E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE. PA. Wednesday, April 26, 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.

8. Just restraints on the Executive power, em-

4. A faithful administration of the public domain.

A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sules of it among all the States.
 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.
 An amendment to the Constitution, limiting

These objects attained. I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administ he Government.—HENRY CLAY.

#### One Districts.

( In the bill to apportion the State for members of Congress, passed at the late session of the Legislature, Cumberland, Perry and Franklin counties compose the 15th district, and elect one

For our State Senate, Cumberland and Perry form the 16th district, and elect one member. Cumberland elects two members of the House of Representatives as heretofore.

# Canal Commissioners.

The bill for the election of these officers by the people having become a law, the first election of them by the new mode will take place at the beneral election in October next. It is important, therefore, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, that the Democratic Harrison party, take measures at once to present the names of suitable candidates for these offices, to the people. We would suggest that for this purpose a State Convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 4th of July next, to nominate them, each county having a vote in proportion to its, representation in the Legislature, without regard to the number of delegates that may be present.

Immediate action on this subject we consider as necessary, so that the names of good men may ment in carrying out an important measure of

umbia and Philadelphia railroad and Canal to Pittsburg, had the effect as snon as it was announ-The most favorable effect upon the credit of the Commonwealth is anticipated from the passage of the law, and hopes may now be indulged that the plighted faith of the Commonwealth will soon be reedeemed, while the people will also be relieved of a good part of their present-onerous. Taxes

# Commodore Porter.

The Britannia brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of one of the most chivalric ppirits that ever adorned the American navy .-There were accounts some time ago, of the serious indisposition of Commodore PORTER, but the information was contradicted, on the authority, as it was said, of a letter from himself to one of his sons in this country. It appears, however, that the intelligence was but too well founded, and that he has fallen a victim to long continued sickness. Few, if any, of the long list of naval heroes who distinguished themselves during the last war with Great Britain, performed better service, or achieved more deeds of daring courage than Commodore Power, and the memory of none will be more sacredly embalmed in the hearts of American patriots.

The Boston Transcript says that a man by lished a card, in which he proposes to "present himself respectfully before the public, at the Marlborough Chapel," and to narrate, in a disby which he became enabled to live without not hold such a principle, without giving the lie to "sleep! He cortifies that he has not slept for the it by daily practice. If he holds such a sentilast fifty-two months !

Awnings. By whitewashing awnings on both wides before they are put up, in the spring, with a wash in which salt has been dissolved, repeating the process every season, mildew will be prevented, and they will last perfectly white for many

It appears by a letter received by a person in the western part of Pennsylvania, from a clergyman residing in Paisley, Scotland, that the inhab-Stants of that town, consisting of about two thousand persons, have for some time past been suffer. ing great inconvenience flom the pressure of the times. The writer says that more than one-half. of the inhabitants have, during the term of two Years, experienced privations equal to those of a besieged town. In the depth of winter their oce was but one penny a day per head and beef was 18 ata per pound, pork 10, year, 20 itton 16, butter 24,&c. He has seen families stripped of every article in the house to procure flood, except one Iron pot kept for boiling potabeyond any thing ever experienced in a divilia-

The St. Domingo Revolution. This middles Mr. Ferry's mulatic, will take It they tarry in New York they will be without resisted all effects to open it.

Arrest of the Murderer of Par-

themore! CONFESSION OF THE MURDER. Daniel Webster once said in a speech on a rial for homicide, that "murder was a secret with address

It will be recollected that two persons were crested, supposed to be the perpetrators of this murder, one of whom was discharged. Whis one, by the magistrate he left Dauphin county and ar- bility that astonished even his old admirors. wed on the Monday following in Reading. At tavern there he fell in with a man by the name of McWhirter, to whom, after some conversation, e acknowledged he was in great trouble about omething which pressed upon his mind. He Afterwards prevailed upon McWhirter to let him sleep with him that night, as he was afraid to, sleep alone and after they got to bed, he confessed to McWhirter that he had committed the murder! McWhirter kept the matter secret until after Mason left Reading-he then informed others of it, and a warrant was got out for Ma-

son's arrest. They followed him to Philadelphia and lodged information with the Muyor and Recorder of the city. The police was put upon the hunt of him, and on Friday last he was arrested on board one of the Liverpool packets which was to sail on Monday. His confession, as given to McWhirler, is in the following terms. We take t from the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times: CONFESSION OF THE MURDER.-He was after

CONFESSION OF THE MUNDER.—He was after work. He arrived at Philadelphia from Ireland in July last, and had been wandering about the country ever since. When in Harrisburg, he heard that this old couple had laid up, from their sales of marketing, quite a large sum of money to support them, and that they had it in the house in specie. He was in a state of utter destitution, and beging not have to de and no recense to week. and having nothing to do and no prospect of work, he conceived the plan of murdering the couple al-luded to, in order to obtain their wealth. He began by lucking about the premises to ascertain when the old people were alone. On the morning of Friday he watched until he saw the son ing of Friday ne wateried until he saw the son leave for market, when he sneaked up cautiously towards the house. As he looked in the door, he saw the aged couple sitting at a table, upon which were spread a number of small pieces of money. The old haly was sitting at one end sewing, with her spectacles on her nose. The old gentleman was sitting at the other end, apparently engaged in examining and counting the coin. Fired by the exhibition of this money, which brought into vivid distinctness the picture of his own beggary, he refreated to an adjacent wood pile, and selecting from it an oak stick about a yard long, and the first struck the old returned steatthily to the house. He first struck the old lady a trontendous blow upon the head from behind, completely smashing in her skull, and exposing the brain. The sudden blow paralyzed with fear and astonishment her husband, before recovering from which he received from Mason a blow place that force him an area. husband, before recovering from which he received from Mason a blow also that gave him an awful gash upon the forehead, from out of which gushed a torrent of blood. This would seem to have finished the dreadful deed, but the old man was athletic, and though blinded by his own gore, and agonized with the pain, he attempted to grapple with his assailant. Another and another blow followed, some of which struck the table and break the corner of it of. The old lady here and broke the corner of it off. The old lady here made an outery, it was her death-shrick, and the murderer alarmed, aimed another blow at her which missed her head, but dashed the spectacle

from her face, and broke them, when with gurgling groan she dropped and expired. The be placed before the people in time for them to become acquainted with their merits, before the blow with the bludgeon, which by this time was covered with blood and brains, and the gray hairs of the murdered couple, completed the fiendish work, and all was quiet. Mason now hastily work, and all was quiet. Mason now hasting work, and all was quiet. Mason now hasting snattled up the money from the table, and proceeded to rifle the drawdrs. He saw one drawer open with a key in it—probably the one from which the coin upon the table had been taken. From this drawer he took some relief notes, and some silver. Just as he was about to close this drawer he discovered little box in it. He beken drawer, he discovered a little box in it. He broke it open, and found it full of gold. He seized one gold piece, but just at that moment the old man, ced in Philadelphia on Thursday, (although the Governor has not yet signed the bill) to raise the price of State stock at once from \$40 to \$245!.

The most favorable effect upon the credit of the final passes as it was announged price of an interesting character. In Parliament -there lay the gold before him-he wanted it—he could readily clutch it—but his fingers seemed paralyzed—bis brain bewildered—and giving way to an instinctive sense of safety, he clutch it-but his fingers ushed out of the back door of the house, leaving bloody stick behind him, and made with ossible speed for the woods. He next went to he river, and there washed the stains of bloc from his clothes. That night he slept in a barn.

On examining the money he had taken, he found that the whole sum did not exceed twenty dollars. Mason is said to be about 35 years of age; of mall stature, with quite an ordinary expression of ountenance, a wild maniac-looking eye, and evidently a man of abandoned character. He now denies the confession, but his whole demeanor, measiness, &c., it is said, betrays his guilt.

The discovery of the murderer is fortunate, a the son of the murdered persons, adding to his sorrow for their loss the torture which that suspicion would produce.

# Slavery and Democracy.

The Richmond Whig utters the following

Properly and strictly speaking, there is no such hing in the whole southern country as a demothe name of Robert Fleming Gourlay, has pub. crat, unless he be at war with the institutions that surround him. There is a total and irrecucilable hostility between a slaveholder and a emocrat. The fundamental principle of the latcourse of two liours' length, the ways and means ter is that all men are equal. The former cannent he has to suppress it, and in subservience his interest, enact the constant hypocrite.-The northern democrat on the contrary, acts up to his interests, when he acts out his convictions of universal equality. Disguise it as they may, this radical difference; pervades those who call hemselves democrats, they cannot and will not any longer tolerate slavery. For the system of Slavery is at war with Democracy; and those at the South who are now giving aid and countenance to what is called the democracy of the North are in effect doing all in their power to subvert the social institutions of the South. A northern democrat, unless he be as great a hypocrite as a southern slaveholding democrat, must abhor slavery.

# New Comers.

The New York American says :- " The imdense emigration, foretold some weeks since, has meetings in London, and appointed committees of the theatre, still swarming with people. As to make arrangements for their embarkation for ill luck would have it, one of the large folding the United States and Canada. If these emigrants go into the interior they may do well; but

Ris midding a Mr. Febry's mulatio, will take allower a place as president. The President for the support of the

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM MR. CLAY.

On Monday the 10th inst., says the Lexingto (Ky.) Observer, agreeably to notice, Mr. CLAY sed one of the largest assemblages of pedwhich no man dared trust himself,"—a remark ple we have ever witnessed in the Court House which has been verified in more cases than one. yard. We had the pleasure to see many of our t has been so in the case of the marderer of old Whig friends from adjoining counties, drawn der of whom we published an account of in our tucking would once more address the seople upon the state of the Nation.

We have often heard Mr. Clay, but must say that he never did appear in our estimation, to to such advantage as on this occasion. There murder, one of whom was gisenarged. With a mesure, to such advantage as on this occasion, notice the such as the s ession, to be the murderer !! After his discharge did not touch, and touch with a clearness and a

Mr. Clay commenced his speech by a beautiful cknowledgement to all parties on his late trip to he South-west for the honors they had showered pon him, and he thought the proper place to make afforded to him of doing service to his country.

His connection with the Bank Bills of the Ex- ries." tra session-his defence of himself against the charge of having abundoned his old views in regard to a Bank-his reference to the twenty per the Bankrupt act-were all discussed, and all imputations upon him in regard, to these several subjects put at rest, we suppose forever.

We regret that we cannot present to our read ers the whole of Mr. Clay's speech; but there was one part of it, relating to the administration of the Government, so very important as to require that it should be published, and we think we can present it in the precise language of that

After having shown that the present adminis ration had totally abandoned the principles and the party which brought into power; had indent: ified itself with the Locofoco party, with which it was now one and indivisible; and was systematically and corruptly administering the patron. age of the Government to buy up the people of the United States, or rather to buy up the Democratic party to the support of Mr. Tyler, Mr. Clay proceeded to say: "that he had no hesitavate citizen; that no man who had any feeling forcible allusion to that vote: of self-respect or honor or patriotism could take or hold any office, the tenure of which depended on the President's will, subject to the degrading and disparaceful conditions which were imposed the establishment of the first United States Bank, he spoke in high terms of Mr. Hamilton, whose upon its possession; and that it would be the bounden duty of the next President elected, be he Whig or Democrat, to purify the public service by promptly discarding all such contaminated incumbents. He hoped there were many, he knew there were some, now in office, who disdains the contamination of the work of the wo ed to submit to any such disgraceful conditions. and they ought, and he doubted not would receive just and full consideration, and be judged accord. ing to their tapacity, honesty and fidelity to their

Mr. Clay went on further to say, " that, in his in the administration of the public patronage, to the great Whig party of the country-what he verily believed for years had embraced a majority of the people of the United States: That party, for upwards of fourteen years past, with the exception of one month, had been systematically proscribed and excluded from all public employments. Not only from original appointments but, when they held office, they have been hurled out to make way, often for unworthy persons, of opposite politics. And so far is Mr. Tyler now pursuing this practice that he is dismissing men whom he put in not only without charge, without equality, of equity and of justice demands, said Mr. Clay, that the most full and complete reparation of the injuries done to the Whig party should be hereafter made. Nor would that be proscription. It would be the severest rebuke of proscription. On the contrary, to continue in of. fice men, who had been put there, by the dismission of other and better men, for political rensons, would be to sanction, consummate perpetuate prostription. But if it could be regarded as

beginning proscription in this country ?" "No man felt more profoundly than he did the uspicion was very generally settling down upon for the prizes of Government, with the distribution of all its honors and offices exclusively confined to the successful party. He doubted whether our system could long endure the consequen ces of such struggles. But he hoped that a rem edy would be hereafter found, either in the amendment of the Constitution or the Law, to guard a

gainst these evils." Mr. Clay's noble appeal to the Whigs in con clusion to stand by their, cause, was, we believe responded to by every Whig in the vast crowd, and we doubt if every Whig did not leave the ground with his faith strengthened, and his zeal enewed ten-fold in behalf of the glorious princi ples of his party, and the glorious chief who so nobly maintains them.

We have the gratification to assure our friends at a distance, that never was our distinguished neighbor in finer health and spirits, and that he ussures them-of-his-unshaken confidence in the riumphant issue of the great struggle which is shortly to come off.

#### Theatre Burnt. UPWARDS OF 300 LIVES LOST.

The English papers contain an account of the destruction of Lehman's Theatre at St. Petersburgh, Russia, during performance. At the time the fire broke out among the scenery, laughter was suddenly turned into pallid fear, and shricks of horror burst from the bosoms of thousands, who the morning. but now had been convulsed with mirth. Grasping what was dearest to them, all rushed towards the outlets.

These were too few for the magnitude of the theatre, and it was very slowly that the foremost ommenced. The packets have already brought made way for those behind them. So much the ont many mechanics. In June and July we may more rapidly did the flames communicate to the xpect them here by thousands weekly. A large resinous fir planks, and quickly advancing from body of tailors, painters, and clerks have had scene to scene, they soon penetrated into the body doors at the entrance, which opened inward, had in the confusion, been recidentally pushed to, and

Our Country and People.

Onr Country, says the Bangor Whig is large and freely pouring out of its abundance to reward the hand of diligence and to make glad the hearts of the people. The people of our country are blessed above those of any other in freedom, Mr. Parthemore and his wife, the diabolical mur. hither by the announcement that the great Ken all these divantages and with plenty budding out ever, that were passed. on every side, there is a death pressure felt upon usiness and a continual sinking down in the value of property and price of labor. This his signature. grows out of evil legislation and false political ple from this distress which weighs down its en-

ergies and the business of the people. It has been well said "the nation wants, and will have a faithful administration of its public affairs-it wants and will have a sufficient and sound currency-it wants and will have prote these acknowledgements was to the people of Fay: tion for industry-it wants and will have a fair ette; where he lived, and to whom he said he share of commerce of the world-it wants and was chiefly indebted for whatever distinction he will have a better price for its produce a more had acquired, or, whatever opportunity had been reciprocal trade abroad-a more free and open market among those of whom it buys its luxu-

These are indeed the great wants of the country and the people, and the people will work, more and more independently for themselves, uncent. clause in the Distribution act—the Tariff— til these wants are supplied. The business of tion Bill was passed on the last night of the ses the country-the value of property-the price of sion, suspending, until May, 1844, the operation ovements and governmental projects long enough, and the people, the business men, begin to demand now that he Government shall give its aid to promote, and not to hamper and destroy the industry of the people

## Henry Clay and a U. S. Bank.

From the time Henry Clay first entered upon political life until the present, he has always been the stern and unwavering advocate of democratic principles; and never, through the whole of that period, was he known to change, if we expect his vote in opposition to the first United States Bank. That was an error, however, which he honestly and fearlessly redeemed in 1816, when he voted to charter another United States Bank, being then convinced that it was necessary and indispensable. In the recent debate upon the Exchequer Bill, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, who voted against tion to express his opinion as an humble and pri- chartering the second Bank, made the following

"Mr. T. related the various modes adopted by given his vote. "Sir," said he, "there was a young man from the West in Congress, in 1811, who voted against re-chartering the old United States Banke. Time went on and troubles came upon the country. We attempted to get along without a National Bank, but we found it indispensable to the proper management of the finance of the country, and the preservation of a sound and uniopinion, if a Whig President should be elected, it form currency. That young man was convinced by experience that the vote he had given was an erroneous one, and in 1816 he voted to charter the whole cuttoning to another United States Bank. You have now voted as that young man did at first, against re-chartering the bank; but time and experience will, I have no doubt, convincetyou, as they did

him, that you have committed an error.
"And, sir, said Mr. T., I stand here to confess that time and experience have convinced me of my error, and to acknowledge that Mr. Clay was

Arrival of the Britannia. The royal mail steamship, Britannia, of Cunard's line, arrived at Boston about 2 o'clock or Wednesday morning last, having completed the and putting back in their places men whom he quite of an interesting character. In Parliament had himself dismissed! Every consideration of the greater part of three weeks previous to the 4th, nothing of moment to our readers occurred excepting the debates on the Ashburton Treaty. The debates were, however, of but little conse quence, for nothing serious will grow out of them. Like our politicians, the English know how to tulk, for effect. In a commercial point, the news is important. Five American packets had arrived at Liverpool within a few days of each other, and the steamer Great Western reached there on the 1st inst. The cotton market has been extremely buoyant, with improving priproscription, who is to be justly reproached with evils which were likely to grow out of struggles vented by a Mr. Henson, and the project was

ces. The sales for the weeck ending the 31st March, were 26,000 bags-nearly 10,000 per day. A steam carriage, to fly in the air, has been increating much excitement, and a bill had been introduced into Parliament by a sedate and practical member, for incorporating a company to carry out its principle. Commodore Porter, the United States Minis-

ter at Constantinople, died on the 3d ult. The President's Message on the Ashburt

treaty, and the closing of Congress, was received by the Great Western ; the Message created some excitement, and the London Times handles without gloves. That extraordinary work of genius, the Than

Funnel, was opened on Saturday, the 25th ult The reply of Mr. Everett, our Minister, the deputation which waited on him with a orial of the holders of State stocks is publi and very much admired by the English pap Mr. E. expresses the confident belief that State will, in the end, fully redeem its

One of the London papers asserts that can be more degraded than the press infidia except the presses in the United States

THE HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY-Her injest ontinues to be in the enjoyment of health; and notwithstanding the promity of the event which is looked forward towith so Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, much interest, her Majesty and Pare Albert and for other purposes.

An Act to extend the charter of the Farmer's are daily to be seen walking in the irdens of Buckingham Palace as early as eigho'clock in

DEATH OF DR. SOUTHER .- We nounce the death of Robert Souther, n Tuesday wick. Fo March 21, at his residence in, this event his friends must have belong prepar ed. For the last three years bold been in a state of mental darkness, and emonth ag who had bee he was not able to recognise t his companions from his you his wife console herself with o thu he recognised even her. Exc mental labor in every department of lite poetry, his tory, biography, criticlem, tinged from year to year bowed his strong spirit at gening which had so long literature of the age In the House of Commo

stated, in reply to a qu from Lord John Himsell, that he had recal

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania term session, on Toesday night the 18th instant. We give below a list of the titles of the principal acts of public interest, passed during its session. in intelligence, in moral worth and in all the list, having been made out one day before the means of prosperity and happiness. Yet with close of the session, does not ombrace all; how-

On Friday, the Governor returned the Senatorial and Representative Apportionment Bill with On the same day he returned the bill for the

doctrines. The people hold the power in their election of Canal Commissioners by the people, therefore, be three Commissioners to elect by the people at the annual election, next fall. The Reform Bill having passed both Houses, a

lessage was received from the Governor on Monday morning, stating that he had suffered the bill providing for a general reduction of the expenses of the Government, to become a law without his signature. He declined to sign the bill on uc count of objections to the clause abolishing the office of Secretary of the Land Office, and suggests the propriety of repealing that part of the

In accordance with the Governor's rece dation, an amendment to the general Appropria labor have been torn and controlled by political of that section of the Reform Bill which abolished the office of Secretary of the Land Office! A bill for the sale of the main line of the public

> works was passed by the Legislature and is in the ands of the Governor. It is said he will sign it The bill for the punishment of seduction passed both Houses and is in the hands of the Governor An Act has been passed by the Legislature probibiting insolvent debtors "preferring" credi tors in making assignments, other than laborers; and then not to an amount exceeding \$50. As the Bankrupt Law has been repealed and the Insolvent Laws of the State again come into opera tion, a provision to this effect was certainly much

needed: The following resolution also passed both Houses. It is to be hoped the great bribery transaction will now be probed to the bottom, and the actors in it exposed i

" Resolved, That William Meredith and Goo. "Resolved, That William Meredith and Goo, M. Dallas, of the city of Philadelphia, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to institute and conduct such proceedings on the part of the Commonwealth, as will bring to trial in the proper court, having jurisdiction, the parties in the conspiracy to procure legislation by improper means in the year 1840; in such manner, however, as to be consistent with the faith of the Commonwealth heretofore pledged to George Handy." Handy."

A resolution was passed by the Schate in accordance with the prayer of the Donegal Presbytery in this State, requesting the Governesso set apart, by proclamation, on day in every year as day of thanksgiving and prayer. It is time a ractice which has been observed in New Engand and other States ever since the settlemen of our country, should also be introduced into Pennsylvania, and it is o be hoped the Governor will see the propriety of complying with the re-

quest. The following are ne principal items of the Appropriation Bill for the expenses of Govern ment the ensuing yes

For the payment of/hterest and gen: eral expenses of Government 8250.000 Militia Exper 20,000 Colleges, Acadenies, and Female Seminaries, Gommon Scous.

House of Reface.

Institution for the Blind,

" Deaf and Dumb, State Library Nicholson Cart, (old expenses) Eastern Pententiary, 5,000 Interest on imporary loan. 15,000 ogica**ľ** Survey, Interest on th May issues, 30,000

Miscellagens, Canal anckailroad officers, Pay of Chal Commission Pay of fluit Commissioners and their Crks
lepairs on he Public Works, of damages by he present flood; if necessary, the sur Labores on the Public Works, 3,780 60,000 We ar indebted to Mr. KENNEDY for a complete lis of Titles of Acts and Resolutions passed at the ession of the State Legislature, which clos ed its tung on Tuesday night. There were one hundrd and sixty-three Acts and supplements to

50,000

Action fifteen resolutions in all passed. We give clow the titles of such as are of consequence: A Act repealing the law increasing the salar-ief Judges.

An Act regulating the Public Printing and Hiding, and for other purposes. In Act to abolish the Court of General Sessions, the city and county of Philadelphia, and for her purposes.
An Act to provide for the election of Repre-

antatives of the people of this State, in the Con-ress of the United States.

An Act regulating Election Districts An Act to reduce the capital of the Bank of North America. An Act to create permanently the office of State

An Act to authorize the appointment of an pector of sole, rough barness, and rough skirting Leather, in the city and county of Philadelphia. An Act to reduce the capital of the Bank of Penn Township, of Philadelphia: An Act to reduce the expenses of Govern

A farther supplement to the Act entitled "An Act relating to the lien of Mechanics and others on buildings.

An Act to reduce the capital of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia.

and for other purposes.

An Act to provide for the payment of the Domestic Creditors of the Commonwealth, sale of State Stock, and for other purposes,

An Act to prevent preference in assignments.

An Act to reduce the capital stock of the Bank of Chester couty.

An Act to extend the charter of the Bank of

Bank of Bucks county, and for other purposes. An Act to renew the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Philadelphia. Bank of remadelphia.

An Act to extend the charter of the Southwark
Bank in the county of Philadelphia and for other

purposes. An Act to incorporate the Franklin Fite Com pany, in the county of Philadelphia. Delaware county, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to an act entitled "an act of incorporate ather Reliunce Insurance and the components of the reliunce of the components." Trust company of Philadelphia An act to incorporate the Perry county Mu ual Insurance company.

Resolution to enspend all action of the Nice

agen Court.
Resolution to greece Jabors and contractors.
Resolution relative to the fine imposed on Ge
ackson at New Orleans.
Resolution to provide for the payment of inte est on the public debt, falling due the let day

dela oliulai delai la deneste sepiete National de la colonia de deservata del i from ford John (Charlett Francis) of lat, week a man named Holene Kiffert, stable indext if country on the late of lat, week a man named Holene Kiffert, stable indext if country and had his broken, in the arthurs in such a man if you had his broken in the late of the late of late of the late of the late of late of the late of late

New Supply of Groceries.

WE have just received from the City a small of GRANBERIES, FIGS CURANTS, CITRON, and LEMONS—fresh and of the best qualities. Also, a lot of superior mild north River CHEESE, Spices of all Rinds, ground and unground, and in addition a general assortment of the best Java and Rio Coffees, Tenf: and Brown, Sugare, as also white Havana and Loa Sugare of common and finest qualities, and a lot of the finest Crushied Loal Sugare, a lot of finest quality of Sugare, for sale at the lowest prices. Call at our Grocery Store, West Main treet.

J. W. EBY. Carlisle, March 1, 1843.

#### Carlisle, March 1, 1843. BOROUCH ACCOUNT.

The Account of Robert Moore. Treasurer of the borough of Carlisle, exhibiting the amount of his Receipts and Disbursements from 10th

April, 1842.

To amount of tax authorized to be collected for 1842, Cush in hands of Thomas Trimble, late Treasurer, and paid over, Cash from M. Dipple, on balance Cash from Mr. Dippie, on managed due last year,
for license to keep provision stores,
From A. Woods, late collector; ballance on duplicate,
From John Walker, proceeds of the 143 37 sale of hugs,
From do, in part of water order
From Chief Burgess, for license to, From John Harris, fine for violata ing ordinance,
Fines for violating hor'h ordinance,
From M. Dipple, proceeds of hay 37 78 From John Walker, balance on water order, From John Noble & Co, stall rent, From Crouse & Cart, stall rent, Cash from sundry persons for runt of outer stalls,
Amount of small rotes left in trea-6 00 sury and exchanged for other 1369 '25 money **8**3548 55

\$1112 81 Balance in hands of Treasurer;

CR. By cash paid Jacob Spangler for grad ing street, "Editors of the Herald & Expositor for printing,
Bernard Hendel for winding clock, "Daniel Bowers, for work Daniel J. Snow, for signing 12 00 small notes,
" John Irwin, for copy of as-S. G. Angney, for signing 60.00

small notes,
" John Hevinger, for digging spring, A. Mowry, balance on con-grave yard, "Cash paid for small notes (\$11,000 issue,)
"Robert McPherson for repairing South Hanover street,
"George Keller, donation to
the "Good Will Fire Company,"
"Do, Treasurer of "Union Fire Company,"
" Jacob Sener, Treasurer of

10 00

31 00

34 00

30 d0

10 00

297 53

"Cumberland Fire Company,"

" -Do. Donation to "Alert Fire Company,"
" Mrs. Bell, license money refunded. ed, R. W. Middleton, printing, W. M. Biddle, for advice, G. Sanderson, for printing, for small notes (1000 issue) Carlisle Bank on note, Interest on same, J. Loudon; stationary, &c. J. J. Myers & Co. for oil furnished Council House,

J. Posthlewaite, work done at huy scaled; ... M. Matiliews; Street Commissioner, " John Wulker; salary and Daniel J. Snow; for sign: J. Harper, 'street regu'tor:

John R. Turner, do. Jacob Spangler, do. Jacob Spangler, do.
R. McCartney for watching market G. W. Crabb, for printing; J. Walker, collector, per centage on duplicate,
"M. Matthews, salary as Street Commissioner,
"R. Moore, Clerk to Coun-₹ 40 00 cil, salary,
"Am't ordered to be burned

of old issue of small notes,

Amount of small notes of last issue in hands of treasurer, and ordered to be burned,
" Commission allowed trea-" Commission allowed treasurer on paying out \$10,774 00 in small notes,

Amount of exonerations allowed J. Walker, collector, Amount of balance on du-

\$2435 73<sub>4</sub> A GENERAL EXHIBIT of the Financial condition of the Borough of Co sle, showing the amount of Small Notes butstanding and unredeemed, and debts due, by and to the Borough, April 1943í

plicate unpaid,

o balance of Small notes outstanding and unredeemed as per state-ment of last council, issued 183; Amount redeemed by council and burnt Balance outstanding, To debt due the Carlisle Bank, \$722 55 Amount of Small notes issued in A. D. 1842, by Council; 911595 25 \$12557.80

By balance due from John Moore, ball of John Reighter, dec'd, Balance due from John Peters, Collector for 1840, now in suit on the bond of Peters & Hayper, and John Wyakeop on Stall Rent, John Noble & Co. do

James Hoffer. Crouse & Cart, Miles & Davis, Henry Gould. John Heevinger, do Balance outstanding on sale of old Market house, Balance in hand of M. Dipple, Cik. 5 778 Amount loaned out,
Amount of Small notes left in Trea-Balance in hand of Preusurer, 1111, 81 413418 031

Feathers | Feathers O IPERIOR BAKED PEATHERS of our of the thirty in quinkling to suit the cheep; in quinkling to suit that of the cheep; in quinkling to suit the cheep; in quinkling to suit the cheep in the

April 19, 1843.

LOW PRICED FEATHERS.

The bestmethod for the Abolition of Disease is cleanse & purify the Blood. WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS OF THE

Are now acknowledged to be the best Medicine in the world for the cure of EVERY VARIETY OF DISEASE ECAUSE they completely cleanse the atomach and bowels from those bilious and corrupt humor's which are the cause not only of Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism and Gout, but of every malady peident to man.

SAID INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Forth American College of Health

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, which the same impurity is deposited on e membrane and muscle, causing pains, inflammaons and swellings, called

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c., he Indian Negetable Pills may be relied on as also ways certain to give relief, and if perserved with according to directions, will most assuredly, and with-out fail, make a perfect cure of the above painful naladies. From three to six of said Indian Venetable Pills taken every night on going to bed will in a short time so completely rid the body. from every hing that is opposed to health, that Rheumatish out, and pain of every description, will be literally DRIVEN FROM THE BODY. For the same reasons, when from sudden changes

atmosphere, or any other cause, the perspiration checked, and the humors which should pass off by he skin are thrown inwardly, causing HEADACHE, GIDDINESS. Vausca and sickness, pain in the bones, watery and

offamed eyes, sore throat, hoarseness, coughs, conimptions, Thenmatic pains in various parts of the ody, and many other symptoms of CATCHING COLD,

THE INDIAN VEGE LABLE PILLS will invaribly give immediate relief. From three to six of aid Pills taken every night on going to bed, will in short time, not only remove all the above unpleaant symptoms, but the body will, in a short time, be estored to even sounder health than before. The ame 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 philegmy umors, which stop up the air cells of the lungs and e 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 regetable 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 very other symptom of a torpid or diseased state of he livers because they purge from the body those npurities which if deposited upon this important organ, are the cause of every variety of

LIVER COMPLAINT. When a Nation is convulsed by Riots, Outbreaks ind Rebellion, the only sure means of preventing the headful consequences of a

CIVIL WAR, to expel all traitors, and evi ne Country.
In like manner, when pain or sickness of any kind adicate that the body is struggling with internal foce,

the true remedy is to EXPEL ALL MORBID HUMORS, Traitor's 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 it 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

ersons of the highest respectability in New York, vho have recently been cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of WRIGHT's INDIAN VEGETABLE PULLS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH: JAMARCA, L. I. June 9th, 1841. Doctor William Wright-Dear Sir-It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having

en entirely cared of Dyspepsia, of five years standing, by the use of your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS. Previous to meeting with your celebrated mediine, I had been under the hands of several Physiians, 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 and happy to state, has reulted in a perfect cure. In gratitude to you for the great benefit I have received, and also in the hope at others similarly afflicted Hay be influeed to make trial of your extraordinary medicine, I send you this statement with full liberty to publish the same it

ou think proper. Yours, &c.
New Your, June 19, 1841. G. C. BLACK. o Mr. Richard Dennis, Agent for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, No. 288 Greenwich st. N. Y. Dear Sir-At your recommendation. I some time nce made trial of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEG-ETABLE PILLS of the North American College of Health: and can conscientiously assert, that for Purifying the Blood, and renovating the system, 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

anks, 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 Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with invard, weakness and greneral debility, accompanied at times with pain in the side and other distressing complaints. After having criedwarious medicates without effect, I was presided thy a frient to make trial at Jr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I have the trial at Jr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I have the trial at Jr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I have the trial with a most wonderful. manner. I have used the medicine, as a validity at the trial that is a few and the medicine as for the medicine as for district of the medicine as for district. everance in the use of the medicine accirections, that I shall in a short time be irections, that I shall in a said with the said persons, similarly afflicted, and in the full belief that the same beneficial results will follow their use,

I remain yours sincerely,

HENRY A. FOOTE,

Wawnraing, Ulster, Co. New York.

New York, Sont. 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 stacks of Sink Headache, to which I had previously been subject.
ANN MARIA THOMPSON,
399 Green viah street, N. Y.

o Mr. Richard Dennis, Agent for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills CATTION As there are at this time many wicked persons busily engaged in selling a counterfelt methodo under the name of the fidural Yegetable Fills; and as these desperate men are so districtly reckless of consequences, that many valuable lives may be lost; in consequences of asing their dreatful compounds, the public are required against perchasing any Pills, unless so the sales of the boxes the fillowing warding is founds.

onicas on the sides of the boxes the controlled ing is found:

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VECETABLE PILLS.

VERIFIES INDIAN VECETABLE PILLS.

VERIFIES INDIAN VECETABLE PILLS.

OR THE NORTH ANTHERS COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

AND THE NORTH ANTHERS COLLEGE OF HEALTH AND THE NORTH AND THE

For sile by CHARLES OGIL A John Copyent B Henry Brememy **建筑地位**