HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, May 17, 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.

A word to our Subscribers.

☞Those of our subscribers who did not pay our collector in his late excursion through some parts of the county, are earnestly requested to make payment as early as possible. We make this call in the earnest hope that it will be promptly attended to. The expenses of our establishment are very considerable, and we look to our subscribers alone for the means of meeting them. We hope they will not disappoint our expectations. Those who have paid will please accept our warmest thanks.

☞Subscribers to the Herald who reside in other counties and States, are also requested to remit the amount due us on their subscriptions, which they can forward by *mail* at our risk.—They will recollect that by a law of the P. O. Department Postmasters are authorized to *frank* all letters containing remittances to publishers of newspapers.

Refutation of Millerism.

☞We have received from the author a neat little volume, entitled, "The Millenium of the Church to come before the end of time; being an examination of such prophecies as are supposed to relate to the end of the world," by Rev. W. H. COFFIN, of Baltimore.

The volume before us contains a series of discourses on the prophecies which were originally preached to and only intended for the information of the author's own congregation, but have been published in this form, at the solicitation of many friends, that they may serve to aid in a proper understanding of some important prophecies and check the progress of error. Of four propositions laid down by the author he first endeavors to show—"That the prophecy of the seventy weeks, *Dan.* ix. 24, 25, and the prophecy of the 2300, *Dan.* viii. 13, 14, *have been literally fulfilled;* and are not coincident in the date of their commencement." This strikes at the very root of Mr. Miller's doctrines.

This little work, which is published in a cheap shape, may be had at Messrs. Kneedler & Hunter's Book store, East High Street, and we would advise all who desire information upon the prophecies, with a rational view of the proper interpretation to be given them, to purchase a copy.

☞It might also be to the advantage of the Editor of the Gospel Publisher in Shiremanstown, whose ire has been so terribly aroused against us for the "abominable stuff" we have been publishing in relation to the end of the world, to procure a copy—when perhaps he might be induced to believe that the "abominable stuff" is at least supported by a large amount of *truth* and *reason!*

Important Decision.

☞We learn from the Philadelphia papers, that a question having arisen as to the true construction of the ninth section of the Act of April 30th, 1841, or of the act of June 11th, 1840, respecting Taxation, it was carried to the Supreme Court upon a writ of error from the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, Judge King. The parties in the case were, the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, on behalf of the clergy, and Mr. Agnew on behalf of the Teachers, against the Commissioners of Philadelphia county. Chief Justice GIBSON has given his opinion at length, deciding that the Legislature did not design to tax the subsistence of either Clergymen or School Teachers.

Resignations and Appointments.

The National Intelligencer announces that the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER resigned the office of Secretary of State on the 8th inst. and that the Hon. HUGH S. LEGARE, Attorney General of the United States, is appointed to be Acting Secretary, for the present.

Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, is appointed Minister and Commissioner to China, in the place of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who has declined the appointment. The President has taken upon himself to make this appointment, notwithstanding the following proviso in the law of Congress by which this Embassy was established:

"*And provided further*, That no agent shall be sent by virtue of this act, unless he shall have been appointed by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

A Sudden Conversion!

☞We observe the following notice of a novel affair, in which a clergyman formerly of Carlisle has a part. An Eastern paper says:—A Methodist Society in East Cambridge, Mass., dissatisfied with their pastor, invited the Rev. Mr. Vincent, an Episcopal clergyman, to preach for them. He so set forth to them the beauties of his form of worship, that the greater part of the congregation renounced their old usages. The Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, pastor of a flourishing Episcopalian society in Charlestown, has now in hand the work of completing the important change.

☞The locofoco papers strongly hint that the Governor is playing [illegible] with the bill for the sale of the Improvements—his object, they say, being to speculate in state stocks, which by judicious whisper here and there respecting his intentions, he can raise or depress in value at pleasure. [illegible]

☞The Editors of two [illegible] papers were married last week. How could they afford it?

WHIG PROPHECY.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE!

☞The people of this country are now experiencing a season of embarrassments and difficulties with regard to monetary affairs such as has never before been experienced since the creation of the government. From a state of the palmiest prosperity, both the nation and the people individually have been prostrated to the most trying adversity—from having the best currency in the world we have been reduced to an endurance of the worst trash that ever existed—a perfect libel on the name of money—and what is even worse than this, public *confidence*, which is the very vitality of republicanism, is altogether destroyed—perfidious *treason* laughs at the calamities of the people from the Executive chair of the government, and circulates its poisonous influence through the arteries of its patronage into every quarter of the country! The people are distressed and embarrassed, but public officers riot in plenty, and eat out the substance of the land! These are facts which all *know*, because all feel their effects. Knowing these things, the only question then is, will the people with the light of sad experience before them, apply that remedy which is alone to be found in the all-powerful and sovreign voice of the people themselves? Every one knows that the difficulties we experience are the consequence of departing from that policy of the government which was pursued by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, under whose administrations the people were blessed with a sound currency, and the utmost national and individual prosperity enjoyed. Let us then determine to restore the ancient policy of the government, and secure a sound national currency, by the election of HENRY CLAY to the Presidency!

Notwithstanding their extreme length we ask the careful attention of our readers to the following predictions made by Whig members of Congress, of the effects which would inevitably follow the destruction of the U. S. Bank. We find them compiled by the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig, which paper says in introducing the first of these predictions, that Hon. Mr. Binney, of the House of Representatives of the United States, in the Congressional debates which occurred in 1834, only nine years ago, and in reply to James K. Polk, of Tennessee, uttered the following memorable prediction, which, though disregarded then, has since been fulfilled to the letter:

> "If the Secretary's plan was carried into effect there would be a hundred banks starting up to take the place of the proscribed United States Bank. They would have them shooting out their paper missiles in all directions. They would come from the four quarters of the Union."

Again: Mr. McDuffie, of the House of Representatives, at page seventy-seven of the able Report, made on the 13th of April, and thirteen years ago, says:

> "If the Bank of the United States were destroyed, and the local institutions left without its restraining influence, the currency would almost certainly relapse into a state of unsoundness. The very pressure which the present Bank, in winding up its concerns would make upon the local institutions, would compel them *either to curtail their discounts when needed, or to suspend specie payments.* It is not difficult to predict which of these alternatives they would adopt under the circumstances in which they would be placed. The imperious wants of a suffering community would call for discounts in language which could not be disregarded. *The public necessities would demand and public opinion would sanction the suspension or at least an evasion, of specie payments.*"

Now, we ask the candid reader, if this prediction has not also been fulfilled, and with an exactness, only surpassed by the fulfilment of prophecy in Holy Writ? Has not the currency relapsed into a state of unsoundness, since the Jackson dynasty prostrated the United States Bank? Did not the State Banks curtail their discounts when they were most needed? Did they not suspend specie payments again and again? Have not the Locofocos proved to be false prophets in predicting that gold and silver would supply the place of Bank issues? And have they not proved to be false prophets in saying that we could get along without a United States Bank, and that the State Banks would supply its place?

We next select Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, and Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, not as more clearly predicting than those already named, what was to follow the destruction of the United States Bank, but as more condensed. Mr. Ewing was then a Senator in Congress, (1834) and has since been President Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury. He said on the floor of the Senate:

> But this is not all. You sap the morals at the same time you thus rudely shake the prosperity of the people. The first resort will be to legislative aid, and *relief laws* follow, or in other words, laws to prevent the collection of debts, (for what Legislature can withstand the appeals of a whole people suffering under a general visitation?) or, if not that, the creation of a host of banks with fictitious capital, which may seem for a time to suspend the blow, but will make it fall the heavier at last. And then, instead of the safe and sound currency which we now enjoy, we shall again have a depreciated and worthless mass of trash, which will pass into the hands of the people, and there sink into nothing leaving them to bear the loss."

Mr. Clayton, then an able Senator in Congress, held this language prophetic and impressive. He said:

> The farmer must again sell his grain to the country merchant for *State bank paper at a discount of from ten to twenty or thirty per cent.*, in the nearest commercial city. * * * * "The loss of confidence among men, *the total derangement of that admirable system of exchanges* which is now acknowledged to be better than exists in any other country on the Globe, overtrading and speculation on false capital in every part, *that rapid fluctuation in the standard of value for money, which, like the unseen pestilence withers all the efforts of industry, while the sufferer is in utter ignorance of the cause of his destruction;* bankruptcies and ruin, at the anticipation of which the heart sickens, must follow in the long train of evils which are assuredly before us.

In 1835, Mr. Clay in the Senate of the United States, uttered the following memorable warning. Tell us ye Locofocos, was this not prophecy, and has not the prediction been fulfilled to the very letter?

> "There being no longer any sentinel at the head of our Banking establishments to warn them by its information and operations of approaching danger, *the local institutions*, already multiplied to an alarming extent, and almost daily multiplying in seasons of prosperity will make *free and unrestrained emission!* All the channels of circulation will be gorged. Property will rise extravagantly high, and constantly looking up—the temptation will be irresistible! Inordinate speculation will ensue, debts will be freely contracted, and, when the season of adversity comes, as come it must, the Banks, acting without concert, and without guide, obeying the law of self-preservation, will all, at the same time, call in their issues; the vast number will exaggerate the alarm, and *general distress, wide-spread ruin, and an explosion of the general banking system*, or the establishment of a new Bank of the United States, will be the ultimate effects."

We add one more extract, and that is from a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, by Judge Porter, the present able Whig Senator from Louisiana, on Tuesday, the 22d of March, 1836. This speech was in opposition to the motion made by Mr. Benton to expunge from the journal of the Senate the resolution of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the delusions of the reign of Jacksonism in 1836, it will be seen, that this sagacious States-man, from the proud eminence on which he stood looked at the full extent of the evils which were to befall this country in 1842-3. He drew from the past, and the then present, salutary lessons for the future, which we are now realizing the truth of. Only look at what he predicted would accompany and follow the destruction of the United States Bank! Will not this prediction be found complete? He says:

"In 1830, our circulation was *sixty-one millions of dollars.* In January 1835, or rather in June, 1834, it was *one hundred and three millions.* In 1836 it cannot be less than *one hundred and twenty millions.* An increase of *sixty millions of dollars* in six years! I give the facts from the official returns made by the Secretary of the Treasury. They come, sir, it is true, no lower down than 1834. But if we take the average increase for two or three years before that time, and reflect on the enormous rise of property since, (a sure indication of an unhealthy circulation,) we must be satisfied that there has been more than seventeen millions added to the circulation within the last sixteen months, and that one hundred and twenty millions is below rather than above the real estimate.

"You see, sir, therefore at a glance, the causes of the present state of things, and who cannot also, sir, see at a glance how it is to end? If the evil should be checked now, and the reduction be slow and gradual, we might escape the consequences which time has inevitably in store for us under another policy. But, sir, far from expecting this, I look to an increase of the disease. It appears to me inevitable. A universal madness has taken possession of the public mind. Within the last four months I have heard of the augmentations of banking capital, proposed or passed, to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, and more I am told are projecting; so that we may expect to see this system continuing until it breaks and falls from its own weight and magnitude. In the present state of things, the States are all interested to increase the circulation of their own banks, and prevent that of their neighbors. Indeed, we already see symptoms of a war of legislation, the result of jealousy, by which they are attempting to restrain the notes of banks in other States from passing within their limits.

"This deplorable state of things must yet get worse; and well might the Senator from Missouri depict it in the colors he did a few days ago. He could not overcharge the picture—a picture, sir, rendered more painful to contemplate, by the recollection of our condition before the war was waged on the Bank of the United State. For sixteen years it regulated the currency of the country with a wisdom and success of which there is no parallel. We threw it away and we see what we have got in its place. Sir, all the projects of regulating and checking the excess of bank emissions by law, refusing to receive at your Treasury their notes of a less sum than $20, will have no more effect than would have a bucket full of earth thrown into the Mississippi river to stop its current. And as to pushing gold and silver into circulation when you have five hundred and fifty banks interested in gathering it all up, and supplying its place with their notes, that is equally impracticable; a cheap and dear currency never can exist together; the former always destroys the latter. Having no power by the Constitution to interfere directly with State legislation in this matter, I see that the country is destined to go through the same scenes of agitation and suffering which it did previous to the time of the late Bank of the United States. After the evils have come to a heighth when they can no longer be endured, we shall have another National Bank, and not until then. But I submit if it would not have been as well to have prevented this State of of things two years ago? I enquire, what good has been or can be attained, by putting the people through this fearful trial? *Five or six years hence will be the time to get an answer to these questions.*"

Thus the reader will see, what was Whig *Prophecy* nine and a dozen years ago, is *History* now. And never did the "facts of real life" more triumphantly demonstrate the sagacity of these eminent Statesmen. Inspiration from on high, could only have more luminously foretold the miserable future than did the sagacity of these Statesmen foresee and predict the ruinous tendency of General Jackson's war upon a National Bank.

Who Nominated Tyler?

GEN. SOL. VAN RENSSELAER, late Postmaster at Albany, (removed by Tyler) appears by card in the Albany Daily in answer to the imputations cast on his official conduct in the Aurora. He adds that he was present at a conversation, in May, 1840, between John Tyler and Silas E. Burrows, in which the latter spoke of a letter he once received from President Monroe maintaining the constitutionality of a National Bank, which Mr. Tyler desired to see, and Mr. Burrows handed it to him. A conversation ensued on the propriety of creating such a Bank, which Gen. V. R. will publish in due time. He closes with the following interesting reminiscence:

"At the Harrisburg Convention of December, 1839, on the morning after Gen. Harrison had been nominated for President, the New York delegation, of which I was a member, were assembled by themselves and were considering the question of a candidate for Vice President, when I joined them. As I entered the room, one of them observed they were waiting for me; that as the Convention had united so harmoniously on my nomination for President, they wished me to nominate a Vice President also.

I replied that I did not wish to name a candidate, but that I should join them in any one they would be pleased to present. This my colleagues declined, and again urged me to offer a nomination. I then said that if such was their wish, I would name several individuals from whom they could make their choice; and accordingly I presented the names of John Tyler, Gov. Owen, of North Carolina, and John Bell, of Tennessee.—They still declined making the selection, and wished me to designate the candidate. I then named John Tyler, and he was unanimously accepted. He was on the ground and knew what course I had taken. Had I designated either of the other two gentleman named, he would have been accepted with equal readiness and unanimity.

May God and my countrymen pardon my greivous error in this matter, which I shall never cease to deplore. But I did it for the best. I had served in Congress with him, in years gone by, and then I deemed him an honorable man; and as Virginia was nearly balanced, I hoped the nomination of my amiable friend might incline the scale in our favor.

Such is a brief statement of the manner in which John Tyler obtained his nomination.—How greivously he has deceived and disappointed expectation, the whole country can testify. But retribution is drawing nigh, and the token cannot be mistaken. A lower fall awaits him than has overtaken any public man who has ever betrayed the mis-placed confidence of the country.

SOL. VAN RENSSELAER.

Albany, May 5th, 1843.

New Counterfeits

☞ Lancaster County Bank, Lancaster, Pa.—50's altered from Southwark Saving Institution, dated Feb. 12, 1829; F. Roberts, Cashier; G. F. Bonckert, President. No such persons have ever been officers of this bank.

Southwark Bank, Philadelphia.—10's altered from Southwark Savings Bank, a fraud. Signed F. Roberts, Cashier; F. Burket, Pres. No such officers of this bank at any time. These spurious notes have recently been put afloat, at Pittsburg.

Towanda Bank, Towanda, Pa.—2's altered from the genuine plate, Boyd and Dyers emission, by attaching the signatures cut from 1's of the regular issue. Very well done. Hold up to the light.

Crops of 1843.

The N. Y. Journal states, on the authority of several gentlemen from various counties in Western New York, that the Wheat looks uncommonly well. The long continued now done it good, rather than injury.

[illegible] Free Press learns from [illegible] of Montgomery county, that [illegible] presents a poor appearance; they think, however, if the season is favorable it may yet yield a tolerable crop.

New York Anniversaries.

☞Last week was what has been known in the city of New York for several years past as "anniversary week," being the occasion of the celebration of the anniversaries of a large number of Religious and civil associations which are devoted to the spread of Christianity and the moral improvement of mankind throughout the world. Their proceedings are of deep interest to all Christians and philanthropists as exhibiting the progress made in evangelizing and civilizing heathen countries, and advancing the moral reformation and refinement of society in our own country. The report of the different associations concur in designating the last year as one which has been marked with the most brilliant and unprecedented success to all efforts which have been made for the moral and intellectual elevation of mankind throughout the world.

We are sorry that we have room but for condensed statements of the operations of one or two of these philanthropic associations.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

From the report of the American Bible Society, we learn that there have been organized during the year 59 new auxiliaries. There have been printed of English Bibles, 92,000; English Testaments, 120,000; French do. 8,000; German do. 4,000; modern Greek do. 4,000. This does not include what has been printed abroad at the Society's expense.

The whole number of Bibles and Testaments issued in the course of the year has been 215,605 copies, in nineteen different tongues, making a total of 3,068,370 since the organization of the society. These books have gone mostly, not to the rich and well supplied, but to the needy throughout our States and Territories—to seamen boatmen, emigrants—to prisons, hospitals, &c.—most of which cases would not have been met but for this organization. One hundred and sixty copies of rare Bibles and other works have been added to the Library during the year. Thirteen agents have been employed during the entire year. Grants of Books have been made for Texas, Canada, Hayti, Cuba, Honduras, Rio Grande, Buenos Ayres and Santa Cruz. To the latter place have been sent 500 Bibles and 1000 Testaments.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

At the N. Y. Convention for evangelizing the World, Mr. Kincaid, recently returned from 13 years service in Burmah, addressed the meeting, and gave a gratifying account of the remarkable progress of the missionary cause in India.—Christian churches, it appears, are springing up on the banks of the rivers of Burmah, and he had planted one under the palace of the King of Ava. Since 1830, more than 5000 heathen in in that country have given the Missionaries comfortable evidence that they have abandoned all confidence in their heathen idols, and embraced with all their hearts the gospel.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

From the report of this Society, we learn that during the year, there have been circulated 7,000 Journals, 25,000 Youth's Advocates, 5,000 copies of Reports, 20,000 Almanacs, 4,000 Hymn Books, and a large number of Dr. Sewall's Plates.

The Society has only cause to regret its restricted means of usefulness, and trusts that the Temperance portion of the community will not allow them to sink under the burdens already accumulated upon them. The Society was first organized in 1833, and remodeled in 1836. Since that time the New York State Society has issued 15,974,000 publications. In several of the States new auxiliaries have been added.

The Temperance Reformation has been instrumental in saving not less than half a million of our citizens from degradation and ruin—has restored more than 100,000 drunkards—has dried up the fountains of pauperism in a great degree—has made the poor rich,—the wretched happy, and the idle industrious. It has greatly diminished crime, as has been certified by eminent judges, in various portions of the land, as well as by Reports of State Prisons in several of the States.

The report went on to say that so great was the spread of temperance principles all over every other part of the world, that in a short time England would be the only drunken country left on the face of the earth. The Chinese are fast becoming sober men; and the Society have reason to be exceedingly proud and gratified to think that the King of Otaheite has recently signed the pledge, and compelled 140 of his children to do the same.

☞One Dollar Notes on the Bank of Northumberland, altered to 5's, are said to be in circulation, and admirably executed.

☞Col. R. M. Johnson, who has been to the furthest southern limit of the Union, now intends to tack about and take a flying trip to the New England States. He will pass through Pennsylvania on his way, and the politicians at Harrisburg intend giving him a public reception. The Col. owes Carlisle a visit, having disappointed us last fall.

☞The New York papers contain a correspondence between 300 of the principal Merchants and Captains of Packets in New York, and Commander Mackenzie. The letter of the merchants expresses their approbation of his course in the trying scenes through which he has lately been called to pass, extends to him their sympathy, and approves of the public decisions which have acquitted him with honor. The Express states that the gentlemen signing the letter have claimed the right and the privliege of paying every expense to which he has been subjected by the various trials to which he has been exposed.

Texas and the United States.

An address to the people of the United States, signed by John Q. Adams and others, is published in the National Intelligencer of last week, from which we copy the following commencing paragraph:

"We, the undersigned, in closing our duties to our constituents and our country as members of the 27th Congress, feel bound to call your attention very briefly to the project, long entertained by a portion of the people of these U. States, still pertinaciously adhered to, and intended soon to be consummated—THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THIS UNION. In the press of business incident to the last days of a session of Congress, we have not time, did we deem it necessary, to enter upon a detailed statement of the reasons which force upon our minds the conviction that this project is *by no means abandoned*; that a large portion of the country interested in the continuance of domestic slavery and slave trade in these U. States have solemnly and unalterably determined *that it shall be speedily carried into execution*; and that, by this admission of a new slave Territory and slave State, the *undue ascendency of the slave-holding power in the Government shall be secured and riveted beyond redemption*. That it was with these views and intentions that settlements were effected in the province by citizens of the U. States, difficulties fomented with the Mexican Government, a revolt brought about, and an independent Government declared, *cannot now admit of a doubt*; and that, hitherto, all attempts of Mexico to reduce her revolted province to obedience have proved unsuccessful, is to be attributed to the unlawful aid and assistance of designing and interested individuals in the United States, and the direct and indirect co-operation of our own Government, *with similar views*, is not the less certain and demonstrable."

☞A son of Daniel O'Connell, it is said, will visit this country this summer to [illegible] [illegible] for the more speedy [illegible] the Union between England and Ireland.

CONFECTIONARY, FRUITS, &C.

LINE & MONYER,

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they have just received at their store on High street, next door to Beetem's Hotel, Carlisle, a large, fresh, and elegant assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, and other articles in their line, which they are ready to dispose of, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Their assortment comprises the following varieties, all of which are of the choicest quality:

CANDIES.—Mint, riband, curls, quies, spear mint, mint plat, cakes and rolls, cinnamon, sassafras, lemon, hoarhound, clove, cream and bird-eye, Thompsonian or pepper candies; Jackson and Clay balls, lemon balls, French and common Neuga; French, common, and exploding secrets; mint drops rock and vanilla candy; sugar and burnt almonds; candy toys, liquorice, &c.

NUTS—Almonds, filberts, English walnuts, shellbarks, chesnuts, and Brazil, cream, cocoa and ground nuts.

FRUITS—Oranges, lemons, raisins, figs, prunes, dates and citron. Also the best

Cavendish Tobacco and Segars:

such as Regalia, Principe, Havana, Trabucas and American segars, of the finest quality.

Their assortment is kept constantly supplied by fresh additions. Country merchants are invited to call, as they can be supplied on terms as advantageous as city prices. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Carlisle, April 26, 1843.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Carlisle and the vicinity, that they are prepared to furnish their

LATEST PATTERNS OF WALL PAPER

in the most superior manner, at prices that can only be afforded by their being the most extensive manufacturers in the country.

We still retain the FULL LENGTH; no "curtailment to suit the times," but upon the PRICES. Call and see the best, cheapest, and largest assortment in the city.

BELROSE, SON, & BLANCHARD,
No. 100, Chesnut street,
next door to the Ledger Buildings,
PHILADELPHIA.

April 26, 1843.

Farm for Sale.

WILL be sold at Private Sale, a Farm of LIMESTONE LAND, situated in North Middleton township, 4 miles east of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. containing 100 Acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story FRAME HOUSE, frame Kitchen, frame Barn, Wagon Shed, and Horse Stable. The Cumberland Valley Railroad runs through said farm. There is a stone House and side Track at the rail road. Also a tenant house at the rail road, and a young Orchard. About 70 acres is cleared and the residue is covered with good timber.

Immediate possession will be given on the confirmation of the sale.

The crop in the ground will be given with the farm. For terms apply at Middlesex Mills.

MICHAEL FISHBURN,
Agent for the owner.

April 26, 1843. 3t-26

Spring & Summer Shawls.

CLIPPINGER & CAREY, Shippensburg, have just received an extensive assortment of Silk, Cashmere, and De Laine Shawls, of the newest style, and at reduced prices.

April 26, 1843.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having determined to be a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

I respectfully solicit your support.

MICHAEL G. EGE.

May 10, 1843. te-28

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, and shall be thankful for your suffrages. Should I be elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

GEORGE MOLTZ.

Eastpennsboro' tp. April 10, 1843. te-82

To the Voters of Cumberland Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

at the next general election, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. Should you elect me I shall endeavor to discharge the duties thereof with fidelity and impartiality.

DAVID FOREMAN.

Newton tp. April 19, 1843. te.

To the Voters of Cumberland Co.

GENTLEMEN: I offer myself as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county at the general election, and will be thankful for your support.

JOHN CORNMAN.

Carlisle, April 19, 1843. te.

To the Electors of Cumberland Co.

GENTLEMEN: I announce myself as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

at the next general election. Should you honor me with a majority of your suffrages I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

THOMAS PAXTON.

South Middleton tp. April 19, 1843. tf-25

To the Public Generally.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FRIENDS: I respectfully inform you that I am a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, and should you think me worthy and elect me as such at the next general election, I pledge myself to use my best abilities to serve you faithfully. JAMES HOFFER.

Carlisle, April 12, 1843. te.

To the Voters of Cumberland Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I beg leave to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

at the general election, and shall be thankful for your support. WILLIAM GOULD.

Carlisle, April 12, 1843. te.

To the Voters of Cumberland County.

GENTLEMEN:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of **SHERIFF** of Cumberland county, and will be thankful to you for your support.

MICHAEL HOLCOMB.

Carlisle, March 22, 1843. te-21

To the Voters of Cumberland Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, at the next General Election, and respectfully solicit your support. Should you elect me, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

North Middleton, April 12, 1843. te.

To the Electors of Cumberland Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

OFFICE OF SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election. Should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

ADAM LONGSDORF.

Silver Spring, April 12, 1843. te.

To the Electors of Cumberland Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,

and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. Should you elect me, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. SNIDER RUPLEY.

Mechanicsburg, April 12, 1843. te.

To the Electors of Cumberland County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to your [illegible]

OFFICE OF SHERIFF

of Cumberland county [illegible] and will feel grateful to you for your support.

ANDREW ROBERTS.

[illegible]

Fortieth Ascension!

TO take place on SATURDAY the 27th of MAY, doors open at 10, and ascension at 2 o'clock P. M. from the Centre Square, in the Borough of Carlisle.

This will be a royal trip, as Mr. Wise intends to bring with him a smaller balloon, the "Aerial," so that, should he take a fancy, he may sail to Europe.

Extra cars will be run on this occasion between Chambersburg and Carlisle. Fare one half the usual price.

It is hoped that the friends of this magnificent spectacle, who come expressly to witness it, will purchase tickets and come *inside* the arena and see ALL.

Admittance 50 cents—Children half price.

May 3, 1843. ta-27

Mill Town Factory!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the above named Factory, known as Bower's factory, situate on the Conodoquinet creek, two miles north of the Harrisburg turnpike, four miles north of Mechanicsburg, and four miles north east of Hoguestown, having thoroughly renewed the machinery, he is prepared to execute all kinds of works such as

CLOTH, SATTINET,

Carpet, Flannel, and twilled or plain Blanketing.—Also---Carding Rolls, Spinning and coloring Stocking and Carpet Yarn, Coloring, Fulling, Dressing and Weaving of all kinds. All of which work is warranted to be as well done as at any other factory in Pennsylvania, and on the most reasonable terms.

He will keep on hand Sattinets, Flannel & Blankets, which he will exchange for Wool, also Stocking Yarn and Rools.

For the accommodation of those who wish to favor him with their custom. Wool and Cloth will be taken in at the following places and returned once a week, viz: At the store of Mr. Coyle, and at Mr. Quigley's Innkeeper, Hoguestown; at the store of William C. Houser, and John Hoover, innkeeper, Mechanicsburg; at the store of Mr. Yones, Perry county, at George Boyers, near the mountain; and at Samuel Bartners, state road.

THOS. LINDSEY.

May 3, 1843. 3t-27

VALUABLE
REAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE, AND FOR RENT.

I WILL rent for one or more years, the HONEY-WOOD MILLS, at Dam No. 5, on the Potomac River, in Berkeley county, Va. This establishment consists of a MERCHANT MILL, with two run of Stones, and the most approved modern machinery for conducting the operations with the least possible labor, all in good repair. The workmanship and machinery are not surpassed in Virginia or Maryland. Attached to it is a small Mill, in which also there are two run of stones, with a Kiln for drying Corn, and all the conveniences for manufacturing it, with corn houses, ware houses, &c Also, a

Saw Mill with two Saws,

and Circular Saws for cutting laths, and for other small sawing. The logs are drawn into the mill from the river by machinery, and in fine, all the arrangements of the establishment have been carefully made with reference to saving manual labor, and I believe few establishments of the same extent can be more economically conducted. There are on the premises all necessary buildings for millers, coopers and laborers, and a large two story BRICK HOUSE for a residence. Persons desirous of renting such property are requested to examine this. It has the whole surplus water of the Potomac river, after supplying the canal, with a fall of 17 or 18 feet, constant access to the Canal, in a fine wheat country, not more than 4 miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and very conveniently situated for the trade of the fine county of Franklin, in Pennsylvania, whence a quantity of wheat is annually purchased, and to accommodate the trade of which, there is a warehouse on that side of the river, where it cannot be crossed at the remarkably excellent ford just below the Mill.

I will sell one of the most valuable Farms in this part of the State, consisting of about

250 Acres of first rate Limestone Land,

and River bottom, lying on the Potomac river, adjoining the Mill Tract, now occupied by Mr. Francis R. Dugan, residing on the premises, who in the absence of the subscriber, will show the land to any one desirous of purchasing. This farm is considered one of the most certain, for all grain and grass in the country. Its character is so well understood in the neighborhood, that perhaps no farm is in a greater demand. Both the farm and mill are considered remarkably healthy situations. They will be offered at public sale and rent on THURSDAY the 25th of MAY. From the renter of the mills, testimonials of character, together with approved security will be required. The terms of payment for the land will be made accommodating, a portion of the purchase money being paid, and the balance secured on the property.

EDWARD COLSTON.

April 26, 1843. 3t-26

Susquehanna Line,
FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE DAILY.

THE proprietors of the *Susquehanna Line* will run their Cars and Boats as usual to Philadelphia and Baltimore during the present season. Their friends will please apply to Noble, Flinn & Herr, Broad st. and Hart, Andrews & McKeever, first wharf above Race street on the Delaware Philadelphia, and Joseph E. Elder, Baltimore.

Until further notice, the following prices will be adhered to between this place and the above ies.

	Between Harrisburg and Philadelphia.	Between Harrisburg and Baltimore.	Via Rail road between Harrisburg & Phila.,
Ale per 100	22cts.	15	$1 per bbl
Dry Goods, Drugs, and Medicines,	26	23	40c
Furniture,	28	25	43
Wheat, Rye & Corn per bushel	11	10	
Oats do	7	6	
Groceries,	23	20	40
Lumber per 1000 feet	$3 50	$2 75	
Shingles per 1000	1 50	2 00	
Flour per bbl.	34	30	47
Shad & Mackerel do	50	37	
Herring do	44	31¼	100
Salt per sack,	32	28	
Pitch, Tar and Rosin per 100,	15	20	
Plaster gross ton,	$2 50	$2 25	
Hemp per 100,	22	16	
Hides,	25	20	
Pig Metal, gross ton	3 50	2 50	
Blooms & Castings,	4 00	3 12½	
Bar Iron,	4 50	3 50	
Nails per keg,	20	17	
Leather per 100,	25	20	
Whiskey per bbl	53	47	
Burr Blocks per 100,	20	15	
Curb Stone, do		12½	
Tin, do	25	20	40

J. & P. MARTIN.

Harrisburg, April 12, 1843. 1-24

Feathers! Feathers!

SUPERIOR BAKED FEATHERS of our own curing for sale cheap, in quantities to suit purchasers.—Also,

LOW PRICED FEATHERS,
From 10 to 20 Cents.

Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows ready made, at [illegible]

Mattresses of every description ready made, or made to order at shortest notice. Tickings by the [illegible] or yard very low. Marseilles Quilts, [illegible] Low Post Bedsteads, [illegible]

[illegible] KNIGHT

[illegible] South Second street, [illegible] doors above Spruce, [illegible] White Swan,) Philadelphia. [illegible]

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

WRIGHT'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
OF THE
North American College of Healt

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

EVERY VARIETY OF DISEASE

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

SAID INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

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

FEVERS.

So, also, when the same impurity is deposited o 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 painfu maladies. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken every night on going to bed will in short time so completely rid the body from everything that is opposed to health, that Rheumatism Gout, and pain of every description, will be literall

DRIVEN FROM THE BODY.

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

HEADACHE, GIDDINESS,

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

CATCHING COLD,

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

ASTHMA, OR DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING

The Indian Vegetable Pills will loosen and carr off by the stomach and bowels those tough phlegm humors, which stop up the air cells of the lungs, an 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, 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.

[illegible] to guard especially against purchasing said [illegible] except the regular advertised [illegible], 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,
[illegible]
[illegible] Shepherdstown
[illegible] Shippensburg,
[illegible] Hogestown