- Nicholas Ulrich, Dr. Larz Lener, Al. Jen, Wm. M. Porter, Dr. John J. Myers, Carlisle; James Weakley, Wm. Gilleland, Dickinson; Simon Oyster, Jacob Ripp, E. Penns-oring; Dan. Lecky, David Blozer, Frankford; Wm. W. Boyd, Jacob Hefflebover, Hopewell; Saml. J. Miller, John Braudt, Monroe; Saml. J. McCormick, Jacob Waggoner, Mifflin; Robert Wilson, George Singler, Jr., Mechanicsburg; Henry Brummen, Lewis Young, N. Cumberland; John Dunfee, Joseph McDermund, Newville; Thos. D. Urie, Jacob Hersey, North Middleton; Isaac Koonitz, Charles Brewster, Newora; David Mahon, son, Robt. Stuart, Shippensburg borough; John Raim, Eliza Houch, Shippensburg tp.; Robt. S. McCune, Michael Zeigler, Southampton; Peter McLaughlin, Isaac Kaufman, S. Middleton; Christian Coffman, John Martin, Silver Spring; Lewis H. Williams, W. G. Davidson, W. Pennsborough.

CONVICTION.—A man named John Riley, who has made himself quite notorious of late by the novelty and dangerous tendency of the doctrines which he preaches and practices, was, on Thursday last, convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this county of the crime of Adultery, and sentenced by his Honor Judge HERBURN to one year's imprisonment, to pay a fine of one hundred and thirty dollars, with costs of prosecution, &c.

RILEY has been for some years an itinerant preacher, and has been attached to several denominations of Christians. He has been driven about by every wind of doctrine, until he has at length adopted the monstrous opinions of Theophilus R. Gates, of Philadelphia, and has been engaged for the last six months or so preaching up the doctrine of Christians holding all things in common, even to a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes. Strange as it may seem, Riley soon succeeded, even in this county, in obtaining followers, some of whom were respectable and in good circumstances. He has already done much mischief by propagating his pernicious doctrines, and as he arrogates to himself something of the character and sanctity of a prophet, and believes himself invulnerable from the attacks of man, the ignorant and credulous, ever ready to embrace any new opinion, were easily deceived by this shallow pretender. The strong arm of the law has, however, interfered, and prevented us from ever, this deceiver from doing further harm.

Our readers will observe in this paper the proceedings of a meeting of the contributors to the Apprentices' Library, by which they have transferred the books and other property of the Library to the school directors, for the use of the common schools and apprentices of this borough. The Board of Directors have accepted the transfer, under the impression that it will become a public benefit, and as soon as they can make the proper arrangements will open the library.

Wm. Gain.—Nathaniel B. Borden, a staunch Whig, was, on Monday the 4th inst., elected a member of the 27th Congress from the 10th Congressional District of Massachusetts. Mr. Borden had a clear

majority of several hundred over Henry Williams, (Loco) the present incumbent, and all the scattering candidates. The vote stood

Table with 2 columns: Candidate, Votes. For Borden, 4320; For Williams, 3730; Scattering, 202.

Borden's maj. over Williams 690. The Massachusetts Delegation will thus stand, Whigs 11, Loco 1. This Mr. Williams, whom the people have spurned, is the same gentleman who contended that laborers could subsist without meat.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

On Friday last, the right of Mr. Naylor to the seat which he occupies as a Representative from the Third Congressional District of this State, was decided. After a long discussion, in which the claims of both parties were fully urged upon the house, the resolution submitted by the committee on elections was adopted by a vote of 117 in the affirmative to 85 in the negative. The resolution was as follows:—

Resolved, That Charles Naylor was duly elected a member of the House of Representatives for the 26th Congress from the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania. This result must be the more gratifying to Mr. Naylor as there is decided majority of the members opposed to him in politics. The following administration men voted in the affirmative: Messrs Carroll of Md.; Banks of Va.; Fisher, Hill, and Shepard of N. C.; Butler, Campbell, Rhet, and Sumpter of S. C.; Johnson of Tenn.; Butler of Ky.; Carr, Davis, and Smith of La.; Carey of Ill.; and Hastings of Ohio. It will be perceived that not a single Northern man had the independence to vote as reason and justice would dictate. Not one Whig voted in the negative.

Thus is this long disputed question settled. Mr. Ingersoll has consumed the time and interrupted the business of the house, and together with his witnesses, pocketed large sums of money as pay and mileage, when as a reasonable man he must have known that he had not the slightest ground for contesting Mr. Naylor's seat. In spite of all the blustering of the Federalists, not a single illegal vote was proved against Mr. Naylor. How it will be when Mr. Ingersoll's right to a seat in the next Congress is examined into, remains to be seen. It is well known that the records of the Philadelphia courts shortly before the election were filled with hundreds of false and fraudulent naturalization entries by some one who had free access to the books. It is also well known that in several parts of the third district the polls were blocked up by hired bullies, and the peaceable citizens were thus prevented from exercising the right of suffrage.

Pennsylvania Legislature. IN SENATE.

During the past week, petitions for the election of the Canal Commissioners by the people, by the Legislature, or by the Governor and Legislature jointly, were presented. Also, petitions in favor of repealing the law prohibiting the issue of notes of less denominations than five dollars; and some opposing the repeal of this law, and many for the erection of an Asylum for the Insane Poor. Mr. Strohm, from the committee on internal improvements, reported a bill to provide for the election of canal commissioners; also, an act to incorporate the York and Cumberland rail road company. On Saturday, the 16th, the nomination of Anson V. Parsons as President Judge of the 12th Judicial District was unanimously confirmed. The resolutions relative to the sale and distribution of the public lands were taken up, and after a good deal of discussion, passed by a vote of 21 to 9. Says, Messrs. Brown, Coplan, Crispin, Fegely, Gibbons, Hays, Patterson, Plumer, and Snyder (all Locos.) Miller (Cumberland) voting in the affirmative. The effect of these resolutions is to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives to vote in favor of a law distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the states, and against any pre-emption law throwing open the public domain to all who may choose to settle thereon.

HOUSE.

As in the Senate petitions were daily presented for the election of Canal Commissioners, for, and against the issuing of small notes, for the erection of an asylum for the insane poor, &c. Messrs. Barr and Johnson submitted resolutions in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the states. Penn and Wallace were elected printers of the English Journal. Joseph Ehrenfried of the German Journal, and Henry Montgomery of the bills.

The House by a vote of 47 to 46, agreed to the amendment to the bill, providing for the payment of the interest of the State debt, which provides that instead of selling part of the State Bank stock, the Governor shall borrow \$900,000 at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent., payable in six

Since our last report, very little business of general importance has been transacted. Numerous petitions have been offered, and some private bills passed, which we deem of too little importance to transfer to our columns. On Tuesday the 13th, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Barr, of Berks county, submitted the following, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:—

Whereas, it is contemplated by Congress to take such disposition of the public domain and just to the several states composing the Union, as believing that an expression of opinion by the people of Pennsylvania, through their representatives in the State Legislature, on this all important subject, may not be without a salutary influence in the councils of the Nation; Therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, that the public domain of the United States is the property in common of the several states, and that this state cannot, under any circumstances, consent to surrender her claim to a just and equitable proportion of the proceeds, which may arise from the sale of other disposition thereof.

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, from this State, be requested, and our Senators are hereby instructed, to advocate the passage of a law, for the sale or such other disposition of the public domain, as will give the several states, the immediate advantage of receiving and enjoying a just and equitable proportion of the proceeds arising from such sale or disposition.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Johnston submitted the following Preamble and Resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, to wit:—

Whereas, a crisis has occurred in the financial policy of this Commonwealth, which demands the anxious and deliberate consideration of its citizens to prevent the deplorable result of a prostration of our National faith; And whereas, our exhausted Treasury cannot be replenished by additional Loans at a moderate rate of interest; And whereas, the people doubt the policy of increasing the State Debt already swelled to an enormous amount by making loans upon loans for the payment of interest and extension of improvements; And whereas, two other modes of raising the necessary means to replenish the Treasury, pay the laborers on our public works, preserve inviolate the faith of the State by punctually paying the interest and forming a sinking fund for the ultimate liquidation of the public debt, remain to wit: Taxation or a division of the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands among the several States; and whereas, Taxation in the present depressed condition of prices has been endured sufficiently, so much so, as nearly to paralyze the business of the country, and prostrate the Agricultural and Mechanical branches of our home industry, and it is to be feared that any addition thereto would impoverish and ruin our citizens—

And Whereas, The National domain purchased by the toils of a common ancestor, belongs equally to the whole people; And whereas, the proportion of the sales of the Public Lands belonging to Pennsylvania, would entirely relieve the Commonwealth from her present embarrassment, preserve her faith to the public creditors, lessen the taxes heaped upon the people, complete her public works, and that without detriment or embarrassment to the General Government, if the National Legislature would (as this Legislature believes it ought to do,) regulate the Tariff of Duties on Imports, as to make the same adequate to the wants of the National Government. Therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress respectfully requested to introduce immediately into the National councils, a project, if the same has not already been done, providing for the transfer of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands of the United States to the several States, in equal and just proportion to their respective representation under the Census of 1840, and further that they use their active exertions to procure the passage of the same into a Law.

And be it further Resolved, That our Senators be further instructed and our Representatives requested to vote for such a modification or adjustment of the Tariff as may increase the revenue derived from imports, equal to the wants of the National Government, so that at no time hereafter, under any pretext whatever, shall any money arising from the sales of the Public Lands, be used by the General Government.

We clip the following compliment to the talents and energy of Mr. Penrose, from the Princeton (New Jersey) Whig. We need not say that the compliment is deserved.

HON. CHARLES B. PENROSE.—It gives us pleasure to state that this distinguished gentleman and efficient statesman, has been again elected to preside over the Senate of Pennsylvania—an honorable post, and one from which the Locos in the plenitude of their power so recently hurled him. As an active and energetic legislator, as a dignified presiding officer, and as a gentleman in every sense of the word, we know of no member of that body more justly entitled to the important station he has just been re-appointed to.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

From letters received by a correspondent, and written by an officer of the Pacific squadron, high in command, we have been permitted to make the following extracts:

U. S. S. Constitution. San Lorenzo, August 12th, 1840.

Fears are now entertained that the Flying Fish, another of the explorers, has been lost. Rumors of the kind have been in circulation, whether well founded or not, I do not know. I do not know what officers were on board her—not more than two however.

Under date of the 25th August, we find the following:— "News has been received, that the Porpoise, Lt. Ringgold, is thought to have been lost; and the Vincennes and Peacock have both put in at some of the islands, complete wrecks. If such news be true, the latter end of this important expedition will be worse than the first; and that was bad enough. Still it may not be so bad as represented, and we hope not, but are very fearful. The St. Louis, we hear, sailed from Mazatlan on the first of July, and is daily expected here."

Still later—"Callao, 10th Sept. 1840." "We leave to-day for Guayaquil and Panama. There have been no farther tidings from the explorers; but we fear for the Porpoise and Flying Fish."

WHITE SLAVERY.—A "poor white man" was recently sold in Missouri, under the vagrant act, and purchased by the keeper of a livery stable. Missouri is the "banter state" of Locofocoism. If the Locos have "tears to spare" they had better "prepare to shed them now."

RESUMPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

All the Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia resumed specie payments yesterday. The affair passed with little or no excitement whatever, and the demand in the aggregate was exceedingly limited. Before the doors of the United States Bank were thrown open, a few persons were assembled in the neighborhood, most of them attracted thither however, by mere curiosity. The numbers decreased as the day advanced, and a stranger on passing the Institution would not have been reminded that the long talked of resumption was in progress. Probably several hundred persons in the course of the day, obtained specie for small sums; but all was good humor, nothing like alarm was apparent, and we learn that in several instances, specie that had been obtained from one institution, was found rather inconvenient, and was deposited in some other. The other banks also paid freely, all demands that were presented being met, it was remarked that the entrance and exits appeared to be exceedingly limited. The Girard is located immediately before our office, and there was no demand whatever upon that Institution. They also all, with the exception of the Commercial, paid out their own notes, and several of them have, we observe, obtained during the suspension, new and beautiful plates—so that their papers is at least more valuable than formerly, in point of appearance. There may be some slight demand to-day for small sums in specie; and then every thing will grow perfectly calm once more. We congratulate our citizens on the manner in which this business of resumption has been consummated, and consider it highly creditable to our community, that the affair has passed off satisfactorily. A little longer, and we trust that business, confidence, and prosperity will revive.—Phila. Inquirer.

From the Milltown.

The Naxl Governor.

The names of so many worthy men having been offered by their friends to the consideration of the Whig party, out of whom to choose a suitable candidate for the governor's office at the next election, it seems surprising that that of Henry M. Watts, Esq. of Philadelphia, should have been overlooked. Others not nearly so well qualified for office by talents, public services, attainments, or character, obtrusively occupy the forefront, ready for any post of distinction and not unfrequently claim to their right. Not so however, with him. He seeks no station nor office, but like a good citizen stands at all times prepared to answer the summons of the republic. It is not my intention to detract from the merits of those individuals already nominated for that high office. Most of them I know to be "good men and true,"—but availing myself of a privilege common and free to all, I shall offer a few remarks relative to Mr. Watts, in order to shew that in him is combined as many qualifications to ensure success as belong to any of the other nominees. If they were instrumental in promoting the whig cause, he has not been one whit behind them. In the western part of Pennsylvania where the little spark of pure whig principle is still burning, he has been a constant and aches of Locofocoism, was so carefully hoarded, there was hesitating to fan the almost expiring embers, until they kindled into a flame which irradiated not only the horizon of his native state, but that of the entire union. Twice during that critical period he was sent to the legislature from Allegheny county, not as a reward for his eminent services in the cause, but because his popularity, his talents and zeal, would contribute to promote it. How ably he acquitted himself of that trust, how he resisted the dictation and upbraidment of the federal executive and upheld the dignity of state rights, how he advocated the cause of internal improvements and education, and the numerous other who some projects advanced by the whig party for the good of the commonwealth will be reflected by all familiar with the events of that period. If there is any merit in being what is called a self-made man—then it is that which he has acquired at his father's death, he educated himself and worked his way to an eminence at the bar attained by few of his years. To speak of his honorable department in that profession, his liberality and zeal in defending the poor man's cause without compensation, and to enumerate the many virtuous and excellent traits, both of his private and professional character, would be out of place on this occasion.

If also there be any merit in descent from revolutionary ancestors, then it is that merit his.

Gen. Henry Miller, his maternal grandfather, was a distinguished officer of the revolution and shared in some of the bloodiest conflicts of that period.—He was afterwards a member of the convention which formed the first constitution of Pennsylvania, with Gen. Frederick Watts, likewise a revolutionary officer.

A part from these considerations the following may serve to indicate Mr. Watts a more available candidate than a majority of those already before the public. He is a native of Cumberland county where he spent his youth and has a numerous circle of acquaintance and friends. From thence he emigrated to Allegheny county where he prosecuted his profession and has many ardent friends by whom he was twice elected to the legislature.—Subsequently he removed to Philadelphia where he is extensively and favorably known and where by his zeal and efficiency in the late presidential controversy he has rendered himself extremely popular among the whigs.

In the western part of the state therefore, in the middle and in the east, he is personally well known and has a host of friends, who so highly estimate him, that they would immediately respect to his nomination and he prepared to take the field in his favor.

Twenty-sixth Congress. SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14th, 1841.

SENATE.

Petitions were presented this morning by Messrs. Allen, of Ohio, White, of Indiana, Clay, of Kentucky, and Wright, of New York. Mr. Allen, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Clay, presented petitions in favor of a Bankrupt Law.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, laid before the Senate certain resolutions received by last night's mail, in answer to resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Connecticut, in favor of a Protective Tariff. The General Assembly say that a tariff is unjust and unconstitutional, and has a tendency to dissolve the Federal Compact. The resolutions were laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, presented a memorial from the American Peace Society, praying a special committee in one or both houses of Congress, to consider the subject.

Mr. Wright, of New York, presented a memorial from citizens of Schenectady, praying for the same object. Both of them were laid upon the table.

Mr. Ruggles presented a memorial of numerous citizens of Bucksport, reonstrating against the repeal of giving bounties. The petition was read.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he should, in a very few days, bring in his bill abolishing those bounties. He made some remarks opposing these bounties, as unconstitutional—and as calling for the issuing of Treasury notes.

Mr. Ruggles gave notice that he should in a few days, bring in a bill repealing the duty on lead.

Mr. Linn, from the select committee, brought in a bill providing for the extension of the jurisdiction of the United States over the territory of Oregon.

CHESEAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

The Joint Resolution surrendering Government stock to the state of Maryland, was called up by Mr. Merrick, who defended the motion in some brief, able and pungent remarks, which were listened to with attention.

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, was opposed to this speedy action for the reason that he wished to be better informed as to the merits of the case.

Mr. Merrick concluded that Mr. Mangum was opposed to the bill, and therefore again pressed its consideration as all important to Maryland.

Mr. Walker, of Miss, sided Mr. Merrick; but the allotted hour expired during the consideration of the subject. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Rhet, of South Carolina, appeared and took his seat to-day.

DUTY ON SILK GOODS.

The motion of Mr. Adams made yesterday and undecided for want of a quorum of members, to make the bill, entitled, "A bill to increase the duties on imported manufactures of Silks," the special order on the 27th inst., was put, and lost.

Mr. Naylor concluded at one quarter past three o'clock.

Mr. Greene rose and asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of laying such duties, for the purpose of creating a revenue, on Wines, Silks, &c., as might be necessary.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved that the house adjourn, on which the yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. J. however, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Greene moved that the rules be suspended to consider the resolution—some conversation on the resolution was held by Messrs. Pickens, Visc. Jones, Adams, when the question was taken, by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative—yeas 80; nays 86.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Naylor resumed from yesterday his defence of his right to a seat in the House of Representatives, from the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania—which is claimed by Mr. Ingersoll.

LAND BILLS.

The various propositions connected with the Land System were called up, and Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, spoke at length in favor of session.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, commenced a very able and very practical speech upon the whole land question before the adjournment.—Baltimore American.

to the Constitution of the United States.

will debate the President on re election; has passed both Houses by a large majority. It was opposed in the lower branch on the ground that any attempt at further amendment of that sacred instrument would open the door for alterations so wide as in time to destroy its most noble features. In favor of the resolution, it was contended that the proposed amendment was imperiously demanded, in order to preserve inviolate the "blessings and benefits" conferred by that instrument, by preventing the patronage of the Government from coming into conflict with the freedom of elections.—Madisonian.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

In a speech delivered, a few days ago, by Mr. Clay, in the United States Senate, on the pre-emption bill, that gentleman incidentally remarked, "I dare to say, Gen. Harrison, when he comes, will look at those whom he finds in office, and if he finds that they are honest and capable and faithful; that they have not been noisy and forward politicians, nor brought their official influence in conflict with the freedom of elections, if any such there be, I hope he will let them stand (though I fear there will be but few) as monuments of the liberality of a Whig Administration, acting on patriotic principles. But if gentlemen expect that General Harrison, because they choose to rush on and make appointments, with a view to thwart his administration, will, when he comes here, fear to do his duty, either they or I have mistaken the man. General Harrison means to be the President on the 4th of March next, which his fellow citizens have elected him to be."—American Sentinel.

APPRENTICES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At a public meeting of the officers, contributors, and friends of the Institution, held at the Town Hall on Saturday evening the 16th inst.: Abraham Hendel Esq. was elected chairman, and Wm. S. Roland Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, the call, on motion of Wm. M. Porter, Esq. the following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—That the present board of Trustees of the Apprentices Library Association of Carlisle, be and they are hereby instructed to transfer to the Board of School Directors of the borough of Carlisle, all the books and property of said Association, Provided, however, that the Apprentices of this Borough shall be privileged to have the use of the same free of charge, but under such rules and regulations as will secure their preservation.

Resolved—That the Trustees of the Apprentices Library Association, are hereby instructed to enter these proceedings upon their minutes, and cause a copy of the same to be transmitted to the School Board, and their assent to the adoption of the transfer hereto proposed, by said Directors, the Apprentices Library Association be finally dissolved.

COMONS AND COLDS.—Our bodies are continually decomposing their constituent parts, the decomposed particles are carried off by the blood and discharged by the skin and bowels. That which passes through the skin is termed perspiration or sweat. A stoppage of this perspiration is called a cold, and is the cause of many of our ailments, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. It is a stoppage of the blood from all impurities, remove every cause of pain or weakness, and restore the constitution to perfect health and vigor.

Consumption and its fatal consequences. It is made known to us from the 4th of mortality, that two-thirds of the human family die annually from that fatal destroyer "Consumption!" Would patients pay more regard to their health, and procure proper remedies at their expense, valuable health would be saved to the enjoyment of their friends and relatives. It is a well known fact that Dr. Swaney's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry will arrest the progress of this mortal disease, and restore the blood from all impurities, remove every cause of pain or weakness, and restore the constitution to perfect health and vigor.

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and efficient cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

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Because they never destroy the coats of the stomach and bowels, as all strong purgatives do. Because science and experience teach us that no more purgative alone will cure the disease of the Stomach and Nerves. Weakness is the primary cause of a host of diseases, and by continually resorting to Dr. Parke's medicine, you make the disease much worse, instead of better.

Because these Medicines really do cure the disease which they are recommended, Principal Office for the United States, No. 14 North Eighth street, Philadelphia. Also, for sale by J. J. Myers & Co., Carlisle, and Wm. Peal, Shippensburg, Pa. (Jan. 13, 1841—3)

MARRIED.

On the 30th inst., by Rev. J. H. Smith, Mr. John Wolf, to Miss Elizabeth Schaeffer, all of Carlisle.

On the 7th inst., by the same, Mr. Elias Bruns, of South Middleton, to Miss Mary Hartzler, of North Middleton township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. William Jacob, to Miss Sarah Ann Hoover, all of North Middleton township.

On the 14th inst., by the same, Mr. Joseph F. H. Hoover, to Miss Elizabeth Weaver, all of North Middleton township.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Henry Arnold, Mr. George Baker, to Miss Elizabeth Groves, all of South Middleton township.

DIED.

On the 27th, of December last, at Millerstown, Adams county, Pa., of pulmonary consumption, Dr. JOHN PAXTON, in the 44th year of his age.

Dr. Paxton formerly resided in this borough, where his charity, amiable deportment, and kindness of heart endeared him to all who knew him. He was universally esteemed a good man.

In this borough, on Monday morning last, Mrs. ELIZA SHEAFER, wife of Mr. George W. Sheaffer, and daughter of the late Barnet Aughinsburgh, Esq.

Triennial Session.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual session of Cumberland county will be held on the 1st day of the year 1841, in the district Borough and township of Carlisle, at the times and places as published below, for the purpose of electing all persons who may apply for redress, and to grant relief as to their small arrears just and reasonable, to wit:—

Parsons and Merrick, on Tuesday the 18th February next, at the public house of James Hoover in the borough of Newville.

Newville and Newroz, on Friday the 19th at the same place.

Hopewell, on Saturday the 20th at the public house of James Spangler in Newburg.

Shippensburg and Shippensburg borough, on Monday the 23rd at the public house of Jacob Engle in the borough of Shippensburg.

Through of