onger to hold together its tossing and wrenching parts. It will fall asunder, and Russia will be the strong floodman to gather up the drifting spoil.—*Phil. North American.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

The steam packet ship *Caledonia*, Capt. McKellar, was telegraphed at half-past 9 o'clock, this forenoon, and arrived along side the wharf at East Boston, at half-past eleven—but we could not get our papers by this arrival until nearly 1 o'clock. The Caledonia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th of March, and consequently has been fifteen days and a half on her passage. She brought to this city 28 passengers from Liverpool, and 23 from Halifax—and left 13 at Halifax, who left Liverpool in the packet.

The news by this arrival, although embracing the events of twenty-two days, does not appear to be of any considerable importance. There had been no arrival from India, overland—and consequently nothing further has been heard from China. The cotton market was dull—and but little prospect of any improvement.

The packet ship George Washington, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d, with intelligence of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the United States.

The steam ship Acadia, which left Boston on the 1st of February, arrived in the Mersey, on the 15th—all well.

The general aspect of things in Europe was pacific—but some rumors prevailed of dissention in the cabinet; and of representations made by the Four Powers against the continued warlike preparations of France.

The Royal Princess was christened on the 10th, with the state and solemnity befitting the importance of the occasion!

There was an extensive failure at Liverpool on the 1st instant. The liabilities of the house, which was engaged in the dry-saltery and turpentine distilling business, are variously estimated at £70,000 and £80,000. Upwards of £40,000 are owing to different houses in Liverpool.

The Earl of Cardigan was tried in the House of Lords, for fighting a duel with Captain Reynolds, as contrary to the statute, and was unanimously acquitted.—Some of the papers indulge very properly in severe comments on the result.

The papers mention the death of Rear Admiral Lord George Stuart.

A duel was fought near London on the 18th of February, between Col. Patterson, of the East India service, and Mr. Marsden. At the second fire the Colonel had his right arm shattered, and both parties were *satisfied*.

The South Australian Journals, received in London, to the 28th September, contain startling accounts of the outrages by the native wreckers of the country, and the summary vengeance taken upon them by the government.

The Court Journal contradicts the report that Charles Kean and Ellen Tree had been privately married.

There was a rumor in Paris that the French cabinet would offer its mediation to arrange the difficulties about McLeod with the United States.

In Spain the elections have been the chief topic of interest, which ended entirely in favor of the Liberal party.

The political clubs in Madrid had been closed without opposition.

In Portugal the military preparations have been laid aside, with the settlement of the Douro question which occasioned them. A measure is proposed to retain two bodies of National Militia, which were formed during the late expectation of war.

TURKEY, EGYPT AND SYRIA.

The Levant mail arrived in London on the 3d instant, with intelligence from Turkey, Egypt and Syria.

The dates from Constantinople are to the 8th ult. On the 4th a conference was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, between the Ambassadors of the four Allied Powers and Redschid Pasha, who had entirely recovered from his late illness.—Nothing had transpired respecting the object.

The Sublime Porte announced, on the 4th, in a proclamation, the conclusion of the Egyptian question.

The Sultan expressed to Masloum Bey his satisfaction at the manner in which he had conducted the negociations with Mehemet Ali.

The whole Ottoman fleet had reached the Bay of Marmorice, and on the 5th a portion of it set sail for Constantinople.—The rest was to have followed in a day or two.

It was expected that Commodore Napier would shortly repair to Smyrna with one or two ships of the line, and that the remainder of the fleet would proceed, partly to Malta and partly to Syracuse.

Advices from Alexandria are to the 7th ult. Ibrahim Pacha was expected at Alexandria, or at Damietta, to ascend the Nile, on the 8th or 9th ult.

The firman expected from Constantinople had not arrived, notwithstanding the despatch of the fleet, and private advices stated that neither it nor the return of the Consuls General might be expected till the settlement of all particulars at issue between the Porte and the Pasha. Further, that Russia was endeavoring to compass the downfall of Redschid Pasha, as a partizan of British interests, and the negociator of a secret treaty, whereby England had obtained the freedom of the navigation of the Euphrates for her steamboats, and the maintenance of a garrison of 500 men at Acre, &c.

Mehemet Ali commenced his military colonization, and had promised Commodore Napier that he would take an early opportunity of abolishing negro slavery. He had ordered a review of cavalry and artillery on the 5th instant, at which the commodore was present.

The plague still continued at Alexandria and Rosetta.

The Turkish forces under Gen. Joclimus were at Jaffa, and all attempts to interfere with the retreating army had been relinquished. Up to that moment, however, preparations for an attack had been persevered in, for on the same day (2d ultimo,) letters arrived at Alexandria from Beyrout, by the Emmetjee (three days en route) stating that they were shipping cannon there for the attack on Gaza.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

One Hundred and Twenty-two Persons Drowned!

One of the most appalling disasters at sea ever recorded, occurred in the Irish channel, on the night of the 19th of February. The New York ship Governor Fenner sailed from Liverpool at noon on that day, with one hundred and twenty-four persons on board—and when off Holyhead, at two hours past midnight, she came in collision with the Dublin steamer Nottingham, which was on its way from Dublin to Liverpool, and the Governor Fenner sunk immediately, only the master and the mate escaping. The Liverpool Albion gives the following relation of the circumstances, as they were taken down from the mouth of Mr. Andrews, the master of the emigrant ship:

"We sailed from Liverpool on Friday last at noon, with the wind at S. S. W. The whole crew consisted of seventeen, and the passengers in the steerage amounted to one hundred and six. We had a full cargo of manufactured goods. On Saturday morning, at two o'clock, the wind blowing fresh from S. S. W., and when the ship was under double-reefed topsails, the gib, spanker, and mainsail in, saw a steamer to windward on the larboard bow. The ship's helm was immediately put hard a-port. The steamer crossed our bow, and we struck her right midships. From the force of the collision, it was evident that either the ship or the steamer would sink, or perhaps both. Instantly I felt that the ship, the bows of which were stove in, was sinking. I cried out to the crew (all the passengers were below) to endeavor to save their lives. They, instead of running forward, through fear ran aft.

My first object was to endeavor to save the crew and passengers; but so rapid was the sinking of the ship, I found it impossible to do any thing to accomplish that object. I and the mate then ran forward, and, finding the ship fast sinking, I tried to jump on the steamer. Failing in my first attempt through a momentary faintness, I made a second, and just as the ship was at the water's edge, succeeded in grasping a rope which was hanging over the steamer's side. The mate saved his life by jumping from the fore-yard-arm to the steamer's deck. In one minute the ship sank, with sixteen of her crew and all the passengers, amounting together to one hundred and twenty-two souls. The steamer's boat was instantly lowered for the purpose of making an attempt to save such of the crew and passengers as might be floating, but it unfortunately swamped alongside."

The Albion adds some further particulars:—

"The Nottingham, which now lies on the east side of the Clarence Dock, was yesterday visited by thousands of curious spectators. Her starboard side was a complete wreck; even the houses on the dock adjoining were shivered into fragments.—The dead animals, cows and sheep, covered the deck, and presented a shocking sight, most of them having been disemboweled by the concussion which caused their death. The passengers (on board the emigrant ship) were all below in their berths when the collision between the ship and the steamer took place. The shock caused by it would, of course, rouse even those who might then have been asleep.

"No doubt they would make a rush towards the deck; the interval which elapsed, however, between the shock and the sinking was so short, scarcely five minutes, that very few, if any, could have succeeded in reaching it. So that, in all probability, they perished in the steerage. The mate had been married only a few days before the ship's sailing; the captain had given his wife a berth with her husband in the cabin; when the fate of the ship became inevitable, he attempted to run aft to rescue her; but time failed him—the instinct of self-preservation became strong—he sprung up the shrouds, and reached the steamer by jumping from the yard-arm.

Another account says that the emigrants were mostly Irish farmers and their families and laborers, with a few English of the same classes. The Governor Fenner is said to have been built in Massachusetts in 1827. The master described her as a well built craft, and averred that $8,000 had lately been expended on the vessel in iron knees and other substantial repairs.

A letter from the agent at Liverpool of the Dublin steam packet company, mentions the examination of the mate of the Governor Fenner, who, it is said, admitted that the vessel carried no lights; and, most extraordinary to observe, that himself and the rest of the crew saw the Nottingham steamer for at least twenty minutes before she came up to them. On the other hand, the conducter of the steamer is blamed for not porting his helm when the Governor Fenner approached according to rules published by the Trinity House Board for the use of steamers.

The "Home."—The loss of this ill-fated steam packet will not be obliterated from the public mind for years to come. From the hearts of some individuals and families, perhaps never. A trial is now in progress in New York between the Insurance Companies and the proprietors of the packet, for the premium. This demand is resisted on the ground of her unseaworthiness, which was unknown to the companies when the insurance was effected. During the progress of the trial, all the painful details of the disaster are brought up anew. These cannot be read by the most disinterested without pain; and to those who had friends and connexions on board, their hearts will bleed afresh. God grant that another such heart-rending calamity may never be inflicted upon this country.—*Phila. North American.*

Melancholy Disaster.—By a letter from Pensacola, dated 9th instant, we learn with regret that the body of *George R. Mosher*, Esq., of the house of Reynolds & Mosher, of Baltimore, was found on the shore, nearly opposite Pensacola.

It appears by the letter that he had taken passage in a small vessel at Apalachicola for New Orleans, which vessel foundered in a gale, and it is supposed all on board perished. On Mr. M's person were found a gold watch, considerable money and several valuable papers, and his body was to be interred the next day at Pensacola.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

From the Savannah Georgian, March 11.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer Isis, Capt. Pitcher, we learn that Coosa Tustenuggee, a Mickasukee Chief, with ten warriors, had gone in at Tampa, and said he would take in his part of that band.

There were 322 Indians at Tampa Bay, including 65 warriors, all strongly guarded, as they should be.

FLORIDA, March 6, 1841.

Capt. Barnum and his command left Fort Russell the day following the "battle of Orange Creek," in pursuit of the enemy. We have just heard from him. He trailed the Indians to a point nine miles beyond Fort Mackay—found two camps, one containing 21 huts, the other 22. The Indians fired upon him, severely wounding two men. A charge was made, and the Indians fled. The horse rode by Alburtis' express man was found, and a large quantity of plunder destroyed, such as hoes, corn, iron kettles, axes, and the like.—Many valuable skins were taken; also, two deer, and two turkeys, apparently shot that morning. The clothing belonging to the men killed in the fight with Alburtis, was found—also a new undress uniform coat, belonging to the late Lieut. Sherwood, and a lace-collar, the property of the lamented Mrs. Montgomery. A new made grave was found, and in it the body of a large warrior shot through the breast. He was unqoubtedly killed by Alburtis' command—as many were seen to fall in the actions he had with them. After the flight of the Indians, large quantities of blood were found in various places in the hammock, showing that Captain Barnum's fire must have proved destructive to some of the Indians. A large force is still out endeavoring to come up with the Indians.—The whole country from Fort Harlee to Fort Holmes is filled with the enemy. Where now is the peace party? Have my predictions been verified or not?

OUR NAVY.—The number of Post Captains in the Navy is 55—the oldest in rank being James Barron. The number of Masters Commandant is also 55—of Lieutenants 290—of Passed Midshipmen 191—of Midshipmen 231—of Surgeons 61—of Passed Assistant Surgeons 17—of Assistant Surgeons 51—of Pursers 51—of Chaplains 13—of Sailing Masters 20.

The pay of a Senior Captain on sea service is $4500 per annum; of ditto on leave $3500; Captains of Squadrons $4000; ditto on other duty $3500; ditto off duty $2500; Master Commandants in sea service $2500; do. on leave of absence $1800; Lieutenants Commanding $1800; ditto on other duty $1500; ditto on leave $1200; Surgeons, from $1000 to $2700, according to their term of service; Assistant Surgeons from $650 to $1200; Chaplains at sea $1200; ditto on leave $800; Passed Midshipmen at sea $750; ditto waiting orders $600; Midshipmen at sea $400; ditto on other duty $350; Sailing Master of a ship of-war at sea $1100; ditto on other duty $1000; Professor of Mathematics $1200; Teachers of Naval Science $480.

STEAM SHIP CLARION.—The N. York Courier and Inquirer says:—The *first* trial of this ship to which the Eriesson Propeller has been applied took place on Thursday, at New York. Captain Stockton, Capt. Holdredge,—the owners, Messrs. Stephen and Russell Glover, and several other gentlemen being present.

Contrary to the expectation of some of the most eminent engineers of this city, who, judging from the small size of the steam engine employed, had given it as their opinion that the Clarion could not go at more than 4 miles per hour,—the speed actually attained was 7½ miles per hour, with a steam pressure in the boilers not exceeding 5 pounds to the square inch, which fact is the more remarkable, since the steam was what is technically called "cut off," in entering the cylinders, allowing only one third of the cylinder to be filled up each stroke.

The coal used during the trial was anthracite, and though some difficulty was experienced in keeping the bands of the blower in order, no doubt remains that this cheap fuel will answer as well as Liverpool coal; thus adding another advantage to this great step in the improvement of the steam navigation.—The steam cylinders of the Clarion are only 28 inches diameter, with 2 feet inches stroke, her propellers 6 feet 6 inches diameter, and the total weight of the steam machinery, boilers and propellers included, 21½ tons.

The Clarion draws 10 feet 6 inches aft, and 8 feet 6 inches forward, during this successful first trial.—*Balt. Pat.*

The London Times relates the following occurrence which lately happened in the great metropolis:

"Mr. Stroud, having occasion for a house-keeper to superintend his domestic arrangements, advertised for a widow and her daughter, to take charge of the upper part of a tradesman's house, and to cook for him. The wages were stated to be £30 per annum, with coals, candles, &c., and application was directed to be made between eleven and three o'clock of Tuesday, at No. 63 Tower street. Before the clock struck eleven the widows began to arrive and soon the street was rendered impassible by the number of fair ones crowding towards the house, and in a few minutes Mr. Stroud's shop and parlor were filled with women struggling to gain the attention of the advertiser, and clamorously setting forth their qualifications for the situation.

A report soon got wind that Mr. Stroud had advertised for a wife, and people flocked from all quarters to see the ladies in search of a husband. The widows, young, middle-aged, the thin and stout, the dark and the fair, some in their weeds, others gaily attired, and many poorly but decently clad, continued to arrive, and were greeted with laughter and shouts by the mob, who gave free vent to their jokes and ribaldry as the widows arrived and departed. At length the confusion and noise became so great that a posse of the city police were sent for, who preserved a little better order, and afforded free ingress for the applicants."

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

PETER ROBINSON CONVICTED OF THE MURDER OF ABRAHAM SUYDAM.

NEW BRUNSWICK, March 25, 1841.

The Attorney General concluded his final address to the jury last evening, about an hour after the closing of my last report. Chief Justice Hornblower then commenced an able charge to the jury, and concluded about half past 8 o'clock, when the jury retired. After being out little more than an hour, they returned with a verdict of GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. The prisoner exhibited no signs of emotion at the rendition of the verdict, although neither of his counsel, nor any of his friends were near him, but appeared as cold as he has usually shown himsely throughout the trial.

SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

At about half past 11 o'clock this morning, the prisoner was brought to the bar of the Court, and received his sentence. He is to be hung in the jail of this county, on Friday, the 16th of April next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The Chief Justice was deeply affected while pronouncing the sentence, but the prisoner remained unmoved as before. Indeed he appears to grow more reckless as his fate draws to a close. He asked the Sheriff this morning if he would not share the fees of his execution with him, remarking that, as he had to do the severest part of that duty, he ought, at least, to share the profits!

NEW YORK FREE BANKS AND RED BACK NOTES.—The notes of these Banks are no longer current either in New York or this city, most of the brokers in both cities declining to purchase them at any rate. It will be recollected that, for the redemption of these notes, certain stocks were placed in the hands of the Comptroller, but in consequence of their greatly diminished value, it is doubtful whether they will realize sufficient for that purpose. These remarks apply to the country, not the city Banks, though the "Bank of Commerce" does not stand as high in New York as it did a few months since. The rate of discount on Safety Fund notes in New York, has also advanced considerably, and the credits of several of them have been greatly shaken. A New York paper says of those latter, "that many of them have been suffered to go on until they are in a little better condition than the Free Banks."—The New York Courier says:

In reference to red back money, we would observe that, if the discredit into which it seems to have fallen, proceeds, as we believe, from the depression in State Stock, or in Real Estate, on which the issues of the institutions are based, we can scarce think it a sufficient reason. It would be, for a decline in their stock, but not in their notes, which, unless there has been much mismanagement, have been issued on good personal security, and which will be forthcoming to meet their circulations.

From the above, our readers will perceive the necessity of exercising great caution in receiving New York Bank Notes.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Temperance Department.

PLEDGE OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM AS A BEVERAGE; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOUNTENANCE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

Mr. Editor:—I make the following extracts from the letters of *Henry Stevens*, Esq., of Barnet, an old landlord:—the first addressed to a prisoner, who was about to be released from his third term of confinement in the State Prison, and the last to the Chaplain of the prison. There are more full extracts in the Maryland Temperance Herald, from which these are taken:

GLEANER.

"You ——, and ——, are the only old customers of mine that have ever been to the State Prison. Thirty-seven, besides you three, have been to jail for various offences. Twenty-six males, heads of families, are now in their graves, and twenty-two of their widows are now living. About 260 of their children and grand children are poor, dissipated, worthless beings.—What I gained by selling intoxicating drinks is also squandered. Now, ——, look at my old customers, their widows, children, and grand children—poor, many of them dissipated, abandoned wretches—three of them are now in the poor house. When I look on this black picture my heart sickens. I can make no restitution other than good advice, and preaching temperance day and night wherever I go. And I have hope of reclaiming about all my old customers' children and grand children; and by that means, with a little help, the 22 widows will be comfortably provided for through life."

In the letter addressed to the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Brown, the writer says:—

"Something like six or seven years since I took up my day books, kept in my tavern bar. I began January 1, 1819, and looked over all the charges for spirits for one year. I found I had charged spirits to 137 different individuals. After placing the different names on paper in one column, I placed over other columns, Jail, State Prison, Poor House, Bastardy, Adultery, No. children, do. grand children, do. children and grand children dissipated, do. do. temperate, &c. It took me several evenings and much inquiry.

I forbear writing what I think of your rum-drinking Ministers, Elders, Deacons, and professors—those of that class who traffic in *deadly rum*. A minister drinks rum, or administers the ordinances to rum-drinking Deacons and communicants. I am not able to find from my Book that he has any such warrant. So long as Ministers of the Gospel justify themselves in administering the sacred ordinances to tipplers and traffickers, so long will intemperance exist. Civil society has rolled the wheels of the temperance car up against the church. They can go no farther, until the religious community 'chalk higher.' Finally, I have no charity for a minister that will demean himself by administering the ordinances to known tipplers,—those who make use of intoxicating drinks when in health."

WHEN A DRUNKARD DIES NOTHING IS LOST BUT HIS SOUL.—His wife loses nothing. His children lose nothing. Society loses nothing. No being, unless it be the rum-seller, drops a tear over him. He may have been a kind husband, a tender father, a finished scholar, a profound statesman, an accomplished divine; if he has descended to the degradation of a drunkard, when he dies, nothing, nothing is lost—but his SOUL. Who? who? we ask the dealers in intoxicating drinks, the legislators, the courts who give the license, the men, the women, who set the example, who are responsible for this awful extinction of all that makes a husband, a father, a citizen, valuable? Who, for that immortal soul?—*American Temp. Union.*

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following is the bill relative to Tavern Licenses as it passed both Houses of the Legislature:

AN ACT supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That every person intending to apply for a tavern license in any city or county of this commonwealth, from and after the first day of April next, shall give public notice of the same by at least three publications in two newspapers where the application is made in any of the cities, and in one where the application is made in any of the counties of this commonwealth, (if so many there be in said city or county, or if there be no newspaper published, then by printing handbills, to be posted throughout the township in six of the most public places, of which fact an affidavit, together with a copy of the printed notice, shall be attached to the application) which publication shall be made nearest the place where such tavern is intended to be kept, and shall embrace the certificate required by the fourth section of the act passed the 11th day of March, 1834, entitled an act relating to inns, and taverns, and so forth, the last of which publications shall be at least ten days before the first day of the term of the court to which the application shall be made.

SECT. 2. That the price of a license to keep an inn or tavern shall be as follows, viz: ten dollars for one year, in all cases where the adjusted valuation of the yearly rental of the house and the property occupied, or to be occupied for that purpose, shall not exceed one hundred dollars; in all cases exceeding one hundred dollars, and not above two hundred dollars, fifteen dollars; in all other cases the sum of fifteen dollars and the additional sum of four per cent. on the rental above the hundred dollars; and so much of the tenth section of act of March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four as is supplied by this act, is hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. No house of entertainment shall be constructed to be an inn or tavern, under the provisions of the laws of this commonwealth, except such as retail vinous, spirituous or other strong drinks, and the twelfth section of the act of March 11th, 1834, to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECT. 4. If any person shall be convicted under the provisions of the act or the act to which this is a supplement, of retailing vinuous, spirituous, or other strong liquors by less measure than one quart, without license, such person shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty, or more than one hundred dollars.

This bill passed the House by the following vote:

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Apple, Barr, Bean, Bonsall, Brodhead (Pike) Brodhead, (Northampton) Brunner, Cortright, Crosillat, Douglas, Felton, Fenton, Flannery, Flick, Fogel, Funk, Haas, Hahn, Holeman, Horton, Johnston, (Armstrong,) Johnston, (West'd.) Kennedy, Kutz, Lusk, May, Middleswarth, Montgomery, Moore, Musser, Painter, Pierce, Pollock, Scott, Snyder, Steele, Trach, Vanhorn, Weaver, Wilkinson, Wright—42.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

To those who bring up Children.

DR. PARIS—Dear Sir—I take this present opportunity of informing you of the wonderful effects of your invaluable SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. My child was first taken with fits of screaming and crying, attended with a dreadful bowel complaint. I sent for a physician, he came and told me he could do nothing for it, but "to lance the gums." This I would not submit to, he then recommended your invaluable "Soothing Syrup" which I procured at your office, No. 19 NORTH EIGHTH STREET. As soon as I obtained the medicine, I used it according to the directions. The effect was astonishing, the child went to sleep and rested well all night. The next morning I used it again, and continued it for several days. The child recovered immediately, and is hearty to this day. Happy would it be both for parents and little children, if they could have access to a small portion of your medicine. I am sure that money would be no object in comparison with human suffering.

—MRS. H. HOLMES,
Spruce Street.

Sept. 9, 1840.

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

COMMUNICATION.—SEEK HEALTH AND ENJOY LIFE.—If you wish to retain the richest blessing, attend early to yourself, whenever you find that your appetite becomes impaired, your bowels costive or bile on the stomach. Remember—Dr. HARLICH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES.—Procure them immediately, and use them according to directions, they will immediately remove these primary symptoms from the system. But if you neglect yourself they will form a host of maladies, such as dyspepsia, liver complaints, jaundice, pain in the side, billious afflictions, fevers, &c., which are more obstinate to cure, besides attended with pains and much distress. "Dr. Harlich's medicines" will certainly cure all forms of the above mentioned diseases. The patient must however not conceive in the latter stages a cure can be performed in a few days or a week. If the medicine had been used at the very first attack, the disease could have been eradicated in much shorter time. The medicine must therefore be used strictly for a fortnight before much decided benefit will be realized.

A RELIEVED SUFFERER.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1840.

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

COMMUNICATION.

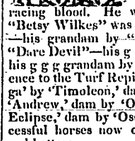
We call the attention of the public to the numerous certificates, which have been in circulation, in our paper and some others of this city, highly recommending Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry; we have seen the original certificates, and have no doubt but they come from truly grateful hearts, expressive of the benefits which they have received from that very valuable Compound. We have acquaintances who have frequently used the above medicine, who can speak with confidence of its virtues.—*Sat. Chronicle.*

Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

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

The thorough bred Horse,

"PETER PARLEY,"



Will stand the ensuing season at Carlisle, on the terms set forth in the hand bills.

Peter Parley is of the very best racing blood. He was got by "Oscar;"—his dam "Betsy Wilkes" was by the celebrated "Sir Archie"—his grandam by "Bedford;"—his g grandam by "Dare Devil"—his g g g grandam by "Lamplighter"—his g g g g grandam by Syms' "Wildair." By reference to the Turf Register, it will be seen that "Omega" by 'Timoleon,' dam by 'Oscar;' 'Andrewetta' by 'Andrew,' dam by 'Oscar;' 'Clarion' by 'Monmouth Eclipse,' dam by 'Oscar;' are among the most sucessful horses now on the turf, having both speed and bottom.

For further particulars see handbills.

Splendid Lotteries.

35,295 Dollars!

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY.

Class D for 1841.—To be drawn at Alexandria Va. on Saturday the 10th of April, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

$35,295—$10,000.

$5,000—4,000—3,233½—3,000.
5 of $2,000—5 of $1,500—25 of $1,000.
25 of $500 | 30 of $300
30 of $250 | 36 of $200
62 of $150 | 62 of $125
62 of $100, &c. &c.
75 No. Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Whole Tickets		$130
Do.	do	25 Half	do	65
Do.	do	25 Quarter	do	32 50

$25,000—$15,000.

MARYLAND
Consolidated Lottery,

Class No. 13, for 1841.—To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, 21st of April, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$25,000—$15,000

10,000 Dollars | 4,000 Dollars
5,000 Dollars | 3,000 Dollars
$2,528¾—$2,500—0 50 Prizes of $1,000
28 of $250—200 of 200, &c.
75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters—$2,50

Certificates of Packages of		25 Whole Tickets		$130
Do.	do	25 Half	do	65
Do.	do	25 Quarter	do	32 50

$30,000!

100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

Virginia Leesburg Lottery.

Class F for 1841.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, the 24th of April, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$30,000—$10,000.

5,000 Dollars | 2,500 Dollars
3,000 Dollars | 1,017¼ Dollars

100 Prizes of $1,000.

10 of $300—20 of $250—84 of $200, &c.
75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Whole Tickets		$130
Do.	do	25 Half	do	65
Do.	do	25 Quarter	do	32 50

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address,

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

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Fresh Medicines.

The subscriber has recently received large additional supplies of

Medicines, Colors, Dye-Stuffs,

Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Painters' Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Hand Brushes, Spermaceti Oil, (very fine) Sperm Candles, Soaps in great variety, Glass Lamps, Cap and Letter Paper, Fruit, Spices, Perfumery, &c. &c. which he will sell to Physicians, Merchants and others, WHOLESALE or by RETAIL, at the lowest rates, having purchased entirely for *cash*; he will offer bargains to those who wish to purchase at wholesale.

S. ELLIOTT.

March 24, 1841.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Alias Lev. Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cumberland county, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 10th day of April, 1841, at 4 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

All these two certain lots or pieces of ground with the appurtenances, situate in the borough of Carlisle, and described as follows, to wit: one situate on the north side of of Pomfret street in the aforesaid borough, bounded south by said street, north by Church Alley, east by a lot late of Mrs. Agnes Stael, deceased, and on the west by lots of James H. Devor, Gilbert Scaright, and James Cornelius, containing thirty feet in breadth on Pomfret street, aforesaid, and two hundred and forty feet in length to the aforesaid alley, be the same more or less, having thereon erected TWO DWELLING HOUSES. The other situate on the south side of Pomfret street, extended in said borough, bounded north by said street, south by the Seceder Church lot, east by a lot of Mrs. Slugart, late of Mrs. Logue, and west by a lot of George Murray, containing sixty feet in breadth, and two hundred and forty feet in length, be the same more or less, having a FRAME HOUSE thereon erected, together with all and singular, the buildings and improvements &c. in your bailiwick, you cause to be levied as well a certain debt of five hundred and forty dollars, with interest from the 16th day of May, A. D. 1833, as also thirteen dollars and sixty three cents, for costs, which said sum of five hundred and forty dollars, with the interest and costs aforesaid, Frederick Watts, Esq., Executor of Andrew Carothers, deceased, lately in our County Court of Common Pleas, before our Judges at Carlisle, to wit, on the 1st August 1838, by the consideration of the same Court, recovered against the said William Kieth, of the aforesaid two certain lots or pieces of ground, with the appurtenances to be levied, by the default of the said William Kieth, in not paying the said sum of five hundred and forty dollars, with the interest thereof at the day and time when the same ought to have been paid according to the form and effect of an Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Kieth, dec'd. And to be sold by me,

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle,
March 24, 1841.—3t

Rich Farming and Chesnut Lands.

Persons wishing to purchase lands of the above description, already surveyed, in lots of from ten to one hundred acres, part of the Mount Holly Estate, within a short distance of Carlisle, will have an opportunity afforded them on liberal terms of payment, by calling on the subscriber, at Mr. Macfarlane's Hotel, in Carlisle, on the 12th, 13th, 19th, and 20th days of April next.

WM. GRIMSHAW,
Agent of the Farmers and Mechanic's Bank.

March 24, 1841.

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, at their store in South Hanover street, a large and general assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

of the best quality. They have also on hand a large supply of GROCERIES AND FLOUR; all of which they offer to the public *(for cash)* as low as they can be purchased at any other establishment in the county.

J. & A. BENTZ.

Carlisle, March 24, 1841.—3t

To all claimants and persons interested.

Notice is hereby given, that a writ of Scire Facias, to April Term 1841, to me directed, has been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Cumberland County, on the following "Mechanic's Lien," entered and recorded in the Court of Common Pleas, aforesaid, viz:

Jacob Meiley, *vs.* David Nelson, contractor, and the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the borough of Carlisle.

Sci. Fa. Sur. Mechanics Lien, No. 18, April Term, 1841.

Collins Stephenson and Daniel Dinkle, trading under the firm of Stevenson & Dinkle, *vs.* David Nelson, contractor, and Mrs. Catharine Creighton, owner.

Sci. Fa. Sur. Mechanics' Lien, No. 33 April Term, 1841.

James Kennedy *vs.* Joseph Otto and William Bratton owner.

Sci. Fa. sur. Mechanic's Lien, No. 38, April Term, 1841.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

March 11, 1841.—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to HITNER & MULVANY are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of April next; after which time their Books will be placed in other hands for collection.

HITNER & MULNANY.

Carlisle, March 17, 1841.

Rooms for Rent.

The rooms above the store of Hitner & Mulvany, are for rent. Apply to

GEO. W. HITNER.

March 17, 1841.

Cheap Cloths, &c.

The subscribers will sell their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and other Woolen Goods, very low for cash.

HITNER & MULVANY.

March 17, 1841.

GARDEN SEEDS!

I have just received from D. Landreth, of Philadelphia, my spring supply of Garden Seeds. WARRANTED FRESH.

S. ELLIOTT.

Feb. 24, 1841.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person cutting or carrying away timber, hoop poles, rails, or any other thing, on or from the Mount Holly Estate, without my authority in writing, shall be prosecuted as a trespasser, according to law; and all persons are cautioned against paying rents, except to myself, or to my written order, as there is no agent authorized to act in these matters, nor do I intend