HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

Carlisle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1841.

Temperance Meeting.—A meeting of the *Cumberland County Temperance Society* will be held in the 1st Presbyterian Church, on FRIDAY NEXT, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and choosing delegates to the State Temperance Convention. The Report of the Executive Committee will also be laid before the Society. S. ELLIOTT,
Sec. Cumb. Co. Temp. So.

The news by the steamship Columbia, which arrived at Boston on yesterday week, is of no importance to *our* readers.

We had written half a page of foolscap on the subject of a series of public lectures in our borough, when we received the communication of "Carlisle." We give place to it with the hope that its truths will not be disregarded.

Our correspondent alludes to the lectures which were delivered in the Equal Rights Saloon "two or three years ago." Who that heard them derived from them no mental improvement?

We have a number of professional and literary gentlemen who, if asked to lecture, would unhesitatingly yield to the call. Let us have them out.

We have been furnished with the "Catalogue of Officers and Students of Dickinson College" for 1841–42, from which it appears that there are in College one hundred and thirty students, including the students of the Law School attached to the Institution, of which there are nineteen. The pupils of the Grammar School number fifty-eight.

When we wrote last week about Mesmerism, it was our intention to recur again to the subject. We have, however, been favored with a communication on this shallow imposture, which we cheerfully insert; inasmuch as its author, who is infinitely better qualified for a discussion of this topic than we, has laid bare the impudent frauds of the "*corps magnetique*" in a way which we think will prevent these itinerant cheats from ever again attempting to gull the people of Carlisle.

Our correspondent is a gentleman whose scientific acquirements are unquestioned, and who, like every other true philosopher, neither condemns nor applauds a new theory because it *is* new, but investigates for himself. We invite attention to his production.

From the Frederick Herald we learn that requisitions were "made upon the officers of the Frederick County Bank for their attendance at New York in the case of Mr. Justice Wiley" on Monday last. We are glad of it. Justice has been slow, now let her be sure.

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes that Gen. Gaines has been arrested for coming to head quarters without orders.

PRESIDENT MAKING.—An Irish member of the British Parliament, alluding in debate to the French nation, gravely remarked that they "were the most troublesome people in the world, and that they would never be *at peace* until they were engaged *in another war*." However paradoxical this expression of the honest Hibernian may appear, it will apply with much force to the operations of certain editors who are now straining every nerve to bring before the people, each his favorite candidate for the Presidency. It seems as though *they* never can be *at peace* unless engaged in a political warfare; and, although five years must pass before we shall be called upon to elect a President, we already have in the field an host for that office. Van Buren, Clay, Tyler, Stewart, Clay, Buchanan, Johnson, Benton, and a hundry of the lesser lights "too numerous to mention," are now in training for the political jockey course.

We have studiously refrained from pressing upon our readers, the claims and pretentions of any of these gentlemen; not because we could not willingly support at least *one* of them, but for the reason that we have thought, and think still, that the agitation of this question is premature. When the *proper time* to select a WHIG candidate shall have arrived, we shall *then* boldly and unequivocally express our preference for the distinguished individual who is our choice. If however, he should not obtain a nomination, we shall support the nominee of the Whig National Convention, and shall use every means in our power to promote his election. But, for the present, we shall urge the claims of no man, believing that it is now impolitic to agitate the question, of "the succession." John Tyler has yet more than three years to serve, and we have him "for better, for worse." When he performs an act worthy of commendation, we shall applaud him, and, when his measures do not come up to our notions of what is right, we shall be amongst the first to censure him.

In this early agitation of the Presidential question, some men are actuated by the vain desire of being considered "Warwicks," or President makers, and others hope, in the event of their favorite succeeding, to have a friend at court, and thus secure to themselves a small portion of the "spoils." Either motive is unworthy, and we trust, that no Whig will be guilty of advocating the claims of any man, merely because he hopes to acquire office and influence. We go for the *Whig party*.

For the Herald & Expositor.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

MR. EDITOR:—The writer of this article was present at two public and two private exhibitions of the *corps magnetique*, which recently visited our borough, under the command of one Mr. Johnson, chief magnetizer. As it was well known that this new "philosophy, falsely so called," has been countenanced by men whose learning gave authority to their opinions, and whose integrity placed them above the suspicion of fraud; the writer resolved to avail himself of the opportunity to investigate the subject for himself, and to satisfy himself whether or not such men as President Wayland and Col. Stone had been the dupes of imposture. It is very easy to pronounce a matter a *truth* or a *humbug* by a hap-hazard assertion, and the man who thus jumps at his conclusions, is generally wiser in his own eyes than seven men who "suspend judgment" till they can render a reason. When extravagant pretensions are set up, the wise man *doubts* but dares not say *it is impossible*. He knows that many things, which unthinking men, to show their superior sagacity, have condemned, at sight or without sight, as *humbugs*, have afterwards turned out to be *realities*. Commencing his investigations in this spirit, the writer has been forced *to the conclusion that the exhibitions in* animal magnetism, made by Johnson and his companions, *were a gross imposition upon the public*.

Mr. Johnson's *subjects* were the boy *Frederick*, and the girl *Harriet*. The *modus operandi* is this—Harriet sits in a rocking chair, and Johnson places himself in a chair before her, takes her thumbs in his hands, and gazes with a fixed and intense expression into her eyes. After a few minutes he makes *passes* with his hands from the head to the hands of the subject, till she falls into apparent sleep; and when his hands attract hers, as a magnet attracts iron, the process is complete. The subject, being ready for expriment, the magnetizer now declares, 1st. That a *sympathy in sensation* now exists between him and the sleeper, by which impressions made upon *his* senses are communicated to *her*; but that she is totally insensible to all impressions made upon her organs of sensation in any other way. 2nd. That she is *obedient to his will*, and wherever he may be placed, he can by a mere volition, without word or sign, make her lift an arm, rise upon her feet, and perform any other act which the audience may request in writing. 3d. That by a few passes he can put her in the same sympathetic and mental communication with another, which she has with himself; so that she may be carried mentally to any place however remote, and will describe objects which are at the time before the mind of her conductor.

These declarations so far transcend what we know by *experience* of the powers of the human mind, that no reflecting man would admit them unless they were supported by the strongest proofs in the absence of all circumstances which could taint them with the suspicion of fraud.—The celebrated argument of Hume, erroneously applied to another subject, would hold in the present case. It is more in accordance with our experience that men should attempt to deceive us by falsehood and fraud, than that events should happen contrary to the established constitution of nature. We may therefore fairly assert, at the outset, that there is a *strong presumption* against the truth of these declarations.

Again, we remark that a *single failure* in the experiments made to prove these extraordinary mental states, is *prima facie* evidence of imposition. If the subject is obedient to the volitions of the magnetizer, she ought to obey in all cases, unless a satisfactory explanation of the disobedience can be given. So if she sees what he looks upon, she ought to describe the object accurately and without mistake; and if she can be carried mentally to distant places, she ought to be able to give a clear and definete account of them. It was obvious to all observers, that both Harriet and Frederick made repeated failures in all these three classes of experiments. We will mention a few under each class.

1st. *Obedience to the will of the magnetizer.* Harriet obeyed him when he willed her to lift an arm, but disobeyed when required to touch her forehead with her hand. She obeyed him by rising on her feet, but when he willed her to sit down again, she walked along the floor. When required to raise the right arm she raised the left, and when she ought to have raised both together, she raised the left first.—Frederick could not be made to open his mouth, nor to touch his ear with his hand, nor to lift his foot.

2d. *Sympathetic sensation.* The description of articles was never specific, but always vague and general. Nothing was *named*. The shape was *longish*, or *roundish*; and the color, *whitish* or *blackish*. *Whitish* was construed to mean any color from snow white to brownish grey; and *blackish*, every color, red not excepted, from brownish grey to jet black. With such latitude in construction, the sleeper must be somewhat dull-*ish* not to be right-*ish* in half the trials. It was observed, also, that the descriptions were seldom given without much urging, and putting the question in several different forms, till the sleep-waker got some clue to the proper answer from the questions themselves. When the sleep-waker was puzzled, the answers were so indistinct that nobody but the *magnetizer* could comprehend them. Johnson was pinched violently on the arm. Frederick made no motion. Q. What hurt you Frederick? Ans. *I don't like that.* Q. Why? Ans. *It hurt me.* Q. Where did it hurt you? Ans. *It hurt my*——. The committee reported that they could not tell whether he said ear, arm, head, or hand. Johnson, though several yards distant, understanding Fred's dialect better, remarked that he thought the boy said *arm!* Now Fred, says he, "repeat precisely what you said before." *It hurt my arm!!* says Fred; and the good-natured audience were satisfied. When a bottle, containing a snake preserved in alcohol, was held behind him, Fred, said it was "*longish, and roundish and contained black water, that's all.*" He evidently mistook it for a bottle of ink.—Johnson held a pair of *spectacles*. Q. Fred what do I hold in my hand? Ans. *A long round thing.* Q. What is it used for? Ans. *To walk with!* The boy is Irish, and it is said you must always let an Irishman speak twice. Accordingly on the second trial, the spectacles were *a thing to use—to hold over the head—to keep the rain off!* The third time, the spectacles were *to wear on the head—to see with.* To guess right once in three times is not remarkably sharp guessing. The Yankees can beat that without the help of magnetism. Johnson tasted sugar. Frederick *didn't like that—sickish—unpleasant—that's all.* When told to describe a watch, he failed utterly; and on being informed it was a watch he could not tell the time.—Harriet said water tasted *sickish—unpleasant—don't like it:* Vinegar tasted *sourish tartish;* (a bit,) but being immediately tried again, it was *sweetish.* When asked the time by a watch, she said it was *fifteen minutes past eight.* It was exactly eight. Harriet was generally much more *cute* than Fred.

3rd. *Communication.* Mr. Johnson put Harriet in magnetic communication with another. She was taken mentally to a distant part of the country, and told to describe a house. Several answers were wrong.—She said the color of the house was *darkish*, "*the color of the window blinds, lightish; and three families lived in it.* The house is white;—the window blinds, green; and two families live in it. Q. Do you see any old people in it? Ans. *Oldish.*—Q. Is any one sick there? Ans. *Some one who has been sick.* These were both shrewdly safe answers. There are very few houses in which there are not persons who might be called *oldish;* and still fewer in which there is not some person who *has been* sick. The first evening Fred was exhibited, Johnson was requested to put a gentleman of the audience in communication with him. After manipulating a long time with two different gentlemen, the boy persisted in refusing to answer them. Some incredulous persons thought it was too early in the course for the operator to run the hazard of a failure, by which the imposture could be detected. Three days afterwards the boy was made to answer a third person in a private examination, but when he took him into his parlor, only one answer could be extorted from him, before he fell into so profound a slumber, that he would no longer answer either his conductor or Johnson; and it became necessary to wake him!

Now, we say that these numerous failures, none of which were explained by the magnetizer, *are prima facie evidence of imposture.* But there are other circumstances to strengthen the proof. The magnetizer asserts that the subject sees, tastes, smells, and feels what he sees, tastes, smells and feels. Why then can she not *hear* what he *hears*? He hears a pistol fired in the room, and why does not she sympathize with him in that sensation, as well as in others? Mr. Johnson declines to explain that. Again: as there is mental communication between them, and as he knows the names of things, why does not she know them also? And if she is obedient to his will, and knows the names of things, why does he not will her to utter them?

Again: he asserts that the presence of a magnet in the pocket of any one of the spectators will throw Harriet into convulsions; and he explained her agitation on the first evening by supposing a magnet was near. During Harriet's private examination, a large and powerful compound magnet, consisting of one hundred and seventy magnetic bars inclosed in a box, was hung upon her arm, without producing the slightest agitation. Both she and Johnson supposed it was an ordinary weight to test the rigidity of her arm. Again: Frederick could not be prevailed on to submit to the magnetic influence in the same room with an electrical machine; nor even in another room till he had received a promise that he should not be electrified. Yet it is pretended that he is totally insensible to all impressions except through Johnson! Finally on this point; if the magnetic state is real, why did not Johnson magnetize some one with whom we are acquainted, and in whom we could place confidence? With evident reluctance he made two private efforts, both of which were unsuccessful.—During the five days he was here, he magnetized nobody but his *trained hirelings.*

We have thus far confined ourselves to what may be considered *indirect proofs* that the mesmeric slumber of Johnson's subjects was feigned; and we are prepared to sustain the proposition with *direct proofs.*

1st. When ammonia was suddenly applied to the nostrils of Frederick, he jerked back his head, and tears flowed copiously from his eyes. So in his private examination, when his pretended sleep became so profound that he could not hear his magnetizer, his lips were closed to prevent his breathing through his mouth, and the bottle of ammonia was held to his nostrils till he was compelled to inhale it. He again jerked away his head, and a torrent of tears fell from his eyes.

2d. When the half-closed eyes of Harriet, during the manipulations, were declared by Johnson to be *fixed*, a motion both of the eye-balls and lids was perceived.

3d. When the rigidity of the muscles of her arms was tested, she made a *voluntary* effort to resist the force applied. While the other experiments were in progress the muscles of her arm became so relaxed that a slight pressure, unexpectedly applied, moved her arm a foot or more without difficulty; and then she made a voluntary contraction of the muscles to bring it back to its place. While she was holding her arm horizontally, in what Johnson called a *paralytic state*, she was seen to move her thumb which had been pressing against the end of her fore finger, to the end of her middle finger. Singular paralysis that!

4th. When the bandage was raised from her eyes, the lids trembled, and the eyes moved, as will those of a waking person who keeps his eyes closed a long time voluntarily.

5th. When Johnson was performing his experiments with the will, she turned her head towards him in such a manner as to look out from under the loose bandage and see him. Johnson had been required in writing to make her rise on her feet by *volition*. Before she turned her head, she hesitated and seemed at a loss what to do; after she looked at him, she gradually stoop-forward and rose up. Johnson's position was about ten feet to the left, and a few feet back from her chair. If any one will tie a handkercheif loosely over his eyes, he will find that by throwing back his head and turning it as she did, he can see any object in the room. It was manifest that the bandage was put over her eyes to enable her to open them unperceived by the spectators.

6th. Three slight discharges of electricity from a Leyden jar were passed through her, each of which caused her to start like a person awake. She was afterwards placed upon an insulating stand, and electric sparks drawn from her arm, chin, lips and nose. She started at every spark but was too well trained to make an outcry.—In the preparation for these experiments and during their performance, she became excessively agitated; and Johnson, exhibiting unequivocal signs of alarm, proceeded to wake her forthwith!

These are the reasons which have induced the writer to pronounce the mesmeric slumber a deception, and the whole series of exhibitions made by Johnson and his associates, an imposition on the community. If the sleep was feigned, as has been fairly proved, it would be no difficult task to explain the successful experiments, however numerous they might be, by some mode of intelligence, or system of collusion arranged and agreed on between the parties. As a piece of *jugglery*, it is incomparably inferior to any thing we have ever seen, and deserves to be hissed for its awkwardness. The greatest wonder is, not that the operators *succeed* so often in their experiments, but that they *fail* so often.

DETECTOR.

For the Herald & Expositor.

Lectures.

Carlisle is, probably, the only large town in Pennsylvania, in which lectures of some kind are not delivered. Nearly all the inland towns in this State, have Lectures delivered regularly from week to week. We see by the papers, that this is the case in Lancaster, Reading, Pottsville, York, Germantown, West Chester, and many others. And yet, Carlisle, which is equal to most of these in population, and inferior to none in point of intelligence, suffers the winter with its long evenings to pass unimproved. What can be the reason of this? In our opinion, it is owing to nothing else than the indifference of its citizens. It surely cannot be the result of ignorance, for we have always had the reputation of being, at least, equally intelligent with our neighbors. We certainly must know, as well as they, the value of every means of improvement; and as lectures are one of the most popular, as well as useful modes in communicating instruction, it seems strange that we have almost entirely neglected them. In Philadelphia, they are delivered nearly every evening, and to very large audiences. The subjects are various and diversified. One lecturer will call the attention of his hearers to some distinguished character or event in history; another will dwell on some branch of literature; while a third will be found imparting valuable information on some department of the fine or useful Arts. No one can pretend to compute the amount of instruction thus afforded. The time spent in their attendance, would otherwise, most probably, be passed—either in indolence, or in some way which benefits neither the head nor the heart. As an innocent way therefore of spending our time, as well as for the information which would be imparted, we should have lectures delivered in Carlisle. Gentlemen, no doubt, might easily be found, who would gladly take such an opportunity of benefitting their fellow citizens. Besides the Professors in the College, those engaged in the different learned professions, would constitute a sufficient supply for the winter.

Some two or three years ago, we were so fortunate as to have a few lectures delivered in the Equal Rights Saloon. Although the audiences were large, and though considerable interest was manifested at the time, for some unaccountable reason they have never been resumed.

It is not too late to begin the work. We shall have at least three months of long evenings. The directors of the Common Schools might easily be induced to afford the use of Education Hall for this purpose. As we said before, men can be found who will be willing to lecture. We would, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly urge our fellow citizens to take this matter in hand. Carlisle is known throughout the State for the excellence of her Common Schools. Probably in no district does the system work more admirably than here; let us not then be behind our neighbors in availing ourselves of other means of improvement in our power. Let us have lectures on such subjects as are most interesting and useful. They will afford a means of spending our time, during the long winter evenings; they will improve our minds; and if properly directed, may exert a most wholesome influence on our lives and conduct. We present this subject to the consideration of our citizens in general, but in particular, we invite to it the attention of the Directors of the Common Schools; *they* probably, are possessed of greater facilities to carry the scheme into effect.

CARLISLE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1841.

Congress having made provision for the holidays by an adjournment to Monday, the city will present but little novelty or interest for the few days to come. As it is, the weather is stormy and the city wears a megrim aspect. It has been raining for the last eight hours, with occasional snow and hail; just enough of the latter, mingled with a cold atmosphere, to make it necessary for one to move most cautiously to keep right side up.

Congress, you will see by your reports, brought nothing to pass yesterday, but many words, and those, for the most part, spoken in the worst style imaginable. All the debate which was had was upon the proposition to refer a certain portion of the President's Message (that relating to the Tariff) to the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Atherton, a little nobody from New Hampshire, who better deserves the name of *dough face* than any man I have seen in Congress, was the first to commence the discussion. It was continued by Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois, who continued to say many ridiculous things in a manner to excite the laughter of the many who heard him, and closed for the day by Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, who was especially out of temper with the Administration and "Captain Tyler." Mr. Arnold opened his batteries upon the President at the extra session of Congress. I have heard many hard and personal attacks made in Congress, but Mr. Arnold, in his of to-day, has excelled them all. He is a man obviously with a sounder heart than head. His feelings run riot, and in the excess of his zeal, he no doubt says much more than he means. To such an extent was this feeling displayed to-day, that the members were convulsed with laughter, and yet there was nothing more to laugh at, than the ravings of one man, expressed in the strongest and most offensive language, over the obnoxious acts as they were considered, of another.

Mr. Weller, of Ohio, has the *floor for* Monday. He is as windy as an inflated balloon, and will swell like a porpoise.

In the Senate a debate may be expected next week upon the Report and Bill of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the establishment of a Fiscal Agency. As in the House of Representatives, these documents will doubtless be referred to a Special Committee, who will report a Bill incorporating the scheme of the Cabinet. Upon this question of reference, Mr. Buchanan has already intimated his intention of addressing the Senate.

Not one of the Locofoco party as yet, you will observe, takes back what Mr. Benton said at the commencement of the session, upon the subject of that part of the President's message which related to the Currency scheme, the outline of which was given in the message. No one of the party, in Congress, has spoken of the Report and Bill—but the Globe, either not so cautious, or disposed to take the lead, utters its anathemas, as a cue for the action of those who are accustomed to take their cue from this quarter.

The scheme, as I have said already, from the indications I have had, will grow in favor with the Whigs until in the end, it is quite probable, it will be adopted.

From the National Intelligencer of the 21st inst.

The Annual Treasury Report

was, as we expected, sent to both Houses of Congress yesterday. It passed so rapidly into the hands of the printers to Congress that we had only time to cast a transient glance over it, with a view to its prominent points.

The state of the Treasury is of course the same as it was represented to be in the President's Message to Congress; that is to say, there will be an estimated deficiency in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, requiring immediate provision to meet it, of $627,559; which deficiency is caused by the failure to obtain the necessary amount of the Twelve Millions Loan, in consequence of the shortness of the time which it had to run. Mr. Secretary Ewing, the reader may recollect, when he asked for the loan to relieve the Treasury from incumbrances left by the late Administration, recommended that it should be authorized for a term of eight years; but, in passing the Loan Bill, Congress limited the term to three years, too short a term to invite investment of funds in it by capitalists. This deficiency the Secretary recommends shall be provided for by immediate authority being granted to issue Treasury Notes to the required amount.

For the next year (1842) the Receipts into the Treasury (excluding the proceeds of sales of Public Lands) are estimated at $19,200,000—from which is to be deducted $627,559, the estimated deficiency at the end of the present year. The Expenditures for the year, including the amount necessary to redeem seven millions of outstanding Treasury Notes, are estimated at $32,791,010; leaving to be provided for, on account of the expenditures of 1842, the estimated sum of $14,218,570.

To meet this deficiency in the revenue for 1842, the Secretary recommends to Congress to authorize an extension of the term of the portion of the Twelve Million Loan not yet taken, and a re-issue of the Treasury Notes heretofore authorized by law, amounting to five millions of dollars; the balance of the deficit in the ways and means, together with two millions of dollars, (a surplus deemed necessary to be in the Treasury to meet emergencies in the public service,) to be supplied from imposts upon such foreign articles imported into the United States "as may be selected with due regard to a rigid restriction, in amount, to the actual wants of the Government, and a proper economy in its administration."

This is the outline of the Budget, as it is very plainly and clearly stated in the Secretary's Report. The Report then goes into an argument upon the principles which ought to govern the adjustment of the Tariff to the wants of the Government; of which, we shall not attempt a breviation.

Much anxiety is felt at Washington, to know the course which will be pursued by Mr. Calhoun in relation to the Fiscal Agent.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 16th inst., by the Rev. John Heck, Mr. GEORGE MYERS, to Miss ISABEL DEWALT, both of Frankford township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. DAVID STONER, to Miss SARAH LEHMAN, both of Frankford township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. PETER GREICHAUM, to Miss SUSAN RITNER, both of West Pennsboro' township.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, SAML. BROOKS, Esq., of Columbia, Pa., to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. William Brooks, of this county.

On Thursday last by the Rev. Henry Aurand, Mr. ANDREW MCBETH, to Miss ELIZABETH BLACK, all of Westpennsboro' township.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. JOHN FREILL of Westpennsbnrough township, to Miss JANE STUBB, of Northmiddleton township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL EVENS, to Miss ELIZABETH LOW, all of York co.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL MALOY, to Miss CATHERINE HAVERSTICK, all of North Middleton township.

DIED,

On the 14th inst., in New York, Mrs. HENRIETTA M. wife of Mr. Thomas Oliver, formerly of this Borough, in the 30th year of her age.

[*Communicated.*]

At his residence in West Pennsboro' township, in the 46th year of his age, Mr. PETER DUCK.

By this bereavement the church has been deprived of a member, his family of a kind husband and an affectionate and indulgent father; and a large circle of relatives, of one who occupied a most prominent place in their affections. Affable in his manners and obliging in his disposition, the deceased was highly esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances. Sustaining a high reputation for honesty and integrity, he secured the confidence of his fellow citizens. And thus his family, relatives and the community have been deprived of one whose memory cannot be easily obliterated.

Though a disease of peculiarly unmanageable and fatal character, had taken hold of his mortal frame, yet it was not anticipated that it would so speedily terminate his earthly existence. This circumstance rendered his death extremely distressing to his distant relatives, who could not arrive and take their final leave of him, before the angel of destruction had performed his work.

How true the sentiment, "in the midst of life we are in death." And how solemn and impressive the admonition of the Saviour, "Watch, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man will come."

A Card.

In behalf of the delegation of the Dickinson College Temperance Society, we tender to the inhabitants of Mechanicsburg our grateful acknowledgment for the kind reception and attentions given us at the Temperance Meeting in that place on Saturday last.

P. R. LOVEJOY, Chn.
J. W. MCCORD, Secretary.
Dickinson College, Dec. 28, 1841.—tt

NOTICE.

A Temperance meeting will be held in the Rev. Mr. Cummins' Church, Dickinson township, on the evening of Thursday, January 6th. The Rev. Mr. Sprole will address the meeting in behalf of the Cumberland county Temperance Society.

M. CALDWELL, Chn.

December 29, 1841.

TOWN MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Carlisle will be held at the Court House, in Carlisle, on *Thursday* evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M., to consider the subject of

Issuing Small Notes.

By order of Council.
THOS. TRIMBLE, Clerk.

December 27, 1841.

To the Afflicted.

Those who are suffering from various diseases incident to the human family, would do well to procure Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Apperient Pills, which are so pre-eminently recommended for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Pains in the Side, Back and Breast, Nervous Affections, Head Ache, and all the diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. Pamphlets may be obtained gratis, which contain full and explicit directions for using. The reader is referred to several very interesting certificates of cures in another column of this paper, which may be relied upon, as they are taken from the original.

Principal office 19 North Eight street, Phiadelphia.

For sale at the Drug Store of J. J. Myers & Co. Carlisle, and Wm. Peal Shippensburg. Dec. 29

Stray Bull.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in South Middleton township, about one mile east of Papertown about the 27th of August last,

A Black Muley Bull,

supposed to be about two years old. His marks are a piece off each ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

DAVID GREEN, Jr.

December 29, 1841.—3t*

NOTICE.

THE TRAVERSE JURORS, PARTIES & WITNESSES in all cases pending in the Common Pleas, for the two weeks of court in January next, are hereby notified not to attend at that time; but the attendance of the GRAND JURORS and the PARTIES and WITNESSES in all cases in the Quarter Sessions will be required.

This notice is given in consequence of the indisposition of Judge HEPBURN, and the opinion of his Physicians that it will be impracticable for him to hold a court in January.

GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.

Carlisle, Dec. 29, 1841.

SPECIAL COURT.

BY virtue of a writ from the Hon. ANSON V. PARSONS, President Judge of the 12th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, bearing date at Carlisle, the 4th day of December A. D. 1841,

Notice is hereby given

that a Special Court will be held by the said Hon. Anson V. Parsons, and the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, commencing on Monday the 21st of February, A. D. 1842, to continue one week, for the trial of certain causes depending in the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, in which the Hon. Samuel Hepburn was concerned as counsel for one of the parties, prior to his appointment as President Judge of the 9th Judicial District—said causes being embraced within the provisions of the 39th section of an Act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th April, 1834, relative to the organization of Courts of Justice. Of said Special Court, Jurors and all persons concerned, will take notice.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Carlisle, Dec. 29, 1841.

CHEAP READING!

Persons wishing to purchase cheap reading, are requested to call on the subscriber in Carlisle, where can be had Magazines of all descriptions, and sold at the publishers prices free of postage.

For Sale as above:

Graham's Magazines,	Lady's Book,
Ladies' Compa ion,	Doll r. Magazine,
People's Library,	Young People's Book,
Ladies' Amaranth,	Knickerbocker,
New York Visitor,	Fowler on Matrimony,
Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector,	Brother Jonathan,
	New World,
Boston Notion,	Universal Yankee Nation,
Weekly Herald,	Public Ledger,
Daily Chronicle,	Spirit of the Times,
New York Daily Herald	

Tragedy of the Seas, Life in a Whale Ship, and a variety of Comic Almanacks for 1842.

☞ Subscriptions received for all the principal publications of the day.

N. B. The Mammoth Brother Jonathan and New World, will be received and for sale on the first of January, 1842.

JOHN GRAY, Ag't.

December 22, 1841.

Just received 10 dozen PALM LEAVES, and for sale by CHAS. BARNITZ.

December 15, 1841.

Splendid Lotteries for JANUARY, 1842.

Virginia Monongalia Lottery.

Class A, for 1842.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, January 1, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	10 prizes of	$800
1 do of	8,000	10 do of	600
1 do of	4,000	20 do of	500
1 do of	3,000	20 do of	400
1 do of	2,224	20 do of	300
10 prizes of	1,000	70 do of	200

1st drawn number $15, 2d drawn number $13, 3d do do $11; 4th do do $10, and lowest prize $8.

Tickets only $2—Halves $1—Quarters $2.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $110
Do. do 25 Half do 55
Do. do 26 Quarter do 27 50

$30,000—$15,000.

Virginia Leesburg Lottery.

Class A. for 1842. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, January 8, 1842.

1 prize of $30,000; 1 of $15,000; 1 of $6,000; 1 of $5,000; 1 of 4,628; 1 of $3,000; 1 of $2,500; 1 of $2,000; 25 of $1,000; 35 of $500; 28 of $300; 200 of $250 &c. &c.

75 numbers—13 drawn ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets $130
Do do 26 half do 65
Do do 26 quarter do 32 50

Virginia Mongalia Lottery.

Class B. for 1842. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, January 15, 1842.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$35,294	50 prizes of	$1,000
1 do of	10,000	50 do of	400
1 do of	4,000	50 do of	300
1 do of	1,603	132 do of	200

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50.
Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets $130
Do. do 26 half do 65
Do. do 26 quarter do 32 50

Virginia Wellsburg Lottery.

Class A, for 1842.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 22d of January, 1842.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	$1,363
1 do of	10,000	10 prizes of	1,300
1 do of	5,000	10 do of	1,200
1 do of	4,000	10 do of	1,000
1 do of	2,500	10 do of	600
1 do of	2,000	10 do of	500
1 do of	1,800	10 do of	400

1st drawn number $16, 2d drawn number $15, 3d drawn number $14, 4th drawn number $13, 5th or 6th drawn number $12, lowest prize $10.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets $130
Do do 25 halves do 65
Do do 25 quarters do 32 50

Virginia Leesburg Lottery,

Class B, for 1842.

To be drawn at Alexandria Va. on Saturday, 22d January, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

1 prize of	$10,000	10 prizes of	$1,050
1 do of	15,000	20 do of	1,200
1 do of	7,000	50 do of	1,000
1 do of	5,190	50 do of	500
6 do of	2,000	70 do of	200

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets $140
do do 25 half do 70
do do 25 quarter do 35

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

J. G GREGORY & CO. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

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

MORE NEW GOODS.

ARNOLD & ABRAM have just received at their new store, an additional supply of

Fall & Winter Goods,

to which they invite the attention of the public. Great bargains will be given.

Shippensburg, Dec. 8, 1841.—4t.

Shoes! Shoes!

Just received from auction 100 pair Tavern Slipers; 75 pair Womens' Patent leather lined and fured over shoes; 50 pair Mens' do do do; 25 pair Women's morocco do. do. do. welts; and for sale by

CHAS. BARNITZ.

December 15, 1841.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL!

THE VERY LATEST & CHEAPEST YET!!

New Goods!

CLIPPINGER & CAREY—*SHIPPENSBURG*, have just received at their old stand, near the Rail road, from the eastern cities, an extensive assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

of the most fashionable style, which they are determined to sell at prices to suit the times. Persons desirous of purchasing goods are most earnestly desired to give them a call. Bargains may be expected.

December 22, 1841.

Diamond, Beaver, and Pilot Cloths—Just received and for sale at reduced prices by

CLIPPINGER & CAREY.

Shippensburg, Dec. 22, 1841.

MERINOES—French, German and English Merinoes, just received an extensive assortment, at the store of

CLIPPINGER & CAREY.

Shippensburg, Dec. 22, 1841.

BONNET SILKS & RIBBONS, of the very latest style, just received at the store of

CLIPPINGER & CAREY.

Shippensburg, Dec. 22, 1841.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. SAMUEL HEPBURN, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the 9th District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata; and the Hon. *John Stuart* and *John Lefevre*, Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland; have issued their precept, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1841, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Carlisle, on the

Second Monday of January, 1842,

(being the 10th day) at ten o'clock in the forenoon: Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectfully appertain. And those who are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then may be, in the Jail of Cumberland county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Carlisle, the 2d day of December, 1841, and the sixty-sixth year of American Independence.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Auditors Notice.

The undersigned, the auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county to marshal the assets in the hands of Wm. M. Foster and W. F. Line, Esq's. assignees of Jesse H. Johnson, to and among the creditors, will attend for that purpose on Tuesday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at his office in Carlisle, at which all concerned will take notice.

JAS. H. DEVOR, Auditor.

December 8, 1841.—3t.

Just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, and for sale, by CHAS. BARNITZ.

December 29, 1841.