CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, July 6, 1842.

Trontesting, Daily 0, 10 25				
Population	of Cumberland Co			
Allen.	2.122 Carlisle, 4,			
Dickinson.	2.701 East Pennsboro' 2,			
Frankford,	1,263 Hopewell, 1,			
Mechanicsburg b.	670 Mifflin, 1,			
Monroe.	1,570 N. Cumberland b.			
Newton,	1,499 Newville,			
North Middleton,	1,999 Shippenburg tp.			
Shippensburg b.	1,473 Silver Spring, 1,9			
South Middleton,	2,055 Southampton, 1,4			
West Pannshoro'	1.867.			

Total Cumberland

a outs Cumbe	strattu,	. 00,00
POPULATIO	N OF PERRY COU	NTY.
Buffalo.	948 Buffalo b.	14
Bloomfield b.	412 Centre.	- 98
Carroll.	1,100 Greenwood,	72
Millerstown b.	371 Juniata,	1.45
Liverpool,	763 Liverpool,	4.5
Madison,	1,299 Oliver,	79
Newport b.	423 Penn.	83
Petersburg b.	203 Rve.	45
Saville.	1,283 Toboyne,	1,44
Tyrone,	2,391 Wheatfield,	61
Total Perry,	•	17,09
	N OF ADAMS COU	NTY.
Berwick,	1,462 Concwago,	899
Cambonland	1 010 Facilities	1 602

Freedom 465 Gettysburg, 1,069 1,481 774 1,031 1,026 756 Germany 1.553 Hamilton 1,013 Liberty, 2,269 Mount Joy, 1,588 Reading, Latimore 1,376 Tyrone

Total Adams	;		23,0
POPULATION	OF FR	ANKLIN COU	NTY
Anuim.	3,130	Greencastle b.	93
Chambersburg b.		Fannet,	1.8
Green,	4.518	Fayetteville b.	4
Gnilford,	3,125	Hamilton,	1,7
Letterkenny,	1,918	Lurgan,	1,14
Metal,	1,113	Fennetsburg b.	2
Montgomery,	3,217	Mercersburg b.	1,14
Peters,	1,939	Loudon,	30
Quincy,	2,504	St. Thomas.	1.72
Southampton,		Warren,	60
Washington,		Waynesboro',	79

Total Franklin, Animal Magnetism!

Correspondence of the Herald & Expositor: LANCASTER, June 29th, 1842.

FRIEND MIDDLETON-There is always a right side and a wrong side to every thing, and on the subject of Animal Magnetism we were very certhin that we had jumped down on the right side; but we must confess, and it is in all sincerity of heart, that we have received a blow-from the cudgel of conviction, that has forever dissipated all our doubts as to the truth of the science. Our prayer has been heard, we have had perception of the truth, tangible, occular, personal demonstra tive evidence, and as

"There's none over feared, that the truth should be heard.

But they whom the truth would indict." we now cheerfully and unequivocally retract all

we have uttered in a former letter against it. Individuals may believe as they please about the "philosophy of the milk in the coco-nut;" but to those who are sceptical on the subject of Animal Magnetism we would say, try it, persevere, and they will discover that there is a state between sleeping and waking, a murvellous phenomena in nature, a strange, mysterious agency about man, that can subdue his fellow man and render him was consumed in the United States, in one year, entirely subservient to his will.

We tried the experiment ourself, a few evenings since, on a boy of about ten years of age, in the presence of a few of our female acquaintances, more for the object of mirth than in any hope that we should succeed. To our utter astonishment, in a few moments they boy was seized with a convulsive shuddering of the whole frame, his eyes families. The aggregate debts of the United States presented a glassy appearance, then gently closed, and he sunk back in an apparent slumber. A few manipulations calmed those spasmodic actions before alluded to; the arms, legs and body were perfectly rigid. The boy was in a magnetic state, and we were in an excited one, consequent upon the novelty of our situation. We then requested a Physician to be sent for, and with him about a dozen persons entered the room. The Doctor then pointed out where the different phenological organs were situated, and on our exciting them, will be without debt and free from taxation. Who * the expressions of the countenance were in all can refuse to embark in so noble a cause? The cases appropriate, the organ of Combativeness being more strongly developed in our patient than any other

In Clairvoyance we were not so successful, but the operator and not the patient. We could not concentrate our thoughts, agitated as we were, to bear sufficiently strong to produce the effect. For instance, we willed him to rise from his at and but was unable in consequence of the subject not being distinctly and vividly impressed on our own mind. After having been in this situation for the space of one hour and a half, we commenced removing the magnetic fluid by reversing the manipulations, and in a few moments he was in his select friends, and on each occasion have suc-

These are facts, that can be vouched for by some of the most respectable Ladies and Gentlemen in our place, persons whose integrity or veracity cannot be questioned. We do not pretend to assert that our experiments were perfect; but we do say, that we elicited a mass of incontravertible evidence, than which, nothing could be more satisfactory to the human mind

Yours truly. WINNEBAGO.

The Whige of Columbus, Ohio, have nominated John Davis of Massachusetts, for the Vice Presidency. They also express their willingness to support Mr. Clay, if he is nominated by a National Convention.

Another Convicted Criminal admitted to Bail.

The Court of General Sessions of Philadelphia have admitted Tho. S. Nicholson to bail, in the sum of 915,000, on a certificate of a physician that he is afflicted with a disease of the heart, causing confinement to endanger his life. Nicholson had been convicted of a series of most extrason had been convicted of a series of most extra confinement for the party of the confinement for the party of the way, under which the confinement forgeries on an employer with whom be Another Convicted Criminal admitted to Bail. ordinary forgeries on an employer with whom he had long been engaged as a clork, and was in prison awaiting the result of a matter before the Su. had long been engaged as a clork, and was in prison awaiting the result of a matter before the Su-preme Court for a new trial. It seems to be quite a custom in New York and Philadelphia to ad-infilm wages and good living for the workingmen, mutoconvicted criminals to bail. Justice Wiley, who was found guilty in the former city, of receiving the money stolen from the Frederick county (Md.) Hank, knowing it to be stolen, is yet at large on ball. He, like Nicholson, is awaiting the result of a motion for a new trial. They, at least, have no cause to complain of the "laws" delay.

The subscription in L

BREAD STUFFS During the Week ending the 30th June therewere. 11,700 bar. rels of flour; 15,000 barrels: of corn mend, and 11,700 bushols of wheat experted from Hon. Richard Rush as among the candidates for Philadelphia

·/. :

COME TO CARLISLE!

We read, a few days ago, in one of the Phil. adelphia papers, a strong appeal to the business portion of the city -those who have been struggling for the past year, to add dollar to dollar to their stready thousands-to relax their toil for a season and seek the pure air of the country, that their care-worn minds and limbs might thereby be invigorated and refreshed. This appeal was right. Man, whilst labouring to amass wealth, should lengthen or shorten his days. Of what benefit is me wealth without health and length of days to enjoy

The city derives its wealth from the country; off by toil"-at least for years to come. Hence it 484 is natural that our feelings should be drawn towards them, and induce us always to be ready to contri-30.953 bute our mite in "prolonging their days upon earth." For this reason, we were pleased to see the appeal alluded to above-and here add our endeavours to persuade our city friends to seek the countryand in doing so, believe we cannot do it more enticingly than by copying that pretty appeal of Mrs. HEMANS, entitled

The Summer's Call. Come away! the sunny hours
Woo thee far to founts and bowers! O'er the very waters now,
In their play,

Flowers are shedding beauty's glo Come away ! Where the lily's tender gleam Quivers on the glowing stream,

All the air is filled with sound. Soft, and sultry, and profound: Murmurs through the shadowy grass Lightly stray;

Faint winds whisper, as they pass, Come a vay! Where the bee's deep music swell From the trembling fox-glove bells-In the deep heart of the rose,

Now the crimson love-hue glows: Now the glow-worm's lamp, by night, Sheds a ray, Dreary, starry, greenly bright-Come away ! Where the fairy cup-moss lies, With the wild wood-strawberries

Aye, come away from the hot walls of the city, friends! And if you wish to enjoy all-and some thirg more—sung of by Mrs. Hemans, COME TO CARLISLE!

We have, for the ladics beautiful "founts and bowers" where they can "lightly stray," and hear and feel "faint winds whisper," and all else delightful to their hearts—as well as beaus in abundance from the little fellow just beginning to down, to the polite and ever-attentive bachelor of three score! For the gentlemen; we have "forests and fields and streams," wherein to "roam, to shoot or to bathe,' and the finest trout "in the country." Ladies, too! -the "fairest, brightest and loveliest of the land." In short, there is no place like Carlisle! Oh, for the pen of a Chandlen or a Monnie, to appeal to our suffering city friends to

" Come away" to Carlisle!

Waste from the use of Intoxicating Drinks.

The United States there were produced i the year 1810, 41, 102,627 gallons of distilled spirits, and 23,267,730 gallons of beer, ale and porter .-The cost per gallon to the consumer is not less than 50 cents for the spirits and 30 cents for the beer, ale and porter. The whole cost to the consumer, at these ates, would be \$27,681,682 50. The value of for eign spirits, winc, ale, beer and porter, consumed in the United States the same year, has been estimated at \$5,060,413. If these estimates be not too high, and the presumption is that they are too low, there orter, valued at \$32,742,645 50. All-this vast amount of property, the product of man's labour, are onsumed unproductively in one year. It is a uscless and wicked destruction of property. The use of these intoxicating drinks is neither useful, necessary, nor agreeable to man. The consumption gives nothing return but discase, death, vice and the ruin of are estimated at about \$200,000,000. The interest on that debt. at 6 per cent., would be \$12,000,000 .-Thus, then, it would appear that the annual consumption of intoxicating drinks in this country, in value, would pay the yearly interest on the debts of the States, and leave a large balance of upwards of \$20,000,000 a year, which, if applied, would in a few

years extinguish this debt. J and the States can pay their debts. Let the temperance reformation progress and triumph, and we cause of temperance is the cause of the whole human family. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, the ignorant and the wise, the young and the old, have felt and experienced the desolating effects of intemperance. Then let one and all enlist under are thoroughly convinced that it was owing to the cold water banner, and assist in keeping the temperance ball in motion, until the use of all intoxleating drinks be entirely banished from the land. Let no one anticipate evil results from the tempe rance movement. It is a moral movement. It sims walk towards us—he made every effort to do so, at the reformation of society. It aims good. Its aim is the moral elevation of man. It contemplates injury to none, but good to ali. Let the sincere Christian not anticipate wil results from this wonderful movement of the day because un-RECENERATED man takes part in the proceedings. Let him not fear good, results because even some bad men may be active leaders. Let him look at natural state! We have since operated twice on the history of the Church, and see the number of the same individual, in the presence of a few hypocrits and wicked men who have been active leaders under the Christian banner. Still Christianity is on the onward march. There may, and no

doubt will, be retrograde movements in the temperance cause, proceeding from various causes. But we are satisfied of one thing, that the cause itself is n good one-one which has the best interests of the numan family in view—and that the forward movement of such a cause will and must be much stronger than all retrograde moves. The same Beneficient Being who has Christianity under His care and direction, will also take care of the temperance cause, as well as every other good cause, and not allow it o fail because unregenerated men may be active

"\$2 a Day and Roast Beef." Our Locofoco friends are worried a good deal that any Whig should propose any such wagos for the workingmen. We don't know who it was that set this 62 ball "in motion"—but it strikes us

hard money Locofocos .- Dayton Journal The Sergeant at Arms, who was sent after Mr. Brodhead, has returned from New York,

The subscription in London for the relief of the sufferers by the configuration of Ham-burg, exceeded £26,000,

The Richmond Whig mentions the Hon. Richard Rush as among the candidates for the Treasury Department, in the event of a change.

Cleaveland, Ohio, the number of toc-totallers in through honest and proper motives, yet, when it the result is amounts to about 3,000!

Let the People take care that they be not department, in the event of a change.

The devil can train the war once commenced, the whole clique who had the head of this article. The devil can train the war once commenced, the whole clique who had

PROM THE INDIANA JOURNAL.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY. PROTECTION IS THE WORD! From the shores of Maine to the exuberant soil

f the South. Protection to American Industry is the instinct of the times. America is now consummating the final act of of a party cry halt I to the army of the people in their onward march to this great result; the Farnever forget that he has it also in his power to mer, the Blacksmith, the Shoemaker, the whole nic interest, the Labourers of the land, pass on, full of high resolve, regarding the treason that would bid them pause, with the contempt due to

It is a great work and it must be accomplished. and we in the country are not anxious that the rich it is not in American blood that it should be other and enterprising of the city should "kill themselves" it is a revolution, the beginning of which, though but yesterday a speck in the horizon, is thickening, and widening, and deepening over the purifying element of the atom in its progress.

"Never," said the eloquent Marrall, "will America be truly independent so long as our own labour is left intervalent.

Inbour is left unprotected—never so long as it is the darling object of our Government to dash down the enterprize it should protect and foster ! And a nobler truth was never uttered. In our midst we behold the matchless enterpris

of our free people, fretting for a sphere in which to conquer, and overlooking our vast empire, ex-haustless in every resource which the energies of that enterprize demand. We behold thousands of honest mechanics, eager for the bread of honest industry, impatient for that independence due to their worth of character, to

their families, and an honorable old age.

We behold the rich harvests of the farmer bursting from the earth in luxurious superabun We witness the countless labourers, whose spotrepublican soil, asking for work for their hands.

The widow, with her orphans, and the maiden pi

ning for honest employment, through the avenue of our cities and villages. Yet this enterprize droops; this vast empire almost in vain unfolds its resources; those mechan ics yield to despondency; to the pressure of the times—the rich productions of the farmer moulder in his barns or bring pitiful returns in glutted marthe scanty food of the day, and female virtue too often yields to female want. The Sheriff walks abroad in the execution of the final process of the law of the land, and all its gloom. This is not

nyperbole.

To this distress there is a ready solution. Malovernment has brought us to the door of ruin— ut just at its threshold we have awakened to the evil,and its remedy. . .

American enterprize, American productions, American soil, American mechanics, and American labour are bound in the chains of European vasalage!
Ten thousand productions of the industry

our mechanics, are brought in competition with those of Europe. Those of Europe flood our shores at prices below the rates at which freemen can live. They are purchased, and their proceeds fill foreign treasuries, and fatten a foreign people, while our own are left to languish. American labour is made to compete arved allowance of pauperism.

uffer, the farmer droops and suffers. —And while this havoe is going on among us, our people are sted and sacrificed for money due beyond the ocean—for the demands of foreign mer-

cenary creditors! Does any man ask "how is this!" The answer s at hand—so plain that he who runs may read.

The goods of foreign lands flood our nation free of duty. In other words, they are sold here at nearly the rate at which they are made there. There, labourers are slaves. They are hired for

chanism are readily set at work. The results of this labour come here. Our mechanics cannot thus procure labour. Therefore foreign wares are cheaper, and foreign wares are bought. And the laboureg and the mechanic, whose blood is our blood, pay the penalty and the traffic.

The we ask Great Britain to take our products

in return for hers? SHE SCOFFS AT THE EXCHANGE. We have a fat soil. Our farmers have a surplus produce which Great Britain needs, but she will not have it. The products of property under the name of spirits, wine, beer, ale our soil are taxed by her Government, at such rates as deny them admission there. And so we are in debt for her products while she refuses ours—and while her pauper is crushing the energies of our noble people, she is demanding

the energies of our noble people, she is demanding, in the midst of our distresses, the gold and silver! the pound of flesh—for the amount of money which we owe her!

Are we prefixed for this! No! We say to the American Government—Shame on the policy which thus invites to ruin! Shame on the slavish surrender of the bone, and muscle of the land, to the coffers of Great; Britain! We call for protection! and we mean by that! that our laws shall be tion! and we mean by that, that our laws shall be framed that the manufactured and other foreign articles which come to our shores, shall be taxed

in the way of duty, a sufficient sum to prevent their competition with American Industry.

The Almighty never designed us for a race of slaves. There is nothing in her dominion for which we would even bend the head to Great Britain, much less consent to receive her goods

free, while she refuses ours.

We say PROTECTION! and the People trumpet-tongued are demanding it. We say s place on our own soil, for our own enterprize, ou own labour, our own manufactures, and our own agriculturalists? They pay the taxes, and when need tequires it, they shed their blood for this Union! and this Government, for the patry consideration of dollars and cents, must not barter their sweat for the trumpery of Europe. PROTECTION FOR DOMESTIC INDUS-

TRY! are the words. One may almost read that sentence in the Heavens. It is a word that has aroused the Lion of Democracy—IHE WOKA-ING CLASS. They are coming from their workshops, their places of labour, and their farms, and who shall resist them? The conquering host whose energies are aroused in behalf of the American interests will never pause, until the object which has aroused them shall be accomplished. proused the Lion of Democracy—THE WORK-

Pass it Round.

The True Whig published at Washington, cminds its readers and the public that in ten years previous to Gen. Jackson's war on our cur rency system the number of banks created was 32, with a capital of \$8,000,000; that in the next two years, the number of banks created was 268, with a capital of \$368,000,000; that the former banks were generally sound, and the latter have generally proved unsound; and that the loco focos are now breaking down the very currency they gave us, bad as it is, and are fast reducing us to the

condition of no currency at all. And pass it round, we add, that by the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the bank bills in circulation in the whole of the Union in 1816, amounted to \$68,000,000. This was before the charter of the second U. S. Bank, was before the charter of the second U.S. Bank, and when we had been without a National Bank for four years. The charter of that Bank was then granted, with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars. Did any expansion follow? Oh nower far from it. Fourteen years afterwards, or in 1830, the whole amount of hank paper in circulation, from all the banks, was \$61,323,898, heing a DECREASE in fourteen years, while the U.S. Bank was in grownton of nearly senen

U. S. Bank was in operation, of nearly seven well what next? The Fresident vetord a bill to re-charter the Bank in 1832, and then what followed? In 1837, the bank paper in circulation of black of the followed? In 1837, the bank paper in circulation of black of the followed? In 1837, the bank paper in circulation of black of the followed? In 1837, the bank paper in circulation of black of the followed? In 1837, the bank paper in circulation of black of the followed? In 1837, the bank paper in circulation of black of the followed? In 1837, the bank paper in circulation of black of the followed? In 1837, the bank paper in circulation of black of the followed? In 1837, the bank paper in circulation of black forms should withdraw from the political arena, and the mency was taken to buy western lands, eastern timber strate, &c., and for the public deposite were removed, there were equally if not more guilty, for they western lands, eastern timber strate, &c., and for the public deposite were removed, there were applied to make more years, and have banks were created to make, more bank, and new banks were created to make, more bank, and new banks were created to make, more bank, and new banks were created to make, more bank, and new banks were created to make, more bank, and new banks were created to make, more bank, and new banks were created to make, more bank, and new banks were created to make, more bank, and new banks were created to make, more bank, and new banks were created to make, more bank, and new banks were created to make, more bank, and new banks were created to make more banks, flatter, and fire an agreement tibber were applied to be so. When the public deposite were removed, there were applied to be so. When the public deposite were removed, there were applied to be so. When the public deposite were removed, there were applied to be so. When the public deposite were removed, the banks, flatter and new plants were created to make more banks, flatter, and the former should three differences and new plants were removed. The last removed to be added

his accession to the Presidency, so fraught with disappointment to those who achieved what they hoped would be a revolution of men and measures, his pertinacious resistance of the wishes of his early supporters, by retaining in office those very persons who were the most bitter opponents of his election. We liave heretofore stated that no man should ever receive our support for the Presidency again, who was not pledged to fill the public offices from the political majority. We have now the satisfaction of laying before our friends the folowing extract from a letter written by Gen. Scott, which places his opinion beyond any doubts, which may have originated from the tenor of his letter of October last. After saying that he had probably failed to be as explicit in that letter as he intended o be, he speaks thus!

"MY RULE would be to TURN OUT THE BAD AT ONCE, and replace the indifferent as fast as it might be conveniently Ofter entering at length into all able argument

he General sums up his opinion as follows: "On this point, I admire the principles laid down by Presidents Jefferson and Harrison in their respective circulars, and the practice of all our earlier Presidents. "Of course I hold, that, on a change of

parties, vacancies—no matter how made mean by death, resignation or removalought to be filled by selections from the political majority, and always with the best men that can be had for the several places. "I can only repeat my solemn conviction, that without a rigid adherence to the principles sketched above, government canlegacies, panting for the reward of their toil, and to the people, which they have a right to exnot be administered with all the advantages nect and demand."

ROM THE PHILADELPHIA CHRONICLE, (NUETRAL.)

His Excellency John Tyler.

The manner in which some of the journals of the day dilate upon the virtues, both developed and undeveloped, of His Excellency John Tyler, is exquisitely fine—the most fastidious taste could not grumble at it. President Tyler, according to some of them—those, of course, who come in for the pap and pickings—is one of the most indepen-dent characters that ever sat upon the "throne of the Chearasters that ever sat upon the "infone of the Chearas," he is the tool of no set of men, owes no fealty to faction, and stands erect above the jar-ring elements of dictation! He came into office unfettered by pledges, and unincumbered by measures! When accidentally called upon to —Sit upon the lofticat throne

Of this-his mighty country! his first object was to avow an entire indepen dence of all cliques, factions, and parties, and em phatically to come out upon his "own hook" which caused the cliques and parties who imag-ined that their claims to his services and influence, were undisputed, to make him the object of systematic, vigorous, and constant attack! In , short, President Tyler must be set down as the profoundest sage, and most uncompromising pariot of the nineteenth century!

This sort of doctrine is all gammon. We have leard and read a great deal about what has been miscalled Mr. Tyler's independence!—such as his spurning the majorities of Congress, the expressed will of the people, measures which he was pledged by every honorable and upright principle to sustain, notwithstanding the pretended freedom from obligation which some persons would claim for him. Yes, this is the boasted independence of President Tyler! a total disregard of the people, a spurning contempt for the majorities of Congress—but a peculiar love for the veto pow-er, and the hideous idols of his own mind and fanpennies. They are half starved. They are fed cy. The constitution is nothing, Congress is like dogs on bones and pluck. Where labour can be had thus low, the thousand departments of me chanism are readily set at work. The results of the constitution is nothing, Congress is nothing, the people and their will are nothing, but I am John Tyler!—the President of the United States!! and I will veto Congress and the Constitution is nothing.

But is it true that Mr. Tyler came into office independent of all parties and measures? It is not the fact. The leading measures for which the people elected the lamented Harrison, and whose principles John Tyler proclaimed to be the contrary, they floated upon thousands of banners—from the seaboard to beyond the mountains, and from the Gulph to the St. Lawrence. The majorities then elected to sway the public councils, were elected because they declared themselves friendly to those measures. Mr. Tyler was as cognizant of these facts as any, and being so cognizant, he accepted the nomination of Vice President, as one to contract the management of the Crowd for the months of March, Almount of motive power values. President, as one to carry out those measures; President, as one to carry our those measures;— he was pledged to that party as an honorable man to sustain their cardinal points; he was pledged to support their doctrines; he was himself sensi-ble of this, and in his first message adverts to it in a manner which proves that he was so sensible. But since then his views have experienced Balance in favour of road, over and a revolution, his ambition has been somewhat in-flated, the clange of station has infatuated and bewildered him: and now he has neither the honor nor the honesty to carry out the measures to which he was pledged, and endeavors to cloak his recreancy to the party that placed him in power, by giving to that recreancy the name of independence!

President Tyler has neither the firmness nor independence which his friends claim for him Witness his recent conduct respecting the remov als, which, in the first flush of power, he ordered to be made in the Custom Houses. They were not made, and he "backed out" from any further proceedings in the matter. The fact is Mr. Tyler has but few friends and admirers, little influence, and commands still less respect. What few he has to uphold his interests and trumpet his virtues stick to him only because he sticks to the robes of office; the mass of the people, of all parties, are more disposed to take up the rhapsody of a Buck

eye bardard—
"Of Tyler young—Of Tyler old,
Of Tyler's Bank—Of Tyler's Gold,
Of Tyler's first—Of Tyler's last, Of Tyler now-And Tyler past," Of Tyler's word-Of Tyler's oath. Thank the Lord-We've had enough."

The case of our Sheriff-Once

more! The Supreme Court have at length decided this high-handed attempt to usure power and authority which is not given him by the constitution and laws, and which none but tyrants would long after. And thus too, has the long protracted, say-age persecution of an honest, unassuming, but de-

age persecution of an honest, unassuming, but de-ceived man, at length terminated, greatly to the satisfaction of all except a few vindictive knaves who sought to rob him of character, of office, and of everything that is dear to a freeman. Sheriff Shaver was through the circumvention of designing politicians, induced to enter into an agreement prior to the late general election, which was prohibited by the laws of the State; but like most of the honest and retired men of the count of the honest and retired men of the count of the honest and retired men of the count of the law which he and others violated. The of the law which he and others violated. The of the most in substance this—another candidate they must have wated or stolen a much larger than we have set down—for the business of Sheriff Shaver was through the circumvention of designing politicians, induced to enter into an

Gen. Scott on Removals. The Harrisburg Telegraph says: There has

him still further with increased savageness, and sought his utter destruction. We have neceshave only called things by their right names.
They raised their savage death-song, and were joined by the Chief of the Kickapoo tribe, who led them on, hearing in his hand a bloody scalping knife, stamped—supensebbas. But fortunately for the Sheriff, in flying from his pursuers, he got a mono civilized men where the strong arm of large among civilized men where the strong arm in the last resort interposed—the "Ingins" were captured—and the "scalping knife" and all other instruments of death and torture taken from them.—And now we hope that the Sheriff will in future keep out or bad company, and avoid similar dangets.—Huntingdon Journal.

> Breaking up of the Winnebago Huts-Escape of the Cheif, and the rise in Lumber.

> The attempts of the Governor and his unworthy fellow speculators in the lumber business of 1840, to paralyze the efforts of the Legislature in ferreting out their misdeeds, will probably be perfectly successful, as a "certain Daniol M. Brodhead's so called by the Keystone, has mizzled, cut his stick and run G. T. T., and is evidently noncomeatibus to the subpena of the Sergeant-at-arms! Previous to the examination of Mr. Handwitten the Committee the examination of Mr. Handwitten the Committee that we perfect details by what he was the committee that we perfect details and the committee that we perfect details and the committee that we perfect details are the committee that we perfect the committee the committee that the dy, the Committee had no perfect data by which to shape their queries to the purse-bearer of the Lumber Merchants and was consequently unable to elide the guarded cautiousness of Mr. Brodhead's replies. As soon as Mr. Handy was made a witness—the Governor's most extraordinary mes sage was promulgated, after the Attorney. Gene ral and his carpet bag had made a secret visit to Harrisburg to concoct a scheme of defence. In compliance with the Indian talk then had, Atty-

compliance with the Indian talk then had, Attygen immediately indicted Solms, Handy and Broadlead for conspiracy and thus precluded all possibility of their being used further as witnesses. The Legislature however, determining not to be headed, passed a law to compel witnesses testify or be imprisoned until their stubborn lips were opened. This and Judge Barton's prompt decision on the question of the humbug prosecution, and the right of the Indians to possess themselves of these parents by an ambuscade, knocked. selves of those papers by an ambuscade, knocked all their plans into confusion; Kickapoo and Winall their plans into conjusion; actuapos and wannebago saw the rope was being drawn around
them tighter and tighter, so the Governor went
down to the city and had there an Indian talk
with this certain Daniel M. the result of which was that he, Daniel M. should put off to parts un-known, and thus clude the searching and rather known, and thus clude the searching and rather-inconvenient questions likely to be propounded to him. Accordingly a few rafts, joice and other lumber th n on hand, were converted into cash as an outfit, and the Ex-Commissioner of Loans absquatulated! And thus the matter now stands! Evidence has been developed sufficient to show that all the corruption fund went into the hands of Redbeed & the Manda letter.

Brodhead, & the Handy letters prove that D. R. Porter talked Indian for the purpose of fur thering the intended corruption, and was doubt less privy to every step taken by Winnebago, in the transaction! The absence of Brodhea thus cuts off an important chain of the evidence Whether a clue can be discovered is probabl doubtful, but enough, we think, will be developed to convince all, that the continued suspension of the banks in 1840, was brought about by a direct system of bribery, planed, matured and executed by Kickapoo & Co. and that a fair and accurate division of the spoils, was made among all the members of that worthy firm.

QUERY.—Will any of the friends or organs of Kickapoo explain to us why the Governor went to Philadelphia on Saturday the 20th of May and returned on the Monday following! What business it was that took him there to be transported on Sunday the pale day he reported on Sunday the pale day. transacted on Sunday, the only day he spent in the city? Whether he was not closeted with Brodhead and Johnson on Sunday? And wheth er Brodhead did not leave the city within two or three days after the Governor? There had been some strange movements on the part of certain notorious individuals, that we desire to see ex. plained or exposed, as their explanation or exposure might go far towards confirming, the susp resting upon the guilty.-Pa. Tel.

FROM THE LANCASTER UNION.

The Columbia Railroad. the contrary, they floated upon thousands of ban- result of the management of the Columbia Railroad for the months of March, April and May,

Balance in favour of motive power over and above all liabilities, 226,379 89 Amount of road tolls, April and May, \$35,975 32 Amount of receipts paid and liabi-8.326 46

above all expenditures and had bilities, Whole amount cleared in three months by the road and motive power, 53,720 743

It has often been said that figures cannot lie, but if we are not very much mistaken, the above must be regarded as an exception to the rule. Stoves and cooking stoves are of every size and variety; and his parlour stoves (for wood or coal) are of the newest patterns. He has in addition The time chosen is perhaps that in which the road requires less repair than it does in any other period of the same length. A large stock of all things necessary, as wood, coal, oi!, &c., was probably on band, and under these circumstances the above unfair exposition has been trumpeted forth to prevent, if possible, the Legislature from disposing of the public works. We have repeated that the Derivative and him alternate would be sent the control of the public works.

results may be expected from a prudent, careful management of the road—in what an unenviable position does it place the former sinerintendent position does it place the former superintendents, and all who had control of this portion of the case in favor of John Shaver. The opinion of the the Court was delivered by Judge Kennedy, and it is said to be long and very conclusive. We do not know upon what grounds they have rested their decision, but presume it was that the law had been suffered, and the offence was not an infahad been suffered, and the offence was not an infamany constructions. The opinion of the public works. Many of the Porter papers tell us they confidently expect the road to clear this year, over and above all expenses, the sum of two hundred theorem, and the law cipations may be realized, but if they should, every man who reflects, cannot avoid seeing that mous one as the Supercedeus necessarily implied every man who reflects, cannot avoid seeing that Thus has Governor Porter been frustrated in his the former managers of the road must have stolen the former managers of the road must have stolen annually the like sum from the pockets of the People, in addition to the large amount of debt in which the road became involved while under

their control. However wasteful, extravagant, and dishone the predecessors of the present officers may have been, and no set of men were ever so harshly dealt with by public opinion if they are not guilty of all these charges, we cannot believe that they went into it so strong as this statement indicates.

been disappointed in their hopes, entered into it form himself into an angel of light, and one of with a bitter vindictiveness that would raise a blush of shame even on the cheek of a Cannibal. The persecution was cruel, fierce and vindictive. His pursuers, as if determined to out Shylock old Shylock himself, were not satisfied with the "pound of flesh" for when he had fully suffered the penalties of the violated law, they pursued him still further with increased savgeness, and offices were fined an angelof light, and one of Porter's raif road superintendents may act honest ly for a little while; in order to secure a fair chance to plunder the treasury for a year longer undisturbed. Let our representatives look to this matter, for we repeat, that if the Columbia rail road is capable of producing profits like those with a diminished business, the former rail road offices were the contraction of the columbia rail road in the columbia rail road rail rail road rail road rail rail road rail road rail road rail rail r officers were the greatest set of scoundrels un-hung in the world. An investigation should at sought his difference in this article, but we once be had, and if the matter turns out as this have only called things by their right names.

They raised their savage death song, and were cate, the theires who stole, and the Canal Comnissioners and Governor who connived at and probably shared in the plunder, should be brough condign punishment.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

April 6. 1842.

DUNLAP ADAIR Attorney at Law, FFICE No. 3 Beetem's Row, on the Pulic Square, Carlisle, Pa.

DEBLISSEE

Dr. I. C. Loomis, Dentist, S permanently located in Carlisle, and will per-form all operations that are required in the

iorm all operations that are required in the practice of his profession—such as Extracting, Filing, Plugging, and Inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to an entire set.

N. B. For a few months ensuing, Dr. Looms will be in Carlisle, the first two weeks in each month—after which, he will be absent until the first two weeks in each following month—at which period he may be found at his

Office, opposite M'Farlane's Hotel. Carlisle, May 4, 1842.

a gaidd. DR. JOHN J. MYERS, AS removed his Office and dwelling to the three story Brick on South Hanover street, adjoining the residence of Mr. John Hays and

Blean's Hotel." Doctor Myers informs his friends and the pubic that he can be consulted at all hours at his of-fice, (when not professionally engaged) and that he will devote his undivided attention to the severa duties of his profession, and particularly to the practice of Midwifery & Surgery. Calls o the Country will be punctually attended to, both

Night and Day. Carlisle, April 13, 1842.

Estate of Catharine Dixon, dec'd, ETTERS Testamentary on the estate of CATHARINE DIXON, late of South Mid. ileton township, Cumberland county, declined nave been issued to the subscriber residing in said are requested to make immediate payment to him, and those having claims to present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRAIGHEAD, Ext.

NOTICE.

June 15, 1842.

ETTERS of Administration of Mrs. MARY D. RAMSEY, late of Carlisle, deceased, have been this day issued by the Register of Cumberland county, to the undersignd'residing in the said borough. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said cedent, are requested to make known the same to him, properly authenticated, without delay; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay the same before the let of July next.

W. B. MURRAY, Adm'r

Carlisle, April 30, 1842.

COAL.

YKENS Valley, Pine Grove, Lime-burn and Bituminous COAL, constantly for ccssors to Miller & Martin Harrisburg, April 20, 1842.



Coppersmith, Sheet Iron and

Tiu-plate Worker, RESPECTFULLY informs the public generally that he still continues his business at the Old Stand, North Hanover street, where he has now on hand, and is still manufacturing, every article in the line of his trade; consisting of Hatters', Fullers' and Wash

ESECTED SECTION OF THE SECTION OF TH lea Kettles. Tin-ware of every description, Stove Pipe, Dripping Puns,

Drums, &c. &c.

He has also for sale the best assortment of Comnon, Cooking and Parlour

correct, but we do say, that it is intended for purposes of deception. Three months are selected when the business of the road is quite as good, if not better, than any other period of the year, are of the newest patterns. He has in addition the Rotary cooking stoves, the Radiator stoves and Radiator drums for parlours, which are unnot better, than any other period of the year. The time chosen is perhaps that in which the for cash.

Carlisle, June 29, 1642. N. B. Old Lead, Pewter, Copper and Leather taken in exchange for stoves, tin or copper ware,

NOTICE. disposing of the public works. We have repeatedly said that Porter and his adherents would fend an advantagement of the rail roads and canals, so long as they could by any monns contrive to enrich themselves and plunder the public. The above is another proof that this opinion is well founded. But suppose the statement above is perfectly fair and honest, and that a continuance of such results may be expected from a prudent, careful

ed Bankrupt.
Which Petition will be heard before the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvanta, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room in the city of Philadelphia on Monday the 26th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. When and where all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petition should not be why the prayer of the said Petition should not be granted, and the said Jonas Miller declared Bank FRAS. HOPKINSON,

Clerk of the District Court June 27, 1842.

IN BANKBUPTCY. NOTICE.

Law have been filed the 20th June, 1842, by JOHN GRAY, individually and as a member of the late firm of Gray & Cauff. man, late Merchant, Cumberland c JOSHUA OGILBY, individually and as a late partner of Charles F. Mitchell, un-der the firm of Joshua Ogilby, late of Lockport, N. Y. late Merchant, now.

Clerk, JAMES McMATH, late Merchant Tallor, now Agent; GEORGE V. HALL, late Merchant, new Shoemaker, ABRAHAM PHII LIPS, individually and as a member of the firm of Egolf and Phillips, late Merchant, now Clerk, do. WILLIS FOULK, Clerk of the Court of

Quarter Sessions, &c. and Recorder of Deeds, &c. Which Petitions will be heard before the District ourt of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 25th day of July next, at 11 o'clock
A. M. When and where all persons interested

may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petitions should not be grantthe prayer of the said Fetitioners be declared Bankrupts ed, and the said Potitioners be declared Bankrupts FRAS. HOPKINSON, Clerk of District Court. June 25, 1842.

FOR RENT

HE Two Story House,
Situated at the South End of
Hanover street, formerly occupied by
Mrs. Ramsey, deceased. Possession will be given immediately. For terms app W. B. MURRAY. Carlisle, June 22, 1842.

VALUABLE. Tan Yard Property FOR SALE.

July be sold at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of JULY at 10 o'clock A. M, in the Borough of Carlisle, sumberland county, that large and commodious situate on the north east corner of Louther and East streets, bounded by Letart Spring, and on the north by a lot of R. C. Hall, Esq. containing 260 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth, more or less. belonging to the estate of David S. Forney, dec'd.

having thereon erected a large
TWO STORY STONE DWELLING HOUSE, a Two Story Stone Finishing Shop, a large two story Buck Beam House, a large frame Bark and Mill House, with a Bark Mill in it.— There are 44 Layaways and I Pool in the Yard,
5 Handlers, 3 Limes and I Bate in the Beam
House, and a good well of water at the kitchen
door. The property is in good order, and in a
very desirous situation for a Tannery or a private

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, and any information will be given about the property before the day of sale, by G. W. SHEAFER,

JACOB SHROM. June 22, 1842.

Y virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of nmon Pleas of Cumberland County, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Carlisle, on SATURDAY the 30th JULY, A. D., 1842, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said ing described real estate viz :

A Lot of Ground. situate in the borough of Carlisle, containing sixty feet in breadth and two hundred and forty feet in depth, more or less, adjoining a lot of Mr. Richardson on the east, Benjamin Fernall on the west, an alley on the north, and Locust street on the south, having thereon erected a Two story FRAME HOUSE, a kitchen and frame stuble. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jonathan

Also, A Lot of Ground, situate on the south side of the road in Leesburg, Cumberland county, containing fifty-three feet in breadth and two hundred and forty feet in length,

to be sold by me,
PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

To the Electors of Cumberland county. TELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your

thereof to the best of my ability.

GEORGE F. CAIN,

Mechanicsburg, June 22, 1842.

tc.3

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

of Cumberland County, at the election in October next, and if elected pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.

WM. M. BEETEM.

Carlisle, June 22, 1842. edieul e europalane.

land County, and Immeespor, Commer-land County, and Tuesday the 30th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy at the District Court Room in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitionor, who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRA'S. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court. Philadelphia, June 11, 1842. 101-33

David Lamb, vs. Jacob Sheaner. JACOB SHEANER:

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, \ June 22, 1842.

ontinues business as usual at the old stand.
A. CATHCART,
DAVID AYRES.

Estate of Geo. Aughinbaugh, dec'd. ETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE AUGHINBAUGH, late of the orough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, deceased. have been granted to the subscriber residing in said Borough. All persons indicated to said deceased, are requested to make payment immediately, and

June 22, 1842

MANUFACTURED and kept on hand, for sale, in the city of Laucaster, near the Rail Read, Endless Chain Horse Power THRESHING MACHINES.

the subscriber at present.

WM. KIRKPATRICK.
Lancaster, May 4, 1842.

6m.2

UMBER of every description & SHINGLES, for sale cheap, by

Sheriff's sale.

Also, A Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Carlisle, containing eixty feet in breadth and two hundred and forty feet in depth, more of less, adjoining lots of the heirs of John Delancy, deceased, John Parkinson, Pumfert street, and an alloy, having thereon erected a small LOG HOUSE. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Peck.

more or less, adjoining lands of James Chesnut on the east, the Walnut Bottom road on the north, and an alloy on the west and south, liaving thereon erected a log stable. Seized and taken in execuion as the property of James C. Cummins. And

Sheriff's office, Carlisle, Z.

Jung 22, 1842,

Recorder and Clerk of the Courts of Cumburland County at the ensuing general election, and if elected will discharge the duties

CILLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY -

A GREAT variety of GAMBROONS and LINENS for Gentlemen's Summer wear, GEO. W. HITNER. nst received. ^ June 22, 1842.

Notice. A PETITION for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, has been filed by WILLIAM S. ALLEN, late Innkeeper, Cumber-

Morree. Jane Sheaner, by her next friend, Divorce.

Jacob Sheaner. JANUS SILLAUEIIAKE NOTICE, that the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, have directed a notice to be published for you to show cause why your wife Jane Shranka shall not be divorced from the bands of matrimony entered into between you and her, and the Court have directed the Second Monday in August next for the hearing of said case, when and where you may attend if you think proper. f you think proper.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Dissolution of Partnership. HE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CATHCART & AYRES, in the mercantile business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All transactions connected with the late firm will be settled by A. Catheart, who

Shepherdstown, June 18, 1842.

all those having chains to present them without de-lay, properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE KELLER, Ex's.

TO THE PUBLIC

for one horse and for two horses, warranted to work well, and of greater durability than any other Machines, for a similar purpose known to

BUMBBB.

Successors to Miller & Martins. Harrisburg, April 20, 1842. 6m-27