HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, June 7, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY,

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

DEMOCRATIC WHG PRINCIPLES,

SPECIALLY "FOR THE PUBLIC EYE."

OUR CREED.

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

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

☞The Editors of the Harrisburg Reporter, Keystone and Gazette delivered their valedictories last week, preparatory to going into the "Union."

☞The New York Tribune says, we have seen a letter from the gentleman under whose care the Siamese Twins have been living, fully confirming the report of their marriage; the story therefore is *not* "a hoax," but absolutely true.

☞There are said to be fifty-one towns in the State of New Hampshire in which ardent spirits cannot be bought, except for medicinal purposes.

The General Assemblies.

☞The annual Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (old school)—and the triennial Assembly, (new school) which met in Philadelphia, have adjourned after a session of two weeks.

In the old school Assembly, a resolution was passed by a vote of 122 to 8, "declaring it to be the judgement of the Assembly, that neither the constitution nor practice of the Church, recognise the right of Ruling Elders to impose hands in the ordination of Ministers." The Board of Education made an interesting report, in which they state that since their organization they have aided in their progress to the ministry no less than one thousand three hundred and thirty young men. The "marriage question," being the ques- whether the section of the confession of faith which is understood to prohibit a man from marrying his deceased wife's sister shall be *erased*—was after a long discussion laid upon the table by a vote of 83 to 54. The Assembly voted to hold its next meeting in Louisville, Ky. in May, 1844.

In the new school Assembly the question of Slavery was thoroughly and ably discussed, and the subject finally given over to the lower judicatories of the church, by a vote of 66 to 33. The marriage question was indefinitely postponed.

☞The Richmond Star has the following: "It is said that a sculptor is to make a bust of Captain Tyler. It is our private opinion that the Captain has already made a *bust* of himself.

RELIEF NOTES.—Fifty thousand dollars of Relief notes says the Harrisburg Reporter, were set apart for cancellation at the State Treasury, on the 31st ult. This amount added to the previous decrease in this description of currency 1,029,343, which taken from $2,186,550, leaves 1,157,207 yet in circulation.

☞An English newspaper tells about an occurrence which took place in the city of Rhode Island, State of New England, United States.—The editor of that paper was well acquainted with geography.

☞At the Anti Slavery Convention held in Boston a few days ago, it was resolved to appoint a committee to wait on President Tyler, during his visit to Boston, and request him to emancipate his slaves!

☞A young man named George Maffit, while running with the Friendship Hose carriage, in Lancaster Pa., a day or two ago, was run over by the carriage of the Washington Hose Company, and instantly killed.

☞Loans are said to be making in Philadelphia and New York at 4 and 5 per cent per annum, on real estate security.

☞Several persons, relatives of Park and his brother-in-law, who were so cruelly murdered in New Jersey, a few weeks ago, have been taken up on a supposition that they are the guilty persons. It is said many suspicious circumstances attach themselves to the persons arrested.

☞A Philadelphia confectioner has modelled a statue of Clay out of candy, five and a half feet high. Mr. C. being his favorite *candy*-date for the Presidency.

COTTON DOMESTICS.—It is estimated that within ninety days, not less than forty thousand packages of domestic cotton manufactures have been exported from this country to almost all parts of the world. The value is, perhaps, fifty dollars a package, or two millions of dollars in the aggregate.

☞An article in the "Literature of the Negro" in the [illegible] for November, states it is a significant fact which has been strangely overlooked, that the words *Ham, Shem, and Japheth,* mean in the original Hebrew, *black red and white.*

☞Robert Gilmor of Roxbury, Franklin co., committed suicide last week, by hanging himself.

☞The Locos now call the Governor, "David [illegible] Porter."

☞Count D'Orsay comes to this country to escape "the continual persecutions of the London *tradesmen!*" Quite a sufficient reason.

☞The Governor visited Philadelphia [illegible] Wednesday last and was there during the [illegible] of the selling of the Dela [illegible] ivision. During the [illegible] Porter's [illegible] in company with capitalists and [illegible] has

The Delaware Division.

☞The sale of the stock of the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, under the Act of the last Legislature produced a most disgraceful riot which finally put an end to all attempts at a sale. When the Commissioners met on Thursday last, in a room in the Exchange at Philadelphia, they found the room thronged with an immense crowd—many of them large, brawny and athletic personages that had evidently been hired for the purpose—who soon began to give manifestations of a determination to have their share of the stock at all hazards. The commissioners proceeded with the sale, but not being able to accommodate the crowd of purchasers as fast as they desired, the door was soon broken open and the room so filled with people that the Commissioners were obliged to suspend operations. The number of shares sold at the first meeting was said to be about 1300. One or two other attempts were made to open the books but the great rush of the crowd compelled the Commissioners again to suspend proceedings.

The excitement caused by the affair in Philadelphia was such that a large town meeting assembled in the State House yard on Friday afternoon, at which much violent feeling was manifested. Henry Horn was Chairman. Benj. H. Brewster, Esq. addressed the meeting in a strong speech, in which he freely denounced the Governor, and charged him with a conspiracy to defeat the sale of the stock; Mr. B. also denounced the bill under which the sale of the stock was made and condemned the tumultuous proceedings of purchasers. Mr. B. was several times interrupted and his charges against the Governor denied, but he maintained his ground.

The meeting then passed resolutions denouncing the bill as a robbery of the public, and calling upon the Commissioners to adjorn and refer the matter back to the next Legislature. Those who participated in the meeting were generally loco focos.

The "Indian" War.

We have had, says the York Republican, a Whiskey Insurrection and a Buckshot war in Pennsylvania, and we feel inclined to dub the present controversy between Porter and the malcontent Locofocos the *Indian* war, because it was from his propensity to "talk Indian" that much of the strife sprung, and moreover it is carried on with no small degree of savage ferocity. The Pennsylvania Reporter devotes more than three columns to the exposition of the intrigues and stratagems employed by Porter to secure the passage of the "Relief Bill" of 1841 by two thirds of the Legislature, after he had vetoed it himself with a grand flourish of very Locofocoish objections. It says that Porter before he sent in the veto remarked concerning it, "Here is my message, but if I had a man about me worth a d—n, the bill would be carried by two-thirds." It seems that Porter and Tyler can both swear a little—one cause among others, may be, why they have such an affinity for each other! The Reporter then goes on to show how Porter tried to trick the Philadelphia County members out of their votes by summoning them to his chamber *on business* at the hour when it had been arranged that the question should be taken. It also gives a very laughable account of the scene which took place on the afternoon of the 3d of May, when it was attempted to carry the bill by stratagem, and describes the final scene on the 4th, when enough Locofocos were at last whipped in to pass it after having denounced it previously with "red-mouthed" vehemence. It also accuses the administration of having tricked Messrs. Van Horn of Bucks and Zimmerman of Cumberland out of the House in the most base manner. Now these statements are very true in the main, except where the Reporter undertakes to speak for the Whigs; but the fact was well known and formed the common topic of conversation at the time. The Reporter and its kindred prints did not then regard them; but went ahead and re-elected Porter. Are they not "as deep in the mud as he is in the mire?"

Another, Witness.

The editor of the Wheeling Times, Mr. Wharton, one of those appealed to by Botts to sustain him in his recollections of Mr. Tyler's having promised to *sign the charter of a Bank*, in his paper of the 19th not only sustains Mr. Botts fully, but remembers more of the conversation than Mr. B. stated!

Mr. Wharton says he was present at Mr. Tyler's room on the occasion referred to, when the opinion prevailed that the Senate would be equally divided upon the subject of the Bank, and Mr. Tyler was asked whether in that event he would give the casting vote in favor of or against it; to which he replied, substantially, "In that event, sir, I should give my vote regardless of opinions, expressed and acted upon, when I was the Representative of Virginia, in favor of a Charter.—When I was the Representative of Virginia, I acted in accordance with what I believed to be the wishes of my constituents: I am now the Representative of the whole Union, and believing that a large majority of the people at the last election, expressed themselves in favor of a U. S. Bank, I should if called upon, *vote for a Charter!!*"

Infamous Outrage.

☞The Pautucket (R. I.) Chronicle says that a woman by the name of Taylor, residing at Valley Falls, was seized in that village one day last week by a gang of persons, *and rode on a rail.* We are without the particulars of the affair, but unstand that the woman was accused of misconduct in connection with a married man. Whatever might have been her offence, it could not justify the gross outrage committed upon her. The proceeding was a disgrace to the community, and we trust that it will be made the subject of judicial investigation. The woman, after escaping from the authors of the outrage, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into a ditch, but was taking from the water before she had accomplished her purpose.

Harry of the West.

The Clinton county Whig says, during the past week we had an opportunity of conversing with our friends from different sections of the county, and received the heart-cheering and gratifying intelligence that a complete revolution is taking place in favor of HENRY CLAY! that individuals heretofore active members of the Locofoco party have become disgusted with the present State administration, and the *rascality* practised by the leaders of the party, are daily deserting the black flag of Locofocoism, and rallying under the broad banner of HENRY CLAY, the People's candidate. The prospect brightens.

☞A company of respectable, and it is said wealthy Germans, have purchased 10,000 acres of land in Limestone township, Warren county, Pa. with the intention of entering largely upon the pursuits of agriculture and manufactures.—This is an important [illegible] the western section of our State. There [illegible] large tracts of unimproved land of excellent quality in Warren, Jefferson, McKean and Venango counties, and we are pleased to learn that emigration is turning in [illegible]

Letter from Mr. Webster.

☞ A letter to Mr. Webster, dated April 28th, has just been published, which is signed by a number of his friends in Boston. The signers express their regret that he had determined to leave the State Department, as very many considerations point to him as the only individual to whom the several interests of the North and South can look with equal confidence for protection and with whom may be safely trusted fully and freely, the adjustment of preliminaries in the important question of the settlement of international trade, based upon free principles and reciprocity of benefit, which is soon to agitate this country and Great Britain.

Mr. Webster's reply is dated May 3d, and as we have not been able to publish his Baltimore speech, owing to its length, it is but fair that we should give his letter, which expresses the same sentiments in a more condensed form. It is subjoined:

WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1843.

Gentlemen,—I have received your letter of the 28th of April. You look, gentlemen, with a degree of solicitude, which I can well appreciate, to the probability, that an adjustment of important questions of international trade, between the United States and other countries, especially Great Britain, will be attempted. I fear you estimate quite too highly my own ability to render useful service to the public in such transactions; but, by whomsoever conducted, I shall feel the strongest interest in their success, should they take place. I confess that being truly and sincerely devoted to the protection of American labor and industry, I consider it to be of the highest importance to give to that labor, and that industry, a steadiness of support, a permanancy of encouragement, which they have not lately enjoyed, and which, I fear, they are not likely to enjoy hereafter, unless a more comprehensive policy be adopted than that which has hitherto been pursued. The question of protection has mingled itself, to such a degree, with questions of supposed local interests, with political questions, and struggles for political power, that it has not not been suffered to be at rest on any basis. It has had no repose. This is evidently a great evil. All interests demand a steady and settled policy, and a conviction of this truth appears to be becoming general and strong. Those who possess the means of living, desire to feel secure in their enjoyment; and those, who have such means to earn, must wish, above all things, to know what they may depend upon, when they devote their capital and labor to particular pursuits and modes of occupation.

It was thought that something was accomplished, and certainly something was accomplished, by the Tariff act of last year. Yet, it had hardly passed, before events occurred, creating the highest probability that the whole subject would be agitated anew in the next Congress. Are we always to be in this fluctuating state? Are we never to be able to look for any thing, but a succession of changes? Is there no way of bringing the whole country, and all interests to an adjustment that may promise some degree of quiet and of general satisfaction? No doubt the various pursuits of the people of this country have really and truly in themselves a strong mutuality of interests. The grain and corn producing States must always find the best market for the surplus of their products in the manufacturing and commercial population of the East; as they will always find the price of manufactured articles, such as they need, kept low, and the quality good, by the productions of eastern labor. But so rich and abundant is the grain crop of the country, that beyond what may be demanded for the consumption of manufacturing and commercial districts there is still a surplus, for which, or a part of which, a foreign market is desirable. The cotton crop, too, though it finds a market at home, the value of which, I think, has never been sufficiently appreciated, requires nevertheless, free exportation, and a large consumption abroad. Cannot those who are concerned in these interests be brought into a harmony and concert of action, proportioned to the real harmony and mutuality which subsists between the interests themselves? For my part, I think the experiment worth trying, and should have great hopes of its success, if there were no fear of opposition, from collateral or intrinsic causes. My inquiries at the North, and through the centre and at the South and West, have been extensive; and the result has led to the conclusion which I have expressed. I would not speak with confidence, upon a matter yet untried, and which I know, may encounter a variety of objections; but I repeat that in my opinion, the experiment is worth a fair trial. We may well make one earnest endeavor, even upon slight encouragement, to give permanent support to the industry of the country, and stability to the business and pursuits of life.

As to myself, gentlemen, I have no expectation of being concerned, in any manner, in negotiations connected with this subject; and am happy to know that the country has many heads, abler than mine, to wield such concerns. The Government has eminent ability at its command, both at home and abroad. I have no wish to go abroad, on public service. If negotiations should be entered into, there are reasons for desiring that they should be undertaken at Washington; in which case, according to the usual course, they would be conducted by the Head of the Department of State, under the direction of the President.

With unfeigned thanks for your manifestation of friendly sentiments, respect and confidence,

I remain, gentlemen, your
Obliged friend, and obd't serv't,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

☞ The "New York Spirit of the Times," rejoices in several capital correspondents, among the *queerest* of which we rank "N. of Arkansas," who thus details a conversation which took place in that state of long rivers and deep swamps:

The way the natives sometimes talk is amusing. The following dialogue occurred on the Dividing Ridge of the Devil's and Cony Forks,—Old Sense, met Dan Looney, and they were strangers to each other. Says "Old Sense," "Good morning, sir, are you well?"

"If you call a man well that has run twenty miles, I am *that*."

"Did you see any bear?"

"If you call a big black thing about the size of Pete Whetstone's black mar, I did."

"Had you a gun?"

"Now you hit me?."

"Did you draw blood?"

"Do you call my double, double handsfull of brains, *blood*."

"Had you a dog?"

"Is *Old Bose* a dog?"

"Did you skin him?"

"Well, if you call a man in his shirt sleeves, with a knife 17 inches in the blade among ribs and meat, *skinning*, I was *thar!*"

"Was he fat?"

"Do you call cutting 18 inches on the ribs *fat?*"

"Did you pack him in?"

"If you call four poney loads *packing*, why I packed some!"

"Light loads, I reckon."

"If *four hundred pounds* to a poney is a light load, they were light."

"Did you eat any of it?"

"Do you call drinking *a quart of bars ile*, eating?"

"You must have meat?"

"If you call *two thousand seven hundred pounds* of clean meat, without a bone, safe inside of a smoke house, *meat*, we have got *some*."

"They must be fat at your house?"

"Do you call a *candle* fat?"

Here Old Sense brought a perfect squeal, and swore he had found the very man he had been looking for.

P. S. They had closed a quarter race up at the last accounts.

Truly yours, N.

The Plea of Insanity.

In reference to the plea of insanity, which is so continually put in cases of murder, the London Times quotes the following lines from Milton's Agonistes very appositely:—

"If weakness may excuse,
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?
All wickedness is weakness: that plea, therefore,
With God and man will gain thee no remission."

A Washingtonian, in his song, says:

"When a young lady signs the pledge,
'Tis instinc[illegible]

LETTER FROM DR. DURBIN.

☞ We find the following letter from Prof. Durbin to Rev. Henry Slicer, of Baltimore, in the N. Y. Christian Advocate. We have no doubt it will prove interesting to our readers.

Valley of Jehoshaphat, March 7, 1842.

My Dear Brother Slicer,—Here I sit in the shade of the Tomb of Zacharias, at the foot of Mount Olivet, where it descends into the Valley of Jehoshaphat, directly opposite the eastern wall of the Temple, and towering high above the brow of Mount Moriah. Mount Moriah! What a world of heavenly and transporting energy does this word awaken in the bosom of the *Jew*, the *Moslem*, but particularly the *Christian!* The offering up of Isaac, the plague of David for numbering the people, when the angel of destruction stood here with a drawn sword in the threshing floor of Ornan, (1 Chron. xxi.) the travail and industry of the exiles returned by permission of Cyrus to rebuild their temple, the wonderful miracles of Christ and his apostles wrought on that mount before me, the obstinate defence of the Jews, when Titus pressed them from the Temple to Mount Zion, the destruction of the sacred edifice, the appropriation of the holy mount to the service of Moslemism, its restitution to Christian worship by the Crusaders, and its return again to the Moslem service, in which it yet continues, crowned with the Mosques of Omar and El Acsa, whose beautiful domes sit above the sacred place with admirable lightness and grace.—As I strolled by the open gateways, and looked in, how earnestly did I long to enter the sacred inclosure, linger in its walks, and amid its trees; enter even the mosques, particularly that of Omar, which covers, perhaps, the very spot where Isaac was offered, and over the magnificent Temple of Solomon was built, which he dedicated to God by the most eloquent and sensible of all prayers, except our Lord's; (1 Kings, viii, 23, &c.:) but the fanatical Moslem forbids the feet of the Christian dog to tread upon the sacred soil or cross the consecrated threshold.

But I must return to the Valley, from whence I promised you this letter before I left home, and which promise you received somewhat doubtingly. I have wandered up and down it, from the tombs of the Judges, just beyond its head, to the north-west of the city, about one and a half miles, to the well of Job, perhaps the En Rogel of Scripture, a quarter of a mile below the south-east corner of the city. It is indeed a valley of the dead, or rather of tombs, for their contents are gone; and the sepulchral chambers, where they slept in peace many centuries ago, are now but gaping caverns in the rock, where reptiles nestle, if they be single, small sepulchres; or flocks lie down, if they be as large as the tombs of the Judges, Kings, and Prophets,—and some in the southern cliff of the Gihon, both under and above the "*Potters' Field.*" I have rambled thro' them all, and found not a fragment of their former contents. The limestone rock in which they are excavated is soft, and has yielded to the elements, and broken away in front of, and sometimes above the chambers. This is the case all over Palestine, (also at Petra, where the rock is a soft sandstone,) and constantly reminds one of his mortality, and reduction to dust, and dispersion to the winds of heaven. What a glorious assurance, that the soul is not committed to the tomb, but returns to God who gave it!

I have just come up from the Pool of Siloam, which has a connexion with the Pool of the Virgin, several hundred yards higher up. The first is in the mouth of the Tysopeon Valley, just where it enters that of Jehoshaphat, and the other is on the west side of the latter, not many hundred yards from, where I date this letter. The connection is by a narrow passage cut through the point of the hill which slopes down from the south-east corner of the Temple. These fountains are now subject to occasional violent, irregular flows of the waters, which makes one think of the Pool of Bethesda, mentioned in the 5th chapter of John, whose waters the angel troubled "at a certain season." Our countrymen, Dr. Robinson and Mr. Smith, witnessed one of these singular movements of the waters. We were not so fortunate. No one knows whence the waters come to these cavernous pools, but there is a steady tradition, and general impression, that they have a connection with the fountains under the temple's area; and perhaps Milton was apprised of this when he wrote,

"Siloa's brook that flowed
Fast by the oracles of God."

I descended into the pool to wash, as all good pilgrims do, and found a coarse, ragged, strapping Arab woman, washing a dirty old quilt, which lay floating upon the little volume of water.—She shrunk away from me as from the approach of a leper, and stood huddled up in a little chasm in the rock, looking upon my pilgrim devotions.—The water is sweet and good.

I shall not now undertake to describe the tombs to you, but perhaps I may allow you to peep in, to my omnium gatherum, where I have plans of them, and notes also. But I feel oppressed with sadness, as I cast my eye up the side of Mount Olivet behind me, and look upon the Jewish cemetery spreading over the sacred hill-side, covering it with short, thick stones, each of which lies flat on the ground, and pressed into it a little, as if they had once stood erect, and had been prostrated and pressed by some terrible storm.—They are a striking emblem of that most wonderful people, prostrated and trodden down everywhere but in America; and yet the heart of a Jew turns toward the side of Olivet, over against the sacred mount, on which once stood the temple of his fathers, and there he desires, above all things, to rest him when his earthly pilgrimage is finished. They linger about the holy city, and steal through its streets to the place of wailing, or to the west side of the temple, as ghosts that have been frightened away, and returned again to the resting place of their mortal remains. The first Jews I saw at Jerusalem were three, sitting apart in the rent trunk of an aged olive tree, in the deep retired vale of the Gihon. I pity them from my very heart.

Just above where I date from is the golden gate from which our Savior used to issue at evening, and retire to Mount Olivet. It is now walled up in the temple wall. Above me in the Valley is the reputed tomb of the Virgin, in which I attended the devotions of the crowd of pilgrims, and followed them into the little chamber, where they pressed their lips long and ardently to the cold rock, as a young mother kisses for the last time her only child before it is laid to rest in the grave. What a mystery this old world is! The glory and great works of man have perished, but the savor of the deeds of the Almighty, and the presence of his primitive children, still perfume the rocks and mountains, and all nations send their pilgrims to honor the consecrated places; and it is painful to the Protestant to know that this external worship is considered efficacious for saving the soul. I wish I could describe to you what I saw in and around the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. But my letter to you, at your request belongs to the Valley of Jehoshaphat.

From the Valley I ascended, of course, the Mount of Olives, paused among the [illegible] gnarled and rent olive trees of Gethsemane [illegible] might be the same th to Bethany, stood on the ascension spot, returned to the city along the way of our Saviour's triumphant entry into Jerusalem; but I must pause; Bethel, Shiloh, Sychem, Samaria, Nazareth, Tyre, Sidon, Damascus, Baalbec, &c., &c., are before me, but my sheet is full. I have a stick for you cut from the most consecrated of spots. My kind regards to your family, especially to the best one. As ever yours, J. P. Durbin.

P. S. I seal this letter in sight of Smyrna, having this morning at sunrise gazed upon the Island of Patmos, and read with unwonted zest the introduction to the Revelation of St. John. It is astonishing what light and power the Scriptures have when read on the spots, and amid the scenes described. It may be my faith is stronger under such circumstances.

Our Borough Money.

☞As we have published the proceedings of several meetings at which resolutions were passed in opposition to the circulation of our borough money, we deem it but fair to admit the following communication in defence of the issue, and explanatory of the mode in which it has been made. It is well known that we strenuously opposed the issue before it was made, nor are we any more reconciled to this kind of currency now; but it seems to us that as the money has been issued, motives of *policy*, if no other, would make it an object with the community to preserve its credit and value from depreciation. The credit of our borough is undoubted, and the basis of our borough issue must be admitted to be far better than that of the Harrisburg notes.

For the Herald and Expositor.

BOROUGH MONEY.

Mr. Editor: The basis of the issue of small notes by the Borough of Carlisle, seems generally to be misunderstood; and that misunderstanding has had the effect in some measure of presenting its circulation. It is not known that for every dollar issued by the Town Council judgment bonds have been taken from the borrowers with the best security—which bonds are entered upon the records of Cumberland county, and thus become liens, binding the real estate of those who have procured loans. Any one desirous of ascertaining the character of the men who have obtained this money from the Borough, can upon examination see that in every instance, more than ten fold security has been taken. This however, although amply sufficient, is not the only guarantee for the payment of the aforesaid notes; the Act of Assembly passed April 13th, 1828, renders every individual or corporation liable for the redemption of any note, bill, check, ticket, or paper purporting or evidencing, or pretending to purport or evidence, that any sum is due to the holder thereof. If these things be so, they must satisfy every one that in truth, and fact, the money issued by the Borough of Carlisle, so far as regards its goodness and certainty of redemption, is greatly preferable to any bank money in circulation. For what guarantee have the persons who receive this bank money for its redemption? About the affairs and condition of the banks they can ascertain nothing, except what may be stated to them by officers of such institutions.

Another thing, the Borough of Carlisle made an issue of small notes in 1842, which it promised to redeem one year after date; this contract with the receivers of the issue, it has preserved inviolate. Not so with the banks; they issue a batch of trash bearing the deceptive inscription, "the Carlisle Bank" (or any other) "promises to pay the bearer," (whatever sum may be named) on "demand;" but whenever five, ten, or fifteen dollars in notes, for every one of specie in their vaults, can be got into circulation, the promise to pay the bearer on demand is converted into a promise to pay him when convenient. Suspension then becomes "the order of the day!" It is said some of the merchants of Newville refuse to take Borough notes, because they think the Town Council favor the merchants of Carlisle with exchanges for whatever amount may be collected by them. Now we can assure these men that they are entirely mistaken. The merchants here take Carlisle Borough Money, understanding the basis upon which it has been issued, and hence, knowing it to be good.

Attempts have been made to depreciate the Borough issue, by procuring to be published, proceedings of meetings, which have either, never been held, or if held at all, attended by one or two persons, and they not independent enough to attach their names to the proceedings. Such was the character of the Anti small note meeting held at Shippensburg; for we are informed from a source undoubted, that it was gotten up and conducted by a certain mercantile firm of that place, without the co-operation of any other individual. We happen to be acquainted with some of the merchants of Shippensburg, and know them to possess too much intelligence, to refuse taking Carlisle Borough money, and too much independance, if they held a meeting, to fear appending their names to its proceedings. The issue of small notes by the Borough of Carlisle, was intended to relieve the community from the calamitous consequences of a scarcity of money—produced by the mismanagement of banking institutions; and that man or set of men, who, regardless of the general distress which prevails, would attempt to frustrate any measure of relief ought to be looked upon as enemies to society at large. T.

Carlisle, June 5th, 1843.

Arrival of the Acadia.

The steamer Acadia, from Liverpool, arrived ar Boston, Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock, after a very short passage of 12½ days.

Business in the manufacturing districts remained stationary, the bulk of it being transacted at the minimum of profits, and a good deal of it on speculation.

The crops were unusually promising for the season, not only through Great Britain, but the whole of Europe.

The European says, nothing can save the Corn Laws from being speedily swept away, but an immediate revival of business, and a succession of good harvests.

The agitation for the Repeal of the Union is making rapid strides in Ireland, very alarming to the government. The Catholic Clergy have joined in the movement in great numbers, and the country is in the same fearful agitation as in 1829. Troops are pouring daily into Ireland, and that unhappy land seems destined to continue what it has ever been—a prey to contending factions and angry passions. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel have declared their intention of putting down the agitation, by force, if necessary.

The news from India is favorable to the British arms. Sir Charles Napier, with 2700 British troops had succeeded in routing 22,000 of the enemy, and capturing their baggage, guns, and standards, after four hours of hard fighting.

The Anti Corn Law party has been defeated in the House of Commons.

☞We think this is something [illegible] says the Louisville Kentuckian. On Friday last, Spencer, who was convicted of the murder of his son in Hardin county in this State, was taken to the church in Elizabeth, to hear his own [illegible] [illegible]

☞ The Louisville Journal acknowledges the receipt of a horse from nineteen new subscribers in Illinois, in payment for that paper. Prentice exclaims, "my paper for a horse."

☞ It is said that a married couple, residing at Doloe, Cornwall, having quarrelled eight years ago, have never spoken to each other since, tho' otherwise living together on good terms, each being too proud to break silence first.

☞ A writer on swearing, says that an oath from a woman's lips is unnatural and incredible, and he would as soon expect a bullet from a rose bud!

"The Credulity of Unbelief," says a well known writer, "is sometimes as fatal as the other extreme." Some people are so afraid of being deceived, that they will not credit self-evident truths. We know a young man who was thoroughly cured of piles by the use of Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which he took under the supposition that it was a medicine compounded by the family physician. Had he known that it belonged to that class of preparations commonly known as patent medicines, he would not have touched it. Nay, in order to exemplify that

He who's cured against his will,
Is of the same opinion still,

he refused to acknowledge that the Vermifuge had relieved him. Some time after, he was attacked with dyspepsia, and his physician again administered to him the same medicine. Again he got well, and then his candor got the better of his prejudice, and he confessed the matchless sanative properties of that excellent remedy—Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

Prepared and manufactured by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia, and for sale in Carlisle by T. C. STEVENSON, sole Agent for this Borough.

Seasonable Advice.—"Take time by the forelock," says the adage. Take medicine at the proper time, say we. It is a matter of less difficulty to ascertain the proper time to seek relief from medicine, than it is to discover the proper medicine which is to administer comfort to the afflicted patient.—Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which have obtained a celebrity in the annals of physic unequalled in ancient or modern times, have performed such astonishing cures, that thousands of people, in justice to Dr. Brandreth, have publicly recorded their opinions of their wonderful and extraordinary health restoring qualities.

Office for the sale of the above valuable Pills in New York, No. 241 Broadway.

Sold in Carlisle by CHARLES BARNITZ & CO, only agents for this town. The list of agents for Cumberland county will be published hereafter.

SHERIFFALTY.

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 once more to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

of Cumberland county, at the ensuing Election, should you elect me, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

JOHN SOURBECK.

East Pennsboro' May 24, 1843. te-30

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 at the next election, and will feel grateful to you for your support.

ANDREW ROBERTS.

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 [illegible], 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 [illegible]

[illegible], April [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 Health

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

EVERY VARIETY OF DISEASE

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

SAID INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

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

FEVERS.

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

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c.,

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

DRIVEN FROM THE BODY.

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

HEADACHE, GIDDINESS,

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

CATCHING COLD,

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

ASTHMA, OR DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING.

The Indian Vegetable Pills will loosen and carry off by the stomach and bowels those tough phlegmy humors, which stop up the air cells of the lungs, and re 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 12, 1841. G. C. BLACK.

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

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

No. 60 Hamersly st. New York.

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

Dear Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with inward weakness and general debility, accompanied 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,
393 Greenwich street, N. Y.

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

CAUTION.

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

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

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

For sale by

CHARLES OGILBY, Carlisle Cumberland co.

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