The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

Carlisle.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1841.

Democratic Harrison COUNTY CONVENTION.

Agreeably to the call of the Standing Committee, the Delegates from the several boroughs and townships met in Convention at the County Hall in Carlisle, on Tuesday the 16th instant.

The Convention organized by appointing JOHN McKEEHAN, Esq., of West Pennsborough township, President, and JAMES KENNEDY, Esq., of Newville, Secretary.

After an interchange of opinions, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That JAMES KENNEDY and LEVI MERKEL be appointed delegates to represent this county in the Convention to meet in Harrisburg on the 10th of March, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That *John McKeehan* and *Simon Oyster* be appointed Conferees to meet similar conferees from the counties of Franklin and Adams, to appoint two Senatorial Delegates to represent this district in said convention, with instructions to support FREDERICK WATTS, Esq. of Carlisle, as a Senatorial Delegate.

Resolved, That the Delegates so appointed are hereby instructed to support the nomination of the Hon. JOHN BANKS for Governor.

Resolved, That the Delegates and Conferees have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their respective bodies.

Convention adjourned.

JOHN McKEEHAN, *President.*

JAMES KENNEDY, *Secretary.*

☞ We are indebted to the attention of the Hon. CHARLES B. PENROSE of the State Senate; and the Hon. CHARLES McCLURE of the House of Representatives at Washington, for valuable public documents.

The Cabinet.

The *National Intelligencer* states, that in all probability the new Cabinet will be composed of the following gentlemen:—

Secretary of State—DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury.—THOMAS EWING, of Ohio.

Secretary of War.—JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.

Secretary of the Navy.—GEORGE E. BADGER, of North Carolina.

Postmaster General.—FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York.

Attorney General.—J. J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky.

U. S. SENATOR.

Governor WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE (W.) has been elected United States Senator, by the Legislature of Michigan, for six years from the 4th of March next, in the place of John Norvell.

VETO OF THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS BILL.

Our readers will perceive in another part of to-days paper, the message of Governor Porter, giving his reasons for vetoing the bill providing for the election of Canal Commissioners. They will doubtless recollect that this bill provided that the Senate should elect one Commissioner, the House another, and the Governor appoint the third. In this way the abuse of so large a branch of the executive patronage would be prevented; and the Canal Commissioners in all probability, instead of spending their own time, and that of their subordinates, and the money appropriated by the Legislature, in electioneering for the Governor, would attend to their duties. Our public works, instead of bringing the state yearly into debt for the payment of the interest of money expended in their construction, in a short time would become a source of revenue. But Governor Porter has thought otherwise; he seems determined to keep as great an amount of patronage in his hands as possible; his case is not that the state shall be saved expense, but that his favorites shall be rewarded; not that the money shall be expended upon the public works in the best and most economical manner, but that it should be managed so as to secure his re-election.

The blindest supporter of the present state administration cannot deny, that a large majority of the citizens of Pennsylvania are in favor of taking from the Governor, the power of appointing Canal Commissioners and giving it to their representatives; and they have declared their opinion on this question in meetings, and by petitions from every quarter. Besides, the people, by declaring in favor of the amendments to the Constitution, have decreed that the Executive should be stripped of the greater part of his patronage; and this bill was in full accordance with the spirit of the new Constitution. The Governor, therefore, had an opportunity of showing some of that democracy which he professes so loudly (and practices so seldom,) and of obeying the voice of his constituents; but like others of his party, democracy is a good thing to talk about, but which they never have the slightest idea of practicing in their own cases.

In conclusion, we would say the Governor must certainly have been half asleep, or something worse, when writing down his objections to the bill on the score of unconstitutionality: as he quoted from the *old constitution* instead of the *new*, which differs entirely in its provisions relative to appointments; as any person can perceive by examining. He, however, was informed of his mistake (by Mr. Plumer it is said) and sent in a supplementary message acknowledging his error, but he forgot to say whether or not his constitutional objections were removed. We will not at this time dwell upon the frequent exercise of the veto power by Governor Porter. A few days since he vetoed the bill for the payment of the loans made to the state to repair the canal breach at Huntingdon in the summer of 1838.

The supplementary message is given below that the readers of this paper may see what an *intelligent* Governor we have, how *bright* he must be who could make such a mistake.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:

In my objections in the bill entitled "An Act, relating to Canal Commissioners" communicated by a message to the Legislature, on the 10th inst. a manifest error has occurred in quoting from the Constitution in copying these words.

"He shall appoint all officers whose offices are established by the Constitution or shall be so established by law. And whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for."

The quotation intended to be embodied, was and is the first clause of the 8th section of article 6th and is in these words.

"All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law."

Which error I have to request may be so corrected before printing.

DAVID R. PORTER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, February 10, 1841.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE, on Wednesday, Mr. EWING's resolution, instructing the Committee on Banks "to report to the Senate what action, if any, is required by the Legislature at this time in reference to the Banking Institutions of this Commonwealth," was discussed at some length by Messrs. Spackman and Ewing in its favor, and Mr. Gibbons in opposition, and was finally agreed to. On Thursday, the report of the State Geologist was read, and fifteen hundred copies in English, and two hundred and fifty in German ordered to be printed. Mr. Spackman, from the Committee on Banks, reported a resolution providing that so much of the resolution of the 3d of April, 1840 as makes a suspension of specie payments a forfeiture of charter of a bank, be suspended for forty days. Its consideration was postponed. On Friday, Mr. Strohm offered a resolution directing the Speaker of the Senate to issue a printed circular to the cashier or president of each of the banks of this state, requiring them to forward to the Senate without delay a statement of the affairs of their respective banks, as they stood on the 14th of January, and also on the 14th of February last. Mr. Brown, offered an amendment which would make the resolution require mere answers to a great number of questions to be put in the circular; when, after some discussion, the resolution and amendment were postponed. On Saturday, the bill to incorporate the York and Cumberland Valley Railroad was negatived by a vote of 13 to 12. Messrs. Penrose and Miller of Cumberland, and Mr. Cochran of York voting in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES during the past week, great numbers of petitions, on a variety of subjects, were presented. On Friday, Mr. Wright moved to print 2500 extra copies of the Governor's Message vetoing the bill providing for the election of canal commissioners, which gave rise to a protracted debate; the motion to print was finally lost by a vote of 30 to 52. On Saturday, 3500 copies of the State Geologist's report were ordered to be printed. On the same day the bill providing for "the erection of an asylum for the protection and care of the insane poor of this commonwealth," was taken up on second reading. After the adoption of a few amendments, the bill passed through second reading, and was ordered to be transcribed.

For the Herald & Expositor.

The next Governor.

MR. EDITOR:—The names of many distinguished individuals of the Harrison party have been presented, and put in nomination for the office of Governor of this commonwealth—we therefore, in common with many others, ask the liberty to present, through your columns, the name of General SAMUEL ALEXANDER, of Cumberland county, an individual who is extensively known in both the Eastern and Western portions of the state, who stands before the people uncommitted, and whose name would propably tend more to harmonize and strengthen the party at the approaching election campaign, than that of any other individual who has yet been named.

MANY.

☞ The following sums of money have been paid by the Bank of the United States since 1836, when it received its charter as a State Institution:

Bonus for the charter,	$2,500,000
Five annual payments to the School Fund,	500,000
Subscriptions for state improvements, under the charter,	415,000
Voluntary subscriptions for the same,	978,000
	$4,393,000
Loans to the state yet unliquidated,	7,658,000
	$12,078,000

"Here," says a Philadelphia paper, "is an aggregate amount, exceeding 12 millions of dollars, received from the United States Bank, since November, 1836, and appropriated for objects in which the people are deeply and intimately interested. Are these facts to be overlooked, at a critical moment like the present, when the attitude of that Bank, with regard to immediate responsibilities, is of necessity assumed by all the other banks;—when palpably the failure to continue specie payments would have occurred to any monied institution or any combination of such institutions, in the Union, if similarly bent and prosecuted."

☞ We extract from the Baltimore Patriot the following article relative to the consumption of Foreign Goods.

CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN ARTICLES.

Of all the schemes that can possibly be devised for the restoration of our currency, none is so feasible—none so truly national and patriotic, as the one intimated in Wednesday's paper, from the 10th Ward of our city, for the establishment of Associations, pledged to consume, of wool, cotton, iron, &c., nothing but *domestic manufactures.*

It is really, in the strait in which we now are, a generous enterprize—and one which must infallibly result in the reduction of foreign exchanges—in the competency of our banks to resume, *permanently*, specie payments—and generally, in a healthy action of all our monetary concerns.

Our 910 banks can never be restored to a full public confidence, until the ample cause of the drain upon their specie is removed; and that can only be done by calling into their coffers the large amounts now *hoarded*—and by lessening the demand by foreign countries, in payment of the balances due them. This can be effected only by a reduction of our importations, and by the consequent restoration of confidence in the banks, which will occasion deposites, instead of exactions for specie. And where is the hardship in the proposed plan? American manufactures are now equal in quality, and in cheapness, to many of foreign production; and if not, how much more happy would our people be in the consciousness, that the very clothes they wear are to the nation's honor and service,—than when, in the present condition of things, they must know that all their foreign finery is to the ruin of both.

Let Associations, then, be formed thro'out our land—let the ladies, also, unite in this holy and patriotic pledge, at least for a time—and, doubt it not, the administration of General Harrison will have far less difficulties to contend with, and people of all parties will soon experience their benign effects.

Such Associations would entirely remove the necessity for the agitation of that difficult question respecting high tariffs.—Sufficient would come in for all purposes of national expenditure—and, if not, it would then compel government to husband the national domain, and not waste it upon foreigners and speculators, and mere squatters upon their public lands.—Agriculture would then be prosperous—manufactures would thrive—commerce would be healthy—the currency would become a mixed one, of specie, and of good clean paper—and rags and vile inposing shinplasters would wholly vanish. Then would our people once more be happy—our nation independent, and the better prepared, at any time, to oppose effectually all foreign aggression.

CORNPLANTER.

MRS. GENERAL HARRISON.

As this Lady is soon expected to occupy "*the White House*" at Washington, any thing relating to her history will be gratifying to the public.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

After the severe and desperate battle of the Miami in 1794, General Wayne went to the Atlantic States, leaving Capt. Harrison in command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. The next year Captain Harrison married the daughter of Judge John Cleve Symmes,—who was born at Riverhead, Long Island, New York, and removed in early life to New Jersey, where he married the daughter of Governor William Livingston, and was soon after one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of that State. In 1787 he became the proprietor of "*the Miami purchase,*" of near a million of acres, and removed to that country.

Mrs. Harrison was educated at East Hampton, Long Island, and when young was esteemed a lady of great personal and mental accomplishments. A writer for the National Portrait Gallery for 1836, thus speaks of her: "She is distinguished for her benevolence and piety; and all who know her, view her with esteem and affection. Her whole course through life, in all its relations, has been characterized by those qualifications that complete the character of an accomplished matron."

From the New York Express.

Major Downing.

We commend the following letter of our respected friend Major Downing, to "*croakers and pokers,*" and can only say, if any feels chilled by the present cold and dark aspect of things, he may seek and find a leading cause in the "eternal poking" system which seems to have suited the *policy* of certain circles, and who have found a ready and pliant press to aid them in their *patriotic* efforts. We commend this letter especially to "old Pennsylvany," and if she is willing to have her fires *poked out*, be it so—she will not say that she was not timely cautioned. But, let us not be disheartened, the coal is unconsumed—a little kindling wood and a blower will restore the steady warmth, and then keeping the poker aloof, or in skilful hands alone, we may still enjoy the comforts of a wide circle around a gehial fire.

PHILADELFY, 9th Feb., A. D. 1841.

To the Editors of my old friend Mr. Dwight's paper, that he used to take the lead on a spell ago,

GENTLEMEN—I suppose you will be considerable wonderated to know what on arth led me from the track to Washington with the old hero of the North Bend Cabin, and brung me here,—well I'll tell you.

I and the Gineral was a drifting along down from the west, and bowing and shaking of the everlasting crowd of folks all the way from the Ohio, till we stuck along the edge of old *Pennsylvany*, when we heard folks beginning to talk about *hard money*, and *paper money*, and *resumption*, and *suspension*, and things of that natur, when says I, "Gineral, you may depend there is trouble brewing some wheres along here, and if you say so," says I, "I'll jist quit you for a spell and take a turn down to Philadelfy, and look into the matter a little, and jine you at Washington."—"Well," says he "Major, seeing as how folks begin to thicken amazingly around us, my calklation is you wont be much mist, but see that you git to Washington as soon as possible, and in the mean time let me know all you meet with worth hearing,"—and so I quit, and as the Gineral never wants to know nothing more than the people know themselves, I send you this letter to print, and you will please send a copy on't to the Gineral, so that he will know as much as other folks do about it.

I got here last evening, jist arter lamp lighting, and took a run round to most all the Banks to see if I could find any on em open, but I found em all locked up and bright lamps burning afore the doors, and good strong broad-shouldered watchmen standing at their posts with clubs and rattles jist for all the world as though the Banks was as full of *specie payments* as ever, and not a mite of difference.

I stopt and had a little talk with one of these watchmen, and says I, "stranger, is there no gitten in here to see folks?" "Not to-night," says he, "all the Banks are shut up." "How you talk," says I, and so I streaked it round to Squire Biddle's premises, for I had a notion if I could only git a fair talk with the Squire, I would larn pritty much all about the matter.

I found the Squire to hum, and he was amazin glad to see me; and he and I went right up into a room alone, where I found a *good warm Lehigh coal fire* burning, and a table kivered with papers: and he took one chair and I another, and we went at it straight off. "So," says I "Squire, you are all *suspended* agin, I larn."—"Yes," says he, "Major, the folks who wanted *hard money* have got all the Banks had to give them; and as the Banks can't coin hard money, and can only git it from the folks who owe them, it turns out that, as the Banks have not got the same power by the law to make folks pay them as fast as the other folks want it, the pond must run dry for a spell."

"But," says I, "Squire, how on arth is it that things work so that one set of folks keep drawing out of the spiggot faster than other folks pour into the bung-hole?—Things warn't so in Mr. Adams' time," says I. "Now, how is it?" This set the Squire scratching his head and thinking,—and to give him time to answer, I took the *poker* and began *poking* up his *Lehigh coal fire*, to see if there was any *blaze* in it; and to rights says he, "Major, what are you poking that fire for? Do you expect to make it burn brighter?" "If you will take my advice," says he, "you will let it alone. Aint the room warm enuf?"—"Yes," says I, "it's warm enuf, but a little poking wont do any harm, will it?"

"Well," says he, "you go on *poking*, and you will see,"—and sure enuf, the more I *poked*, the darker the fire and coal got; and bime-by it all went out. "Well," says I, "Squire, this is a plagy odd kind of fire of your'n," says I. "Yes," says he, "it's *Pennsylvany coal;* it wont stand *poking*, Major"—if you let alone, it will burn slowly and surely, and give out comfortable heat,—but if folks go to poking at it, it turns and looks black at them, and gives them a cold shiver."

"Well," says I, "Squire, I want you to answer and explain to me *now* about this Bank matter. How is it," says I, that all your Banks have suspended specie payments—all broke—all gone to everlasting and eternal smash? Now, how has all this come about?" says I.

"Well," says he, "Major, I'll tell you. In the first place, when you first entered this room, didn't you find it warm and comfortable, and a good fire burning?—didn't you take up that poker and begin to poke with it? didn't I give you a civil hint to let it alone? didn't you continue poking and poking, till at last the fire went out?—and aint this room now cold and dark, compared to what it was? Now come here,"—and he took a candle and went up to the fire-place; and says he,—"There is the coal yet,—it aint *burnt up*,—the fire has only gone out; I can put a little kindling under it, and clap on the blower, and in a little while you will see as bright and warm a fire as before,—but where is the use of kindling up again, unless folks will see the folly of poking at it. It is just so in Banking matters. I tried it, and for sixteen years and over, and no people in creation ever saw a warmer and better fire than I kept up; it warmed all kind of folks, too: the circle around it was wide enuf to admit every living critter in the country, and all equally felt the warmth. But then began the *poking system*. I tried every means to prevent it, but it was no use,—and then I quit, and Mr. Dunlap he tried it; but the *pokers* were still ready, and no sooner was it kindling up, when at it they went, poking and poking,—and the result you see; and now the question is, Shall we have a new fire kindled, and what shall be the fuel? Shall it be Lehigh Coal, or English Coal? Old Pennsylvany has a word to say in this matter, if she chooses to speak,—for there is just this difference between her Coal and all other kind of Coal: it wont stand poking, but if let alone, will burn steadily and surely to the last,—whilst other Coal may blaze up with poking, and the sooner go to ashes. The Coal is in the grate yet, Major," says he, "though by *poking* it has ceased burning." "Yes," says I, "Squire, but it is plagy cold though." "It is so, Major," says he; "but that comes from poking,"—and with that, says he, "Let's you and I take a turn round and see some folks, and hear what news is stirring, and by the time we get back, this fire will be kindled with the blower on, and will soon give us a warm room,—and we'll have a roast potatoe and a leetle cider, and can talk over matters cheerfully; and if you will only let the poker alone, the evening will close brightly." And so it did; but I can't tell more about it till I write you my next Letter,—and all for the present I can say is, *put a black cross* on all *croakers*, and especially the *pokers.*

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

J. DOWNING, Major, &c.

The following exquisite specimen of delicacy and modesty is a genuine extract of a speech of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, actually delivered in the Senate of the United States, a few days ago, and published in the Globe of Saturday evening.—*Madisonian.*

"Mr. President, you may recollect the part which it fell upon ME to sustain, during the veto, the panic, and the expunging session;—and how I was accustomed to answer on the spot ALL the speakers of the Opposition, replying not only to their speeches generally, but to their arguments in detail. MY friends were often *surprised* at the promptitude and fullness of these replies. They have often expressed ASTONISHMENT at it: and now, sir, I can tell you how it happened. I kept MY eye upon the *gentleman!* I kept it upon the bank press, &c. &c. I shall still keep my eye upon the fugleman. This is what I shall do, and what I have already done, and with good effect!"

The honorable Senator has found a *fugleman.* What has become of his *trumpeter?*

COON SKINS.—The Whigs having recently been termed the 'Coon Skin Party' by a Locofoco member in the Ohio Legislature, a Mr. Worthington, a Whig, made answer that the coon skin was not an emblem but a warning. In the early history of Ohio, it was the currency of this state. The farmers then exchanged it for the luxuries they used. When the log cabins were well decked with coon skins, they could drink Rio Coffee, but when not, they drank Ry-e. The 'coon' was no favorite with the log cabin boys. They well knew that in spite of all his winning ways, which made him the 'sweetest little fellow in the world,' when fairly tethered, he was a subtreasurer in principle and practice—in short, he would *steal;* and, therefore, the men of the West, had recently nailed his hide to the walls of their log cabins, as a warning to public plunderers on a large scale, that a similar fate awaited them.—No wonder that the coon skin was hateful to their eyes.

THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

—*Murder of two of the Officers by Canibals.*—Letters and papers from the Sandwich Islands to the 24th October have been received at New York. The Exploring Expedition had arrived there.

The papers contain the particulars of the murder on the 24th of July last of Lieut. J. A. Underwood, and Midshipman Wilkes Henry, a nephew of Capt. Wilkes, in a most treacherous manner, by the natives of Malolo, one of the Fijii group. These unfortunate officers having gone ashore with but a few men, were attacked and killed almost instantly, but not until they had shot four of their assailants, who were the very men that but a few minutes before they had employed in tracking boats over the reef. The men with them were wounded, but escaped.

The Squadron's boats being near, immediately pulled in and commenced a well directed fire upon the savages, under cover of which, Lieut. Alden landed and brought off the bodies, which were entirely stript. Had not the natives been fully occupied in carrying off their own dead, their bodies would have been taken away and devoured. Captain W. immediately made preparations for attacking their town and fort, which the savages considered impregnable. The seamen were landed and a fire was opened upon it, but without much effect, until a rocket, or "Flying Spirit," as they called it, set fire to their town, and created great consternation. It was finally carried by assault. The natives fought well, and even stood a charge of bayonet, but were finally beaten at all points, seventy or more were killed, the fort and town burnt, their plantations destroyed, and the island laid waste. These islanders have always been noted for their ferocity and treachery, and canibalism, characteristics which it seems they fully retain.

A letter to the New York Commercial says:—"Lieut. Underwood and Wilkes Henry were killed as they were endeavoring to secure the retreat of the men, in which they succeeded, but at the cost of their own lives. They were buried on a small uninhabited island of Underwood's Group, which was named Henry's Island, in memory of that gallant and ill-fated young officer. The whole island on which the massacre took place was severely punished two days afterwards—when the brig and schooner arrived. Nothing was spared but the women and children, and these, I am sorry to say, are by this time slaves to some chief of the neighboring group."

The letters state that the squadron would not return before 1842.

A chief was captured and taken on board the Vincennes, who seven years since killed ten of the crew of an American vessel.

The Porpoise visited one of the Fejee islands to protect or take away as the occasion might require, a family of Wesleyan missionaries settled there, whose lives were supposed to be endangered by the savages. But they preferred remaining, having been promised protection by the old king.—*Balt. Pat.*

The Liverpool correspondent of the N. York Times thus describes a work by which a railroad is carried over a town:

Last week was completed the greatest work of the kind ever executed in this country. This is the Stockport Viaduct. The contractors being Liverpool men (John Tompkinson and Samuel and James Holme builders) hundreds of people from this place went on Dec. 21st to view its completion.

The Manchester and Birmingham direct line of railway now runs *over* not *through* the town of Stockport. The arches literally stride over that large town. Standing in a valley in Cheshire, the town of Stockport is too low for the level of the railroad. Mr. Buck, the engineer, had the first stone laid on the 10th of March, 1839, and the last or capstone, on the 21st December, 1840. Thus in 21 months was completed a viaduct, based on the solid rock, of 26 arches—22 of 63 feet span, and 4 of 20 feet span. The length is 1,728 feet. It stands 111 feet above the Mersey, which flows beneath, and is thus 6 feet higher than the Menai bridge. The foundation in the sandstone, is six feet deep, and nine feet of stone work above ground. From thence to the springing of the arches, the piers are of brick work, and the hugh bends of the same material. Brick was used, as less likely when well made to chip, splinter, or decay. The quantity of bricks used amounted to 11,000,000; there were also used 400,000 cubic feet of stone, and the whole cost £70,000. The utmost settling in the whole work after taking the wooden supporters from the arches, is half an inch.

A great saving has been effected by raising this viaduct to such a height, as it reduces the works on each side of the valley, and lessens the expense £50,000. It has been made 1786 feet long, because they had to span all the streets. It is the first time that for such a work, brick has been chiefly employed. This great work will long be a matter of wonder to the world.

CATARRH OR COLD.—This disease is produced by carelessness in neglecting to avoid exposure, and if not early attended to oftentimes lays the foundation for other complaints, which may in the end prove highly dangerous. The usual symptoms of cold are a dull heaviness of the head, soreness of the throat, attended with occasional hot flushes.

This is a signal that Nature requires the assistance of a purgative medicine to ease her of the oppressive burden, which she proves by the high fever and the strong pulse is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing. This can be accomplished without any inconvenience by the use of *Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills*, because they assist nature, remove (by purging) those peccant humors from the body which produce these affections before they have time to produce gangrene, or any other fatal effect.

☞ For sale in *Carlisle* by GEO. W. HITNER, and in *Cumberland County* by Agents published in another part of this paper.

To Mothers—Children Teething.

At this period, we are aware that these 'little ones,' which are near and dear to us, suffer very much. I therefore take this opportunity of informing the public of the great benefit derived from the use of Dr. Paris' Soothing Syrup for Children Cutting Teeth. This medicine I found to produce relief as soon as applied to the Gums; it is pleasant and effectual. I feel happy in recommending it to the public, as I am certain it will save many nights of sweet repose to parents and nurses, besides preventing those dangerous symptoms which slay thousands annually.

WM. JONES,
Ninth street, above Willow.

For sale by Dr. J. J. Myers & Co., Carlisle; and Wm. Peal, Shippensburg, Pa.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, Feb. 13, 1841.

CATTLE—$6 for good to $7:50 per 100 lbs. for prime quality.

FLOUR—$4:37½ to $4:50.

WHEAT—90 cents per bushel.

CORN—45 to 46 cents per do.

OATS—30 to 31 cents per do.

CLOVERSEED—$4:50 to $5:12½ per do.

FLAXSEED—Wagon price $1 per do.

WHISKEY—Prices have been steady during the week at 20½ cts. for hhds. and 22½a23 for bbls. The wagon price continues at 18 cents exclusive of the barrel.—*Balt. Pat.*

MARRIED,

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. *William Wyke*, to Miss *Hannah Heagy*, both of West Pennsborough township.

DIED,

In this borough, on Saturday morning the 13th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mr. JACOB WEIBLY, formerly merchant, in the 28th year of his age.

On Tuesday night last, of consumption, Mrs. REBECCA SALDKELD, wife of Mr. Joseph Saldkeld, and daughter of Gen. Edward Armor of this borough—aged about 24 years.

On Tuesday the 9th instant, CHARLES McCLURE, infant son of Mr. Jacob Seig, aged 19 months.

In this borough, on Sunday last, ANNA, infant daughter of Mr. C. Inhoff, aged 4 years.

On Tuesday morning the 16th instant, of consumption, Miss MARY MAXWELL, of this borough, aged about 26 years.

In this borough, on Tuesday the 16th instant, Miss MARGARET LEONARD, daughter of the late Mr. Christian Leonard, aged about 47 years.

At his residence in Shippensburg, on Tuesday the 16th inst., MR. SAMUEL MACFARLANE, aged 45 years.

In West Pennsborough township, on Saturday last, Mrs. ——— GREASON, wife of Mr. Thomas Greason.

U. S. Bank Notes

Taken at par by the subscribers for Merchandize, who are selling off their stock at *reduced prices* to close up their business. Bargains may be had by calling soon.

HITNER & MULVANY.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 27th day of March, 1841, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A Tract of Land situate in North Middleton township, Cumberland county, containing Ninety-six acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Abraham Hetrick, William Baker, ——— Hartman, David Coble and others, having thereon erected a large TWO STORY STONE HOUSE, a large STONE BANK BARN, and other out houses.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Peter Hetrick.

Also, A lot of ground situate in the borough of Carlisle, bounded by a lot of Jacob Duey on the West, ——— Richardson the East, an Alley on the South, North street on the North, containing 60 feet in breadth, and 240 feet in depth, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert D. Guthrie, dec'd.

Also, A lot of ground situate in Monroe township, Cumberland county, containing one acre and forty perches, more or less, having thereon erected, a Tan House, Bark Shade, Blacksmith Shop, and other out houses; there are 23 vats and 3 latches in said Tan Yard. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Williamson.

And all to be sold by me,

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Feb. 13, 1841. } 3t

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Estate of Andrew Shower, dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Andrew Shower, late of West Pennsborough township, deceased, having issued to the subscriber in due form: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

JOHN FISHBURN,
Executor of Andrew Shower, dec'd.

Westpennsboro' tp. Feb. 17, 1841.—6t. }

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, Glazing and Paper Hanging.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Carlisle and the vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. His shop is in the square immediately in rear of the Market House, two doors east of A. Richards store. He hopes by attention to business and moderate charges, to receive a share of patronage.

JOHN ROTH.

Carlisle, Feb. 17, 1841.—tf

TALLOW, SOAP-FAT AND ASHES

Wanted at Gray's Soap and Candle Factory, for which the highest price will be paid.

AND IN STORE

for sale which may answer for early Spring sowing, a few bushels of prime Timothy seed.

ALSO,

Several casks of Wine and Cider Vinegar, strong and fine flavored, which will be sold wholesale and retail at moderate prices.

Carlisle, Feb. 17, 1841.

SPLENDID LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

50,000 Dollars. | 15,000 Dollars.
25,000 Dollars. | 10,000 Dollars.

UNION LOTTERY.

Class No. 1, for 1841.—To be positively drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, March 6, 1841.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

BRILLIANT SCHEME:

1 prize of		$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	25,000	"	25,000
1	"	15,000	"	15,000
1	"	10,000	"	10,000
1	"	9,000	"	9,000
1	"	8,000	"	8,000
1	"	7,000	"	7,000
2 prizes of		5,172	"	5,172
4	"	4,000	are	8,000
20	"	2,500	"	5,000
20	"	2,000	"	40,000
20	"	1,000	"	20,000
20	"	600	"	12,000
40	"	500	"	20,000
50	"	250	"	12,500
100	"	200	"	20,000
100	"	150	"	15,000
128	"	100	"	12,800
128	"	80	"	10,240
128	"	70	"	8,960
128	"	60	"	7,680
128	"	50	"	6 400
128	"	40	"	5,120
5056	"	30	"	151,680
28224	"	15	"	423,360
34,412 prizes.				$912,912

Whole Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87

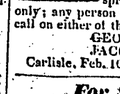
Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$200
Do.	do	26 Half	do	100
Do.	do	26 Quarter	do	50
Do.	do	26 Eighths	do	25

It is seldom so rare a chance is offered to the Public as the above magnificent Scheme presents; those, therefore, who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of adventuring in it, will do well to send their orders early.

*** Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages will be promptly attended to, and as soon as the drawing is over an account of it will be forwarded to all who order from us. Address

D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

For Rent.

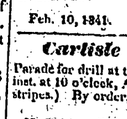


That large and commodious Stone House, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Forney, together with nearly two lots of ground, in Louther street, near the spring, will be rented for one year only; any person wishing to view the property will call on either of the subscribers.

GEO. W. SHEAFFER, JACOB SHROM, } *Executors.*

Carlisle, Feb. 10, 1841.—tf

For Sale or Rent.



A House and half Lot of Ground, situated on Main street, Carlisle, adjoining James Hamilton, Esq.; the property of Mrs. Cooper. For terms apply to

WM. RAIGHEAD, Sr.

Feb. 10, 1841.

Carlisle Light Artillery,

Parade for drill at the Armory, on Monday the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. in winter uniform (with stripes.) By order,

J. R. KERNAN, 1st Serg't.

N. B. An adjourned court of appeal will be held on said day.

Feb. 10, 1841.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Philip Arnold, Ansel Arnold and Simon Arnold, under the firm of Arnold & Co., was on the 29th ult., dissolved by mutual consent. Persons who know themselves indebted to the firm, will make payment to either of the undersigned.

PHILIP ARNOLD, Chambersburg.
ANSEL ARNOLD, Carlisle.
SIMON ARNOLD, Mechanicsburg.

N. B. The Books of Arnold & Co. Carlisle, must be settled immediately, as the undersigned intend leaving this place within ten days.

ANSEL ARNOLD.

P. S. The store in Mechanicsburg will be continued in the name of the subscriber, where great bargains may be expected. SIMON ARNOLD.

Carlisle, Feb. 3, 1841.—3t