HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, March 22, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLS.

SPECIALLY "FOR THE PUBLIC EYE."

OUR CREED.

1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.
2. An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry.
3. Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.
4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.
5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a SINGLE TERM.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.—HENRY CLAY.

☞The proceedings of a meeting of citizens "to adopt measures for promoting the better observance of the Sabbath," were received too late for publication this week.

First Page.

☞We commend to attentive perusal the extracts from the speech of Hon. John C. Clark, of N. York, which will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. Mr. C. handles Messrs. Webster, Tyler and Spencer with scorching severity, but with a *justice* which is to be extremely regretted as far as Mr. Webster is concerned. We publish this exposure of Mr. Webster's conduct with infinitely more of pain than pleasure. No Whig, we presume, looks without sincere regret upon the position this great, but we are constrained to believe, corrupt man, now occupies. Mr. Clark, it will be seen, institutes the gravest charges against his political integrity—charges which bring home to Daniel Webster, once the great Achilles of the Whigs, the authorship and planning of one of the basest and wickedest plots that ever disgraced the annals of our political history. If this be true, and Mr. Clark's position at Washington has given him extensive means of knowing, no one can hesitate in believing that Mr. Webster, with all his gigantic powers of mind, deserves the execration which greatness without virtue sooner or later draws upon itself, and which a betrayed people writhing under the intense sufferings inflicted by base treachery, are now most willing to bestow.

The Philadelphia Collectorship.

Judge Blythe, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, has taken the oath and entered upon the duties of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. All the subordinates have been sworn. No removals as yet. The city papers unite in describing the number of applicants for situations as enormous. There will, however, be but few changes. A dozen or so, who are obnoxious to the Tyler men themselves, will be made to walk, and their places be supplied with Porterites, and there it will end. The Judge would hardly presume to meddle with the Tyler men who were appointed by collector Smith. All that matter no doubt was perfectly understood before hand. It was provided for in the 'bond.'

New Papers.

Notwithstanding the "hard times," there are still to be found strong and enterprising minds and ardent souls, who are willing to enter upon a "sea of difficulties" and nobly buffet all its threatning waves, in the arduous duty of disseminating "light" among the people. It must be a spirit of irrepressible and powerful enterprize, indeed, that leads any one to embark his hopes in *types* and *press*-ure just now. But there *are* such intrepid spirits, the advent of two of whom we are called upon to notice this week.

The "Protector" is the title of a small paper which has been established at Columbia, Pa., and makes its appearance under the auspices of Mr. Eli Bowen. It supports HENRY CLAY, and we hope the young editor will take care of himself, so as to *deserve* success, which is laid down in the economy of some poet or other as something far above *receiving* it!

The other is the "Visitor," the first number of which has just been published by Baxter & McKinstry, in Mercersburg. It proposes to be neutral in politics, but active in other good causes, and we hope may succeed.

☞The English papers make mention of the death of Richard Carlisle, the infidel publisher; and they add that he, some time since, made an open profession of Christianity.

☞The number of Bankrupts in the Eastern district of this State, from the passage of the law to its repeal, was seventeen hundred and ninety-nine.

Apportionment in Ohio.

A bill to district the State of Ohio for members of Congress, passed the House of Representatives of Ohio on the 9th inst. It allows but six Whig members, according to the vote of last fall, and it is as perfect a gerrymander as human ingenuity could frame. It was thought that it would pass the Senate also.

James M. Porter.

☞Before this gentleman's appointment of Secretary of War was announced officially, a respectable paper in Philadelphia published the following reminiscence of the last war, which must be admitted to be very flattering to the now Secretary:

"Before this distinguished gentleman is confirmed, it would not be amiss for the Senate to inquire, if he is the same James *M.* Porter, who, when acting as Assistant Quarter Master General of the U. States Army in 1813, when the Brigade of Philadelphia Volunteers was on duty at Kennet's Square and Camp Dupont, under General Cadwallader, was tried and dismissed the service for unmilitary and unofficer-like conduct. Should it prove to be the same gentleman, the Army must feel flattered in having at its head so distinguished a soldier."

☞It is rumored that Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, will receive the appointment of Secretary of Legation to China.

THE BATTLE OF MIER.—It appears by a statement in the New Orleans Bee, made by the Mexican Consul at that place, that the number of Mexicans killed and wounded at the battle of Mier has been greatly exaggerated. The Mexican army, composed of about 1000 men, had killed—1 major, 3 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, 26 privates; and wounded, 1 lieutenant, 3 sergeants,

THE IMPEACHMENT.

☞The report of the minority of the committee appointed to examine into the charges instituted by numerous petitions to the Legislature, against the official conduct of David R. Porter, is of such extreme length as to preclude its publication in our paper. It is a mortifying reflection to every citizen of the State, that the character of our good old Commonwealth should thus be stained through suspicion of the integrity of her chief Magistrate, and no one with a genuine feeling of State pride can look upon the conclusions arrived at by the committee, without feeling that the Governor is under the strongest obligations to the people of this State, to remove, if possible, this stigma from the fair fame of Pennsylvania, by *demanding* such a thorough investigation of the charges as shall "probe the matter to the bottom." We find the following abridgement of the Report in the West Chester Register:

It is signed by ROBERT PARKE and LYMAN ROBINSON, and is an able, if not conclusive argument in favor of the prayer of the memorial. For the sake of the good name of Pennsylvania, which is tarnished through the conduct of her Executive; for her honor and that of her citizens; for our own sake as a native born Pennsylvanian, we could have wished that the evidence of foul bribery and corruption had been of a more doubtful character, and the conclusion therefrom, so ably drawn in the report, less clear and conspicious.—The report occupies almost two pages of the Intelligencer, and contains eleven columns of solid matter, so that it is next to impossible to publish it in our paper, and yet the citizens of the State, one and all, should read it; examine the evidence it contains; compare the different parts, and make up an unbiassed judgment from it for themselves. They should learn from this document how important to the political welfare of the State, to its character and honor and pledged integrity; how necessary to the interests of the people, their civil and political rights; how deely interesting to the safety and perpetuity of republican institutions, is *the right of suffrage.* They should learn from this ably drawn paper, that a party without political principles, relying for its numerical strength on an assumption of the name of DEMOCRACY, professing to be the exclusive guardians of the right of suffrage in the abstract, and disfranchising States with uncompromising decision, is not to be trusted with power, nor suffered to attain it without resistance.

The report shows:—

1st. That the Governor of the State in 1839 appointed Daniel M. Brodhead special agent to negociate loans for the Commonwealth with the Banks.

2d. That no act of Assembly conferred on the Governor the power to make such an appointment, that the said Daniel M. Brodhead was an officer unknown to the laws, could not have been punished for breach of trust, malversation or peculation, and that the appointment was a delegation to this person of the *Governor's official character.*

3d. That this Daniel M. Brodhead, in his capacity as *special agent of the Governor*, received from the Bank of the United States, for favors extended to it, the sum of $68,609.

4th. That these favors were not authorised by law, but were acceded to by the Governor, and that no part of the above sum ever went into the Treasury of the State.

5th. That during the legislative session of 1840, the Banks, desirous of being relieved from the penalties to which they were liable, and to obtain a law legalizing the suspension of specie payments until on or about the first of February 1841, employed Daniel M. Brodhead, as a borer to effect its passage.

6th. That the original suggestion to the Bank of the United States to employ a borer or borers for the purpose of procuring the passage of such a law, and of Daniel M. Brodhead as the proper person to be employed with this object, was made by James M. Porter brother of the Governor.

7th. That Daniel M. Brodhead, and the Bank of the United States entered into a contract, that in case the former procured the passage of the law as above stated, the latter should give him the sum of $120,000.

8th. That the law was passed, suspension legalized, penalties removed, and the sum of $120,000 paid over, at different times, to Daniel M. Brodhead, according to contract.

9th. That soon after Brodhead went to Harrisburg on his corrupt errand, it was remarked that the former hostility of the Governor towards the Bank had changed, and he became a warm advocate for the passage of the very law to which the Banks looked to relieve them of their embarrassments.

10th. *That he was, himself, the author of the resolutions for the relief of the Banks, that he concocted them with, and in the room of Daniel M. Brodhead, and that he went to the boarding houses of members, and personally interfered by his influence with the members of his own party to obtain their passage.*

11th. That after the adjournment of the legislature, and during the summer of 1840, in a letter written to a committee of his political friends, he denied that he was in favor of the passage of these resolutions which he had thus drawn, and endeavored to shift the odium of the measure from his own shoulders to the Legislature.

12th. That the evidence of bribery and corruption lay buried in the bosoms of a few who were parties to it, until January 1841, when a committee of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, appointed to examine and verify the account of the assets and liabilities of that institution, discovered that the sum of $99,800, had been expended by a committee of Directors in the spring of 1840, under a resolution of the directors of the Bank, "with authority to proceed to Harrisburg, and generally to adopt such measures as they may find necessary to protect the interests of the Bank."

13th. That soon after this startling disclosure, the electioneering campaign for Governor opened, and the public press directly charged David R. Porter with having received a large part of this money; accounting thereby for the change of principles avowed in his annual message at the opening of the Legislature in 1840.

14th. That the public voice loudly demanded an investigation, some of the newspapers attached to his party, previous to the election, pledged their nominees to the work of investigation, and it was generally supposed that the Governor, as a matter of justice to his own character, would have recommended such a course.

15th. That instead of doing as was expected, in his annual message at the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, he spoke of investigating committees in terms of decided disapprobation, and used arguments dissuasive of all legislative examinations into the abuses of government.

16th. That the Legislature having, notwithstanding his objections, raised a committee of investigation, and had further passed a resolution which obtained the signature of the Governor, directing the Attorney General to discontinue any criminal proceedings had or to be had against George Handy, on account of any participation by him in obtaining money from the United States Bank, to influence the action of the Legislature

Handy having thereupon consented to give evidence before the committee, the Governor transmitted a special message to the Legislature, informing that body that he had directed the Attorney General to institute criminal proceedings against the said George Handy and others, and recommending that the original letters, tending to prove the fact of a conspiracy to procure corrupt legislation during the session of 1840, and all vouchers in the possession of the committee, or of either of the Houses of the Legislature, be carefully preserved.

17. That the ink with which he had signed the joint resolution above referred to, was scarcely dry, when he directs the Attorney General to institute criminal proceedings against George Handy, thereby violating the pledged faith of the State, and alarming the fears of Handy and preventing him from giving testimony in the case.

18th. The criminal proceedings were instituted which resulted as might have been expected, in no beneficial effect, and, in the mean time, Daniel M. Brodhead had made his escape to the state of New York, without the reach of the Committee of Investigation.

19th. That notwithstanding the Governor in his special message declared that he was "resolved, so far as depends on me, that this most extraordinary matter be probed to the bottom, and that every man who has been guilty of violating the laws in this transaction shall be dragged to the bar of public justice," he recommended that the Legislature should appoint no committee of investigation—endeavored to thwart the committee in their endeavors to elicit truth—terrified by his message the only witnesses who could know the transaction, to prevent them from giving testimony—never demanded of the Governor of the state of New York to have Daniel M. Brodhead delivered up to justice.

Other facts, overlooked no doubt by us in this hasty examination, are contained in the report; altogether showing, in our opinion, a case so clear and conclusive against the Governor, as to convict him before a jury of intelligent men, of gross malversation in office, and of justifying the Senate on an impeachment against him in finding him guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Arrival of the Great Western.

The Steamship Great Western, Capt. Hosken, arrived at New York, on Monday at 1 o'clock, P. M., from Bristol, Eng., via Madeira, having been 29 days on her devious way. She brings European advices six days later, with the news by an overland Mail from India and China.

The European news is not important. England is tranquil, and her poor less miserable than a few months ago, though the activity in her manufacturing Districts consequent on the news of Peace with China has somewhat abated.

Parliament is actively in session, and discussions of the Ashburton treaty and of Canadian affairs are frequent and earnest. The warmest feelings of good will to the United States are expressed by all parties. The Ministry have avowed in debate their express approval of Sir Charles Bagot's course in Canada in taking the French into his confidence.

From the East.—The Overland Mail reached London on Saturday night with intelligence from Bombay to the 24th of January, and from Macao to the 19th of November. As regards China, events were progressing favorably.

India.—The different corps of the army under the command of General Pollock had crossed the Sutledge, and after their fatigues and their sufferings, their campaigns and their battles, the soldiers were about to enjoy their triumph and their rewards.

China.—The news from China comes down to the 19th of November from Macao, to the 15th from Hong Kong; and to the end of October from Chusan.

The last division of the fleet, having left Yang Tze-Kiang river, had on the 17th of October, reached Chusan, where a portion of the troops was to be stationed for a time, other portions were stationed at Amoy and Hong Kong; this latter colony is governed by Lord Saltoun. It was thriving.

Sir Henry Pottinger was expected to arrive at Hong Kong towards the end of November, in order to carry on the negociations respecting the commercial tariff. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, intended, it was stated, to sail for Calcutta in the beginning of December.

Wheat Growing States.

It appears by the following facts, established by the census of 1841, that the largest wheat growing State in the Union is—

Ohio,	17,979,647	bushels.
The next is Pennsylvania,	12,872,219	"
The third New York,	12,309,041	"
Tennessee gives the largest number of bushels of corn,	46,285,359	"
Kentucky next	40,787,120	"
Ohio third,	35,452,161	"
Virginia raises the most tobacco	79,450,194	lbs.
Kentucky next,	56,678,078	"
Tennessee third,	35,158,040	"
Louisiana raises the most sugar	88,189,315	"

Gov. Cass and his Doctrines.

A letter from Gov. Cass is published in the Detroit Gazette, in which he announces himself as a candidate for the Presidency, and desires his name to go before the loco foco National Convention. In his letter he says he is opposed to a National Bank—deems it the duty of the Government "to afford incidental protection to those branches of American industry which require it," and opposed to distribution of Public Lands and in favour of the general principles of the loco foco party.

Millerism.

A Millerite named Moses Torreis, residing in Centre street, New York, made an attempt to commit suicide on Sunday, in the following singular manner. He melted a leaden spoon, and while the lead was boiling hot, swallowed it. His tongue was burnt to a crisp, and in great agony he was conveyed to the Alms House, where his recovery is considered very doubtful.

Death of a Consul.—Charles Russel, Esq., a native of Philadelphia, and American Consul in Yuctan, died at Laguna on the 8th instant, after an illness of some twenty days.—All the vessels in the harbour displayed their flags at half mast, and he was burried with all the honors of the place.

The Triumph of Christianity.

It is a somewhat singular fact, says the Newark Advertiser, "that the property purchased by Gibbon in Switzerland, with the profits of his history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, has fallen into the hands of a gentlemen who expends a large sum annually to the promulgation of the very gospel which his predecessor insidiously endeavoured to undermine; and that the press employed by Voltaire at Ferney for printing his blasphemies, is now used at Geneva in printing the Holy Scriptures."

A Good Memorial.—A memorial to the Legislature is being circulated in Philadelphia, asking for the passage of a law to prevent such persons as make assignment of their property, from prefering some creditors to the exclusion of others. The repeal of the Bankrupt Law will, no doubt revive this pernicious practice unless checked at

The Monster Apportionment Bill.

As we predicted, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, the bill to disfranchise more than one half of the Democratic Whigs of Pennsylvania, as recommended by Governor Porter, and received in both Houses as his bill, has been passed by both, and now become a law. With a few honorable exceptions, it received the votes of the entire Locofoco strength in both branches, notwithstanding the professions made by some of them, in favor of a bill that would do justice to all parties.

We ask all the friends of "equal rights," if they are prepared to submit quietly to such rule? Will they bow their necks to the tyranny without an expression of their determination to burst the shackles? Will they take the disfranchisement without forming a resolution to make their tyrants tremble, by one universal burst of popular indignation. It is a deed that for wantonness for injustice, for wickedness, has no parallel in this country. It is one that should electrify, every honest citizen in the Commonwealth with burning condemnation. It should "wake up" the confiding but betrayed minority to a sense of their wrongs. Let the outrage be proclaimed throughout the Commonwealth until the grand army of 1840, is again enrolled, officered, marshalled and in the field prepared to vanquish the foe.

There is one duty for each. That is to become once more a recruiting officer for the cause, and enlist soldiers for the war until their rights are regained and their wrongs redressed. If they yield to this, they will find it only the commencement of oppression. The party that are disfranchised, and treated as unworthy of representation in the national councils, bear at least, *three fifths of the burthens of Government.* They are taxed and oppressed on all sides, and every means are used to trammel and embarrass them, even in the prosecution of their vocations; they are treated as aliens, and enemies, having no rights; they are ruled with a rod of iron more oppressive than is felt by Christian Mahommedan, Jew, Turk, Hottentot, Hindo, or Pagan in any other part of the globe; and if they will not arise and assert their rights they deserve to be oppressed and trampled upon as they are. It is their duty to arouse and purge our Legislative halls and our government of corruption, and wrest it from the political pollution that is fast converting it into a despotism.

A Dispute Settled.

In the House on Friday the difficulty between Messrs. Deford and Hinchman was amicably settled, the parties mutually retracting the offensive expressions used in the debate, which gave rise to the difficulty—and the committee appointed to investigate the matter was discharged.

Mr. Webster.

The Madisonian announces that "Mr. Webster has expressed a wish, because of certain considerations, well understood between the President and himself, and which did not, in the least, affect their public or private relations, to retire from the Cabinet. *The President has been pleased to grant his permission to retire.* This fact was publicly stated in the Senate; and it was declared by the Senator, authorised to do so, that Mr. Webster *would* retire in thirty days after Mr. Cushing's confirmation."

☞The National Intelligencer is authorized to say, that all Cadet appointments for this year have been provided for.

Mr Webster.—The Hon. Daniel Webster in answer to an inquiry whether he ever made the declaration which has been ascribed to him by many newspapers—"*take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor,*" says that the slander is a base calumny and falsehood.

Fourierism.—A Fourierist institution called the Sylvania Association, is about to be established in the vicinity of New York, a tract of land having been purchased for the purpose. The President of the association is Mr. T. W. Whitley, an eminent artist, the Secretary is Horace Greely, editor of the New York Tribune. Among the system proposed is a kind of common stock, in which those who labour are interested, and receive a compensation in proportion to their skill, &c. An institution of a similar character composed of Germans, has been in operation in McKean county in this state for near a year past.

The Lycoming Sentinel.—This is the title of a new paper lately started in Williamsport, Pa., under the editorial control of Mr. John Sloan. It is ably edited, and judging from the number before us, is intended as a thorn in the side of the Canal Commissioners.

☞Michael Hale, a soldier of the Revolution recently died in Union county, Pa., aged 116. He was the oldest pensioner on the roll.

Not Cancelled.—No relief notes cancelled by the Auditor General on the 28th ult. Cause—not the requisite amount ($100,000) of that kind of notes in the Treasury at that time.

☞President Durbin, of Dickinson College, and John Tappan, Esq., of Boston, have been appointed Delegates to represent the American Bible Society in the next anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Washington.

Modern history has not so spotless a character to commemorate. Invincible in resolution, firm in conduct, incorruptable in integrity, he brought ty the helm of a victorious republic the simplicity and innocence of rural life. He was forced into greatness by circumstances, rather than led into it by inclination; and preuailed over his enemies rather by the wisdom of his designs and the perseverance of his character, than any extraordinary genius for the art of war. A soldier from necessity and patriotism rather than disposition, he was the first to recommend a return to pacific counsels when the independence of his country was secured; and bequeathed to his countrymen an address, on leaving their government, to which there is no composition of uninspired wisdom can bear a comparison. He was modest, without diffidence; sensible to the voice of fame, without vanity; independent and dignified, without either asperity or pride. He was a friend to liberty, but not licentiousness; not to the dreams of enthusiasts, but to those practical ideas which American had inherited from her English descent, and which were opposed to nothing so much as the extravigant love of power in the French democracy.—Accordingly, after having signalized his life by successful resistance to English oppression, he closed it by the warmest advice to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain, and by his casting vote, shortly before his resignation, ratified a treaty of friendly and commercial intercourse between the mother country and its emancipated offspring. He was a Cromwell without his ambition; a Sylla without his crimes; and, after having raised his country, by his exertions, to the rank of an independent state, closed his career by a voluntary relinquishment of the power which a grateful people had bestowed.

It is the highest glory of England to have given birth, even amid trans-Atlantic wilds, to such a man; and if she cannot number him among those who have extended her provinces or augmented her dominions, she may at least feel a legitimate pride in the victories which he achieved, and the great qualities which he exhibited, in the contest with herself; and indulge with satisfaction in the reflention that that vast empire, which neither the ambition of Louis XIV nor the power of Napoleon could dismember, received its first rude shock from the courage which she had communicated to her own offspring; and that, amid the convulsions and revolutions of other states, real liberty had arisen in that country alone which inherited in its veins the genuine principles of British free-

The Relief Issues.

The rate of discount on 'Relief' notes, we see, it steadily riseing in Philadelphia, owing to the interpretation put upon the cancellation law by the State Treasurer, which is, that $100,000 are to be cancelled on the first of each month, provided there is that amount on hand *unappropriated !!* This is the veriest trifling with the wishes of the people and the evident intentions of the Legislature, that ever a State Treasurer has dared to venture upon. The Treasurer knows, as does every man, that the intention of the Legislature was to make the cancellation the first thing, or f he likes the word better, to *appropriate* $100,000 monthly to be destroyed—that it was a *prefered* 'appropriation !' He should be called to some account for this violation of law.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY THE LATE CONGRESS.—The following is an abstract of the appropriations made by the late Congress, for the half calendar year ending June 30, 1843, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1844—that is, for eighteen months. The details fill one side of the Madisonian.

Civil and diplomatic, 6 months, ending June 30, 1843.	$1,896,068 00
Civil and diplomatic, year, ending June, 30, 1844	3,691,952 00
Military establishment,	4,733,130 00
Fortifications,	808,500 00
Naval establishment,	9,136,784 00
Indian department,	2,104,205, 00
Pensions, invalid, revolutionary, and widows',	1,117,490 00
Pension, naval,	46,000 00
To give effect to the treaty with Great Britain,	532,726 00
Improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Arkansas rivers,	150,000 00
Constructions of harbors on Lake Michigan,	80,000 00
Payments to Georgia militia,	19,400 00
To establish telegraphs,	30,000 00
For survey of harbor of Memphis, Tennessee,	3,000 00
Private claims, amount not ascertained, but which may be estimated at about	50,000 00
Various public objects, such as extra pay to officers of the Exploring Expedition, pay of Michigan militia, called out to maintain neutrality on the Canadian frontier, and others which are directed to be settled, the amount not known, but, when ascertained, to be paid into the Treasury, estimated at	100,000 00
	$24,499,255 00

In arriving at these sums, fractions of dollars were not taken into the additions.

The appropriations for the Post Office Department, which are paid exclusively out of the revenues of that Department, and therefore are no charge on the Treasury, amount to $4,545,000.

☞It will be seen that this detail of the appropriations made entirely corresponds with the statements heretofore made of the reduction of the expenditures of Government by the Whig Congress.

The Earthquake.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writing from St. Thomas, Feb. 18th, says,—I send you a slight account of one of the most awful visitations which has as yet been enrolled in the pages of history. Earthquakes, however slight, are dreadful, from the uncertainty that accompanies them; but the one of which I now attempt to give you a slight description was so horrifying, that I doubt if I shall be able to convey to you an adequate idea of the dreadful calamity.

In the island of Guadaloupe, it is well known, there has from time immemorial existed a volcano, which has been quiescent for a long period. However, on the 8th instant, at about half past 10 o'clock, when all nature appeared hushed in repose, it commenced—gently at first—and continued for about 15 seconds, when about one quarter of the city fell. But the final shock, which buried the whole city in ruins, no mortal can describe.

As the buildings crumbled, subterraneous fires burst forth, and the devoted city was entirely consumed. By a miracle, of which I can give no account, I escaped with my son; and I believe that the whole of the inmates of the hotel where I was then breakfasting met with a miserable death. The earth opened and shut, discharging volumes of water. To estimate the total loss of life and property is impossible; but supposing the population to be 20,000, at least one half have perished. Thousands of dead bodies have been thrown into the sea, from the impossibility of interring them in a tropical climate. Fifteen hundred are said to have been rescued from the ruins but many, of course, so injured, that they cannot survive.

A Righteous Verdict.

We entirely agree with the Public Ledger, in pronouncing the following verdict to be a *righteous* one, and hope that it will exercise a salutary influence in future, by making every tax-payer feel the necessity of suppressing at once these popular outbreaks, and protecting the property of his fellow-citizens from violence:

> A verdict was rendered in the Supreme Court on Friday, in favor of the 2d African Presbyterian Congregation of this city for $5650, to be paid out of the County Treasury for damages done to the property of the congregation during the riots in August last. This is just. While the county taxes the persons and property of its inhabitants, it should protect them in the enjoyment of their liberty and possessions, and is bound to indemnify them for outrages committed through its neglect or weakness.

We also learn that Stephen Smith has likewise recovered from the county in the same court, the sum of $4,724 89 for the destruction, during the same riot, (on the 1st of April last) of "Smith's Beneficial Hall." The people will soon get tired of upholding riots at such a cost.

☞A fugitive Slave undergoing an examination at Northampton, Conn., when asked if his master was a *Christian*, replied, "No, sir; he was a member of Congress."

☞She who makes her husband and her children happy, says Goldsmith, who reclaims the one from vice, and trains up the other to virtue, is a much greater character than ladies described in romances, whose only occupation is to murder mankind with shafts from the quiver of their eye.

A Great Revival.

Upwards of two thousand persons have become professors of religion within the last few weeks in the city of Albany, New York. The churches are open every night, and are literally thronged.

NO FUNDS.—At the late adjournment of the Legislature of Maryland, there were no funds in the Treasury, and many of the members, in order to get home, were obliged to borrow money on certificates of indebtedness.

☞Professor Siliman, in a recent lecture stated that in the course of a few years it would be as common a thing to see persons one hundred years of age, as it is now those of seventy five years; the result owing to the temperance movements of the present day.

☞Baer, the Buckeye Blacksmith, who was one of the Whig recruiting officers in the campaign of 1840, has taken the stump in favor of Henry

Sale of the Public Works of Maryland.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday morning last. Before doing so, they passed an act of which the following is a brief summery. That the State Treasurer shall sell, if possible, before the 1st of July, 1843, all the interests which is held by the State in the following corporations, viz:—in the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal Company, the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and the Washington Branch Rail Road Company, the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Companies, and the Susquehanna Rail Road Company. The whole purchase money being payable in State Bonds, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. The Baltimore papers apper to think the project a sound one.

The State Debt will thus be reduced from nearly fifteen millions of dollars to two millions one hundred thousand dollars—the interest on which can be paid by tax of seven cents on each $100 of assessed property in the State. Let the Legislature of Pennsylvania "go and do likewise."

What Constitutes a Marriage Contract.—A singular case was decided in the Supreme Court at Washington on the 9th inst. A Jew named Jewell married a Catholic woman of Charleston, S. C., who bore him eight children. After living with her fifteen years, he abandoned her and married a Jewess. He died intestate, leaving two families. The question was, which is legitimate? The verdict of the jury in the U. S. Circuit Court at Charleston established the legitimacy of the children of the first marriage. The decision of the Supreme Court was delivered by Chief Justice Taney, "reversing the judgement of the U. S. Circuit Court with costs, remanding the same for a venire facias de nova,"—that is, that the case be tried over again before a jury, as if it had never been heard.

Trade with Malaga.—The importations into this country from Malaga during the past year have fallen off greatly, as compared with those of the year 1841. For instance, the falling off, in 1842, of the import of Wine was 130 pipes, 16,580 qr. casks, and 7,600 Indian barrels. Of Raisins, 393,000 boxes and 22,500 casks.—Of Lemons, 14,900 boxes. Of Grapes, 19,600 arrobes. Of Figs, 11,500, arrobes. Of Almonds, 1,450 bales, 960 boxes, and 465 mats.

THE APRIL COURT.

Grand Jurors for April Term 1843

Allen—Paul Bingaman, William Brooks, Jr. Michael Cocklin, Samuel Urich.
Dickinson—John Trego
East Pennsborough—John Humes, George Rupley, Sr. John Sprout.
Frankford—William McCrea.
Hopewell—William S. Runsha.
Mifflin—Robert Blean, Samuel Gillespie.
Mechanicsburg—Charles Baker.
Newton—William Parks, Joseph McKee, Peter Tobias.
North Middleton—John Coover.
Southampton—John W. Clever, James Kelso, Robert McCune.
Shippensburg Borough—George Martin.
West Pennsborough—John Blean, George Heffleبower, George Miller.

Traverse Jurors for April Term.

FIRST WEEK.

Allen—Solomon P. Gorgas, Joseph Ingram, Deitrich Stoner.

Carlisle—George Alsbaugh, Henry A. Doty, John Good, Charles Huler, John Taylor, David Barber.

Dickinson—Jacob Beetem, Abraham Claudy, Peter Ege, Samuel M. Kenyon, John Minich, James Weakley.

East Pennsborough—Andrew Kreitzer, Jonas Rupp, Jr. Abraham Erb.

Frankford—Caleb Hess, Daniel Mauntz, Michael Minich, Henry Musser, Josiah G. McDowell, David Stoner.

Hopewell—James Leiby, James Sharp.

Monroe—George Brandt, Jr. Michael Fissle, Christian Gleim, John Line, Joseph Lafshaw.

Mifflin—John Hemminger.

Newton—John Sharp, Robert Welsh.

Newville—James Herron.

North Middleton—William Heagy, David Kutz, John Wunderlich.

Southampton—Michael Cockenower, George P. Cremer, Abraham Seavers, Adam Reese.

Shippensburg Borough—Levi K. Donavin, William Griffin.

South Middleton—Joseph Keagy.

West Pennsborough—Joseph Brown, Robert M. Graham, Samuel Allen.

SECOND WEEK.

Allen—George Beelman, Jr. Jacob Landis, Jacob Nailor, Isaac Steese, Solomon Sellers.

Carlisle—Christian Cocklin, William Crall, William Tailor, Leonard Heckerdorn, William Line, Jr. Hugh Maloy, James M. Thompson.

Dickinson—Jacob Emminger, William Harper, George Kissinger, Benjamin Myers.

Frankford—Jacob Nickey, David Shively, Abraham Waggoner.

Hopewell—Samuel Heberling, Daniel McCoy, David Wherry—Mechanicsburg—John T. Ayres.

Monroe—John Bricker, William Coover, David Grove, Emanuel Line, Isaac Miller, Henry Williams.

Mifflin—Jacob Bowman, Abraham Landis.

Newville—Samuel Ahl—Newton—James Kyle Samuel McCune—North Middleton—Joseph Culver, David Coover, Michael Low, Jacob Lehman.

Shippensburg Borough—John Bender, Henry Noftsker, Joseph P. Nevin—Shippensburg township—John Duncan—Silver Spring—Adam Eickelberger, John Trimble—South Middleton—Wilson Flemming—Southampton—Henry Hippensteel.

West Pennsborough—Jacob Beltzhoover, William T. P. Carothers.

TRIAL LIST.

List of causes for trial at April Term, 1843, commencing on Monday the 10th of April.

FIRST WEEK.

Ross,	vs	Moore's Ex.
Albert, & Co.	"	Givin,
Keeney,	"	Leonard.
Wilson,	"	Alexander,
Cake,	"	M'Clure,
Schlosser,	"	Fenner,
Same,	"	Bucher,
Shunk, for use,	"	Alexander,
Mateer's Adm'rs,	"	Thompson's Adm'rs.
Fifer,	"	Noble,

SECOND WEEK.

Commencing on Monday the 17th of April.

Byerly, for use,	vs	Loudon,
Same,	"	Ewatt,
Bullock, Davis, & Co.	"	Givin,
Wilson's assignees,	"	Same,
Snagely, for use,	"	Poorman, et al.
Farmers' & Mechanics Bank,	"	Myers and Ege,
Sites,	"	Lauk, et al.
Briner,	"	Lenny,
Faust,	"	Basore,
Harrisburg,	"	Sanderson, et al.
Peal,	"	Sturgis,
Supper,	"	Noble,
Alexander,	"	Rex,
Myers,	"	Beltzhoover,
Sherick,	"	Graham,
Ege, for use,	"	Galbraith's Adm'r
Kissinger,	"	Cope,
Pleis, et al.	"	Beltzhoover,
Gorgas, for use,	"	Harris,
Maxwell,	"	Clark, et al.
Ahl,	"	Piper,
Martin,	"	Rupley,
Myers,	"	Severs,
Crook,	"	Irvine,
Same,	"	Same,
Rife,	"	Deihl,
Chambers,	"	M'Clure, et al.
Morrison,	"	Sheely,
Tate	"	Alexander,
Hoffer,	"	Crouse,
Johnson,	"	Gorgas,
Bent,	"	Shreiner,
Fitch,	"	Carey,
McCurdy,	"	McClure,
Crook,	"	Irvine,
Allen,	"	Spottswood,
Leidigh,	"	Wolf,
Goodhearts, Adm'r.	"	Hisner,
Weaver,	"	Humberger,
Fridley,	"	McCartney, et al.

The best method for the Abolition of Disease is cleanse & purify the Blood.

WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

OF THE

North American College of Health

Are now acknowledged to be the best Medicine in the world for the cure of

EVERY VARIETY OF DISEASE

BECAUSE they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels from those bilious and corrupt humors which are the cause not only of Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism and Gout, but of every malady incident to man.

SAID INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Are a certain cure for intermittent, remittent, nervous, inflammatory and putrid Fevers, because they cleanse the body from those morbid humors, which when confined to the circulation, are the cause of all kinds of

FEVERS.

So, also, when the same impurity is deposited on the membrane and muscle, causing pains, inflammations and swellings, called

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c.,

The Indian Vegetable Pills may be relied on as always certain to give relief, and if perserved with according to directions, will most assuredly, and without fail, make a perfect cure of the above painful maladies. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken every night on going to bed will in a short time so completely rid the body from every thing that is opposed to health, that Rheumatism, Gout, and pain of every description, will be literally

DRIVEN FROM THE BODY.

For the same reasons, when, from sudden changes of atmosphere, or any other cause, the perspiration is checked, and the humors which should pass off by the skin are thrown inwardly, causing

HEADACHE, GIDDINESS,

Nausea and sickness, pain in the bones, watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat, hoarseness, coughs, consumptions, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other symptoms of

CATCHING COLD,

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will invariably give immediate relief. From three to six of said Pills taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time, not only remove all the above unpleasant symptoms, but the body will, in a short time, be restored to even sounder health than before. The same may be said of

ASTHMA, OR DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING.

The Indian Vegetable Pills will loosen and carry off by the stomach and bowels those tough phlegmy humors, which stop up the air cells of the lungs, and are the cause not only of the above distressing complaint, but when neglected, often terminates in that still more dreadful malady called

CONSUMPTION.

It should also be remembered that the Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for

PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Oppression, nausea, and sickness, loss of appetite, costiveness, a yellow tinge of the skin and eyes and every other symptom of a torpid or diseased state of the liver; because they purge from the body those impurities which if deposited upon this important organ, are the cause of every variety of

LIVER COMPLAINT.

When a Nation is convulsed by Riots, Outbreaks and Rebellion, the only sure means of preventing the dreadful consequences of a

CIVIL WAR,

is to expel all traitors, and evil disposed ones from the Country.

In like manner, when pain or sickness of any kind indicate that the body is struggling with internal foes, the true remedy is to

EXPEL ALL MORBID HUMORS,

(Traitors to life,) and HEALTH WILL BE THE CERTAIN RESULT.

That the Principle of curing disease, by Cleansing and Purifying the body, is strictly in accordance with the Laws which govern the animal economy; and if properly carried out by the use of the above named

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

Will certainly result in the complete Abolition of Disease; we offer the following testimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, who have recently been cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills of the

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

Jamaica, L. I. June 9th, 1841.

Doctor William Wright—Dear Sir—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having been entirely cured of Dyspepsia, of five years standing, by the use of your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Previous to meeting with your celebrated medicine, I had been under the hands of several Physicians, and had tried various medicines; but all to no effect. After using one 25 cent box of your Pills however, I experienced so much benefit, that I resolved to persevere in the use of them according to your directions, which I am happy to state, has resulted in a perfect cure. In gratitude to you for the great benefit I have received, and also in the hope that others similarly afflicted may be induced to make trial of your extraordinary medicine, I send you this statement with full liberty to publish the same if you think proper. Yours, &c.

New York, June 19, 1841. G. C. BLACK.

To Mr. Richard Dennis, Agent for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, No. 288 Greenwich st. N. Y.

Dear Sir—At your recommendation, I some time since made trial of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health; and can conscientiously assert, that for Purifying the Blood, and renovating the system, I have received more benefit from their use, than from any other medicine, it has heretofore been my good fortune to meet with. I am, dear sir, with many thanks, your obliged friend, C. M. TATE,

No. 60 Hamersly st. New York.

Mr. Richard Dennis, agent for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for several years, with inward weakness and general debility, accompanied at times with pain in the side and other distressing complaints. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I am happy to state have relieved me in a most wonderful manner. I have used the medicine, as yet but a short time, and have no doubt, by a perseverance in the use of the medicine according to directions, that I shall in a short time be perfectly restored.

I most willingly recommend said Pills to all persons similarly afflicted; and in the full belief that the same beneficial results will follow their use.

I remain yours sincerely,
HENRY A. FOOTE,
Wawarsing, Ulster Co. New York.

New York, Sept. 29. 1841.

This is to certify that I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills with the greatest benefit; having entirely cured myself of the frequent attacks of Sick Headache, to which I had previously been subject.

ANN MARIA THOMPSON,
392 Greenwich street, N. Y.

To Mr. Richard Dennis, Agent for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

CAUTION.

As there are at this time many wicked persons busily engaged in selling a counterfeit medicine under the name of the Indian Vegetable Pills; and as these desperate men are so utterly reckless of consequences, that many valuable lives may be lost, in consequence of using their dreadful compounds, the public are cautioned against purchasing any Pills, unless on the sides of the boxes the following wording is found:

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
(*Indian Purgative.*)
Of the North American College of Health.

And also to guard especially against purchasing said medicine of any person except the regular advertised agents, or at the office and general depot, No. 169 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by

CHARLES OGILBY,	Carlisle Cumberland co.	
John Coover,	Mechanicsburg,	"
Henry Brenneman,	New Cumberland,	"
Isaac Loyd,	Lisbon,	"
Alexander Cathcart,	Shepherdstown	"
Clippinger & Carey,	Shippensburg,	"
John W. Noble,	Hickorytown,	"