# HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

***Wednesday, June 21, 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.

## Democratic Whig State Central Committee.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq. Chairman; King of Prussia P. O. Montgomery county.

GEORGE W. TOLAND Esq. Philadelphia.

CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq. do

PETER ROVONDT, Philadelphia county.

JOHN A. FISHER, Esq. Harrisburg.

HENRY PEFFER, Esq. do.

Hon. WILLIAM CLARK, Dauphin P. O. Dauphin county.

Col. JOSEPH PAXTON, Catawissa, Columbia county.

Gen. JAMES IRVIN, Bellefonte, Centre, Co.

JOHN STROHM, Esq. New Providence, P. O. Lancaster county.

Hon. THOMAS H. BAIRD, Pittsburg.

Gen. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, Carlisle, Cumberland county.

JOHN S. RICHARDS, Esq. Reading, Berks co.

*Secretary of the Committee*, JOHN A. FISHER, Esq., Harrisburg.

All the Clay Clubs, and Democratic Whig Clubs throughout the State are requested to report themselves to the Secretary of the State Committee.

## Arrival of the Columbia.

☞The Columbia arrived at Boston at 7 o'clock A. M. on Sunday. The news is to the 4th June, and is of some importance; business is evidently improving.

The agitation in Ireland rather increases than diminishes.

Wilmer & Smith's European Times says:

Ireland absorbs, at the present moment, the exclusive attention of the British ministry and the British people. The Repeal movement continues to make the most gigantic strides; the whole country is in a fearful state of excitement, and Mr. O'Connell, after visiting Cork and various other parts of Ireland, has returned to Dublin. During his sojurn in the provinces, hundreds of thousands of his countrymen congregated at his beck, and his progress resembled a continuous ovation from his outset until his return.

He addressed them on every occasion, in the most inflammatory strain, condemnatory of the British connection, while he poured out the most unmeasured vituperation and ridicule against Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Brougham. The great bulk of the Catholic clergy have thrown themselves head-long into the movement, the rent comes pouring in by thousands of pounds per week, and all classes seem to regard a crisis at hand. Whether, in this emergency, Mr. O'Connell will prove himself

Fit to command a world,
And rule it when 'tis wildest,

time will show, but he has brought his darling repeal panacea to a pitch at once fearful and sublime.

If he now falter in his course, "farewell, a long farewell to all his greatness," while his continuance in his present policy must inevitably bring him into collision with the Government, and precipitate a convulsion. There is no middle course. Troops are daily pouring into the country, Government steamers are constantly engaged between the Tower of London and the Prison House, Dublin, in carrying and landing arms; the castle in the latter city is being placed in a state of defence, and every thing shows that the Government anticipates an immediate outbreak.

Scotland, too, has been the scene of a religious movement, the most important in its consequences, the most extended in its ramifications, which has taken place since the time of the Reformation. Nearly 500 ministers—the heart's blood of the Church, embracing all that are most distinguished for learning, talent and energy—have seceded from the Kirk, and thrown themselves upon the voluntary principle, rather than submit to an interference in matters of discipline with the civil power.

The names selected for the infant Princess are Alice Maud Mary, names thoroughly English.

The troops stationed in Ireland will amount, in June, to 25,000 men.

FREDERIKA BREMER.—This woman—John Neal says a lady has no nobler or purer name—is deservedly destined to great eminence in the literary world. Her books are gems, written with a heart full of love, and abounding in genius. They are not high wrought stories of unreal life, but like minute *painting*, they delineate all the finer faculties of our nature in the most delicate and pleasing form. They possess an elevated moral tone, and, as pictures of domestic life, are inimitable. We cheerfully recommend them to every mother and father—to every daughter and son—as works that cannot fail trebly to repay the reading. "The Home," which we are now reading, has awakened in us new sensations of wonder and delight.

☞The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, in noticing the recent Whig nomination in Massachusetts, and the [illegible] de that Mr. Webster should [illegible]

"We [illegible] Mr. Webster will give the [illegible] Massachusetts his full [illegible] before the adjourn[illegible] indicated Mr. [illegible] Governor [illegible]

## Bunker Hill Monument Celebration.

☞The celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, at Boston on Saturday last, seems to have taken place in the happiest style. The New York and Boston papers are filled with accounts of it, and we regret that the short space between their arrival and our publication prevents us from giving all the details of the celebration this week. Last Saturday was a glorious day for Boston—glorious to every pilgrim who stood by the shrine of Freedom's cradle—glorious for the whole country—for Bunker Hill belongs to the Union, and no one with true patriotic impulses could help feelin a kindred emotion of pure and hallowed pride with those who participated in the celebration. We should be sorry to own that heart that can feel unmoved at thoughts of Bunker Hill,—that can look without joy upon the completion of the pure white spire that rises up on the holy soil consecrated by the first blood shed for American Freedom, and which so long as our Republic survives should be hallowed to all of us as the Altar of American Liberty!

We learn from the papers that the procession left the State House in Boston on Saturday, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Bunker Hill about one in the afternoon. There were one hundred soldiers of the Revolution on the platform, three of whom fought at the battle of Lexington and twelve at Bunker Hill. Triumphant arches were erected at various points through the streets of Boston, and the display of beauty, fashion, military, &c., was beyond all parallel. The number of troops in the procession was about three thousand—the rest of the procession was made up of civic associations. The President of the United States had a prominent place in the procession.

There never was before in Boston, or perhaps in the whole country, a display of so grand a character as this. From all quarters people had come up to pay a reverence at the shrine of liberty, and to listen to the honorable mention from the lips of the orator of the achievement of those who struggled there, and its tremendous consequences. A single idea seemed to reign paramount with all; a single spot seemed alone to possess an interest in their eyes, and toward that spot they thronged in thousands; and one could not but pause to reflect how deep and abiding must be the love of liberty in the heart, when its expression was given in such a tone of moral grandeur. No accident cast a cloud upon the pleasures of the day, which closed with festivities of a character suited to the joyousness of the occasion.

## Mr. Webster's Oration!

☞The oration of DANIEL WEBSTER, at the Bunker Hill celebration, was of course, *the* great thing of the day. As an address which must prove of interest to the people of the whole country, we shall next week lay before our readers the whole or a good portion of it. The oration, although it is to be feared the report of it will be incomplete, is equal to the great fame of the great American Orator.

After the procession reached the ground, and the different associations had taken the places allotted to them, Mr. Webster rose, amid enthusiastic cheering. Pointing to the monumental structure, he said, the great assemblage convened upon the occasion had come together to celebrate its completion. He then entered into a history of the undertaking, and alluded in flattering terms to the aid rendered to its completion by the ladies. He then proceeded to eulogize some of the revolutionary heroes who had fought for their country, closing with a particular notice of WARREN. From these he passed to the completion of the monument.

Yes! continued the orator, *Bunker Hill Monument is completed!* Here it stands! Fortunate in the natural eminence which it is placed; higher in purpose than in project: Behold it! ye three hundred thousand here assembled. Behold it as it stands above land and sea. It has a purpose which gives it dignity, enrobes it in moral grandeur, and gives to it the attributes of an august intellectual personage. IT IS the great orator of the occasion; it is not for mortal lips to speak its object; the impotent speaker stands motionless before you. (Cheers.) It bears no inscriptions, nor does the rising sun awaken music at its summit. At the rising and the setting of the sun, at noon-day, and in the calm moon-light; *there it stands*, it acts, it looks, it speaks to the heart of Americans. Its silence brings before us with deep pathos the 17th June, 1775, and the events arising therefrom. That day speaks for itself, its speech is of courage and patriotism, religion and liberty, good government and the renown of those who have sacrificed their lives on this spot.

What are the pyramids of the East to this?—Monuments of nothing but the power of kings and servitude of people; they convey no instruction, no admonition with them, but are as silent as the millions who toiled and slaved to raise them—monuments which convince of power only—while the object of this shall be known unto the end; even were it possible for Providence to permit the return of the darkness of barbarism, the memory of Bunker Hill would remain.

On an occasion so national, as the commemoration of the first blow for American freedom, from which grew our government; well may the head of that government be called to participate in the deep enthusiasm of the day. He has this day been where our revolutionary heroes fought, bled and died for freedom's cause, and with a heart full of American feeling is here to-day to feel the enthusiasm as felt by all Americans. (Cheers.)—Your Governor is also here to enjoy the same enthusiastic feeling. (Cheers.) These badges, banners, flags and music, announce to us that thousands have come to join with our enthusiasm.—Welcome! From the valleys and the hills, from the North, South, East, and West; Welcome! Welcome!! From wherever, you come, stranger, you are at home here, at this shrine of Liberty.

Some no doubt are here to bend once more at this family altar, where first you received your instruction, religious principles and education.—Some perhaps to be again embraced by a revolutionary father, others to receive the last blessing of an aged mother. If these family associations have brought you here with alacrity; free and cordial greeting to all such and to every one with American feeling. I say free and cordial greeting to tread this sacred spot and breathe an atmosphere of Liberty. Of the seventeen millions of Americans, every individual has an interest in that structure. The respectability, or rather sublimity of the occasion, consists of its nationality and the amount of pure American feeling experienced. Woe be to the man who comes here wanting in this holy feeling; no local animosity should exhibit itself here. Our happiness as a nation depends upon our unity; that Monument *would not* stand should dismemberment be the affliction of the land. Should it be my misfortune to see such a time, I would avert my eyes from it for ever.

In conclusion the learned speaker challenged the World to produce such a character as Washington: Whose character in the pages of history and in the lapse of centuries exhibits the greatest purity—most sublimity? That of Washington.

That Monument is no unfit emblem of his character, upright, solid, and pure as it there stands. But how inadequate is the emblem, far towering above, not seen by the inhabitants of a single city or state, but looked up to by all, his character stands as the great prototype of the American People. Behold him, an American born here—his parents also born here, his life in all its grandeur was that of an American citizen.

I turn, said the orator, to that transcendant name for courage when I need it, and point Americans to his character for their example, after exhorting his audience to perform well the duties and obligations enjoined on them as Americans.

Thank God, I also am an American.

Mr. Webster then took his seat amidst the reiterated cheers of hundreds of thousands.

## ☞ Emigration to Oregon.

The Americans are a moving people. We observe that in several of the Western States, (Ohio, Indiana,&c.) companies are forming to emigrate to the Oregon Territory; and even in Iowa, we see a large public meeting has been holden for the same purpose.—The Binghampton Courier understands that the sum of sixty-five dollars in cash is all that is necessary to equip a single man for entrance into the emigrating company. In addition, it is recommended that he should procure a mule or pony. Each company is to consist of fifty men, and a larger number is preferred. From Iowa the journey can be made with wagons, drawn by oxen, in 100 days, though the general intention is to consume a longer space of time than that. In relation to the country, a Kentucky paper says: "When reached, it is represented as the finest on the American continent. Travellers speak about it with great enthusiasm. Its climate is mild and salubrious, being cool in the summer and mild in the winter.—The productions of every kind are astonishingly exuberant. Vegetation is fine all the year round, and grows luxuriantly in the winter. The territory is about 250 miles long, and from 10 to 50 wide, where it is proposed to settle the American colony. It unites the extraordinary advantages of the mildest climate with the most undoubted health. The river banks, in mid-winter, are clothed in evergreens, presenting, as Mr. A. W. Slocum represents, 'a more beautiful prospect than the Ohio in June.—The land is of the most superior quality, rich alluvial deposite, yielding in several instances, the first year, fifty bushels fine wheat to the acre.' The pastures in January are covered with the richest grasses, eight or ten inches high."

## Out of thine own Mouth, &c.

Mr. Tyler delivered an oration at Yorktown, Va., on the 19th of October, 1837, which was published, and from which the Trenton State Gazette furnishes these extracts:

"In a state of society cunning achieves what strength is prevented from doing. Its true robe is that of the night; but it often assumes a brighter garb and claims, in the name of patriotism, popular support.

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"It sits in high places and mocks at the ruin and distress it has produced. Its efforts are now directed to fortify itself in its new and ill-acquired position. It makes public auction of the subordinate offices of the State; and those who promise to render the most active and servile services are regarded as the successful bidders."

We extract still farther.

"And how often have those who have reached ambition's heights by proper means, and carried with them pure hearts and patriotic intentions, become corrupt; and instead of proving blessings to mankind, have proved themselves the greatest curses."

The above was written and uttered by the same John Tyler who now occupies the place of President, and we know of no more striking example of the truth of these sentiments than is furnished to the world by his own history.

**The $2000 Fee.**—The loco-foco presses now find fault with the fee which Gov. Porter paid out of the State Treasury for arguing the case of Judge Darlington, late of Chester county. And yet when the Whig Legislature of 1841, passed a bill coercing the repayment of these illegal fees, and Governor Porter vetoed it, the loco foco members sustained the veto! If the fee is enormous and illegal now, it was equally so at that time; and we think it will be difficult to convince the people, that the party which sustained the veto, are not as culpable as the author of it. How can the people sustain a party whose leaders are guilty of such inconsistency and corruption?

The late revelations made by the Loco foco presses are enough to destroy all confidence in the party; and should convince the voters and tax-payers, that if they desire *reform*, economy and honest government, the dynasty must be broken down, and good whig principles established upon its ruins.

## A True Wife.

The Buffalo papers announce the death, on the 31st of May, of Mrs. Maria Wait, in the 31st year of her age. This lady was the wife of Benjamin Wait one of the Canadian political convicts. An obituary notice in the Buffalo Commercial says.

She was a woman of very uncommon powers of mind, amiable in her deportment, ardent in her affection, and of untiring energy and perseverance of character. Her exertions in behalf of her husband and his fellow prisoners who were under sentence of death for political offences committed during the winter of 1837–38, in Upper Canada, seemed almost superhuman. After having procured a commutation of the sentence from death to perpetual banishment to Van Dieman's Land, she went directly to London, where she continued ten months her unwearied exertions for their final release.

She was most kindly received by the Queen, the heads of department and all the officers of the Crown. Through her exertions, the freedom of the island was extended to them, and all the liberty they could enjoy in the land of their exile—and but for their escape, she soon would have procured their final pardon. Her trials and sufferings during this period of incessant toil and anxiety are most affectingly and graphically described in her letters to a friend, published in her husband's narrative—which will be *read* with deep interest by all.

Mrs. W. was a member of the Washington street Baptist Church in this city, and died in the full triumph of Christian faith—rejoicing to the very last. A few moments before she died, she called her husband—her aged father—her brothers, and her little ones to her, pressed them to her bosom—kissed them again and again—bade them a most affectionate farewell, and then commended them to God in a prayer, which, for sublimity and power of thought and expression, seemed unearthly, and can never be forgotten by those who heard it.

When her sight and speech had both nearly failed her, she was asked by her pastor if the valley was dark; she instantly exclaimed, "not a cloud." Conscious that she had but a moment to live, she shook all firmly by the hand—gave her last counsel to some young friends who were visiting at her house—then commended all present once more to God in a most solemn and affecting prayer—uttered a clear and distinct farewell—then yielded up without a struggle her happy spirit into the arms of everlasting love—and rested from all her toil.

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that proposals will be received until the 26th inst by the U. S. Government, for a loan of seven million of dollars in sums not less than ten thousand each.

☞ A gentleman in Delaware county, Pa., has commenced feeding a large flock of sheep on the leaves of the Morus Multicaulis, under the strong conviction that he will be rewarded by a fine crop of silk, when he shears the animals next season.

## Canal Commissioners.

☞The election of Canal Commissioners by the people this fall, is naturally enough attracting much attention with both parties, and a large number of gentlemen have already been named as suitable persons for that responsible station.—Among the many names mentioned, we have seen none that in our opinion combine more talents integrity, business enterprise and energy, than that of **Andrew Mehaffey**, Esq. of Lancaster county. We cannot help expressing the hope that the peculiar fitness of this gentlemen for the post will be properly appreciated by the State Convention, and lead to his nomination. In case of his election the people will have an officer in whom may be reposed the must entire confidence. A correspondent of the Harrisburg Telegraph thus speaks of some former services rendered to the State by Mr. Mehaffey when Superintendent of the Columbia rail road, all of which are well known to be true by those living along the line of the road:

Mr. Editor:—Amongst a great many good men and true whose names I have seen used in connection with the office of Canal Commissioners, is that of **Andrew Mehaffey**, Esq of Lancaster county. With the highest opinion of the abilities and honesty of most of the other gentlemen spoken of, Mr. Mehaffey has shown that he is pre-eminently qualified to discharge the duties of Canal Commissioner. It will be recollected, that this gentleman was Superintendant of Motive Power on the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road, under Ritner's Administration. He entered upon his duties at a time, when everything had been plunged into inextricable confusion and disorder, by the ignorance and unfaithfulness of those who had control of the road under Wolf's Administration. Yet, though Mr. M. found the Columbia Railroad in this ruinous condition—an annual expense to the State, of thousands of dollars—he was enabled by his remarkable business tact, his indomitable energy of character, and above all, by his rigid economy and strict integrity, to bring order out of disorder, system out of confusion, and in the last year of his administration of the affairs of the road, to pay into the State Treasury about *thirty thousand dollars*, instead of paying out $75,000 or $100,000. No better evidence of his talents, integrity and economy can be given, than this important fact; and the people will require no other evidence of Mr. Mehaffey's peculiar fitness, than that given by him while Superintendant of the Columbia Railroad. I am aware that it will be no recommendation of Mr. Mehaffey, to those who support the present infamous State administration, to be told that he left the office no richer than when he found it, while their creed remains as it now is, for every one to plunder the State as much as in his power. But I trust the Democratic Harrison party and the people at large, will view the matter in a different light, and that they will show their appreciation of his honesty and fitness for the office, by making him one of the candidates of that party for Canal Commissioner. It is the services of such men as Mr. M. which the State now imperatively requires to raise it from the depressed and embarrassed condition into which corrupt Canal Commissioners, countenanced by a corrupt Executive, have contributed to involve it more than any other, or all other causes.

P.

## Ærial Voyage over the Atlantic!

☞We publish below an announcement of the enterprising and intrepid aerial voyager, Mr. Wise, proclaiming his intention of crossing the Atlantic in a balloon! We are not prepared to express an opinion as to the feasibility of this project, but we do not doubt that Mr. W. is ready to attempt it:

### TO ALL PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS ON THE GLOBE.

As it is now my intention to make a trip across the Atlantic Ocean in a Balloon, in the summer of 1844, and as the descent, or landing of Balloons, in my experience, has almost invariably created unnecessary alarm to the inhabitants, I therefore, give this general notice to the sea-faring community, of all climes, that should they, during any time henceforth, chance to be in the vicinity of a Balloon, either on the Ocean, or in the Atmosphere, they will not be under any fearful apprehensions, but endeavor to give aid to the adventurers.

It must not be inferred from this, that the success is considered improbable, but merely to be prepared for all emergencies.

Having, from a long experience in ærostatics, been convinced, that a regular current of air is blowing at all times from W. to E., with a velocity of from 20 to 40 miles per hour, according to its heighth from the earth; and having discovered a composition which will render silk, or muslin, impervious to hydrogen gass so that a Balloon, may be kept afloat for many weeks, I feel confident, with these advantages, that a trip across the Atlantic will not be attended with as much real danger as by the common mode of transition.

The Balloon is to be one hundred feet in diameter, which will give a nett ascending power of twenty-five thousands pounds—being amply sufficient to make everything safe and comfortable. A sea-worthy boat is to be used for the car, which is to be depended on, in case the Balloon should happen to fail in accomplishing the voyage. The boat would also be calculated upon in case the regular current of wind should be diverted from the course by the influence of the Ocean, or through other causes. The crew to consist of three persons, viz: an Æronaut, a Navigator, and a scientific Landsman.

Therefore, the People of Europe, Africa, Asia, and all other parts, on the Ocean or elsewhere, who have never seen a Balloon, will bear in mind, that it is a large Globe made of cloth, ensconced in a net-work, with a sloop hanging underneath it, containing the "latest news from the U. States," with the crew of the world's obedient servant.

JNO. WISE.

Lancaster, Pa., June 8th, 1843.

## Governor Porter.

This individual, rendered so conspicuous by his recent act of political treason, is now receiving the outpourings of the unmitigated vengeance of his former friends. The whole loco foco press is roused against him and is now discussing the propriety of his impeachment. The treachery of Governor Porter is great indeed, and yet it is light when weighed in the balance with the treason of John Tyler—but what a fatal blow has it inflicted upon the honesty, the fairness and consistency of the loco foco party. As soon as John Tyler had adopted that policy so hostile to Whig principles, and by his vetoes and other acts of treachery, had blasted the prospects of the Whig party and rendered it incompetent to fulfil any of its promises, what was the univeral cry of the loco foco press? "Broken Whig promises!" "The people have been duped and deceived by the Whig party!" &c. In vain did the Whigs declare that they had been betrayed by Mr. Tyler. In vain did they contend that the measures contemplated by President Harrison would have afforded the desired relief. The loco focos were unrelenting. To the whigs they said, 'You have elected Mr. Tyler and for his acts must be held accountable!' How will they stand the application of their own doctrine in the case of Governor Porter? Are they willing to be held responsible for his acts, because they elected him? Oh! no. That is a bird of another color. Such an idea as *their* being held responsible never entered their minds. We hope for the sake of their modesty, if they do disregard consistency and fairness, that we may never more hear them blame the Whig party with the misdeeds or neglect of John Tyler.

The Sandwich Islands.—The Canada papers speak of the seizure of the Sandwich Islands as if they considered it a "by authority" proceeding. The Montreal Herald says in relation to the remarks of our newspapers upon this high-handed affair, "The United States have enough to do to manage their own affairs, and if they are wise will not thrust themselves into the quarrels of others. The opinion of their press, or the interference of their government, is not likely to meet with attention in England, where they are not acknowledged as the conservators of any people but their own." The Quebec Gazette, in an article of similar tone talks of "this accession to our wide spread empire!"

## Bunker Hill Monument.

The celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, took place in Boston on Saturday. The associations connected with the spot make it consecrated ground; and from the arrangements that have been made, it seems evident that the occasion will be worthily commemorated.—The Corner Stone of the Monument was laid in 1825, by LAFAYETTE, and DANIEL WEBSTER pronounced on that occasion, as he will on this, the Oration. Among his auditors, he had about thirty survivors of the battle of Bunker Hill—the "venerable men," whom he addressed with such sublime and startling effect. Of these, few still remain—but their descendents, and the offspring of their brave compatriots, who went before them to their eternal home, will throng to the holy ground by thousands, and present there, as on a high and holy altar, their offerings—hallowed by sacred memories, and desecrated it is to be hoped by no partizan stains; by the intrusion of no local, sectional, or party bitterness.

The Monument stands upon the summit, where the small redoubt was thrown up by the Americans, on the night of June 16th, 1775. Previous to its erection, the ground was distinguished by a small column, in honor of WARREN, who fell upon the spot, erected in 1794, by a lodge of Free Masons—Warren, at the time of his glorious death, being the Grand Master of the Free Masons of North America. Subscriptions were first asked for the present monument in 1824. An Association, called "The Bunker Hill Monument Association," was formed, membership of which was to be enjoyed by those who subscribed five dollars. An engraved diploma was their certificate, and their names were inscribed upon the parchment record, deposited within the corner stone. The corner stone was laid June 17th, 1825, but the work was not resumed until March, 1827.

The structure was placed under the superintendence of Mr. James Savage, of Boston, by whom the foundation and fourteen courses of the superstructure were laid, when in August, 1828, the work was suspended on account of a deficiency in funds. About $56,000 had then been expended. The work was not resumed till the summer of 1834, when sixteen additional courses were laid, and the work was again stopped in 1835, about $20,000 having been expended. All business was then greatly depressed, and the project of holding a public Fair was suggested, at which every female in the Union, who desired it, might contribute aid for the completion of the monument.

The fair was held in Boston, in September, 1840, and its proceeds, with a few munificent donations, put within the hands of the Committee of the Bunker Hill Association, a sum sufficient to complete the great object. Mr. Savage, by a contract with the Building Committee was engaged, in the autumn of 1840, to complete the work for $43,800. He resumed his labor by laying the first stone, May 2d, 1841, and finished it with entire success, by depositing the apex on July 23, 1842. The last stone was raised at six o'clock in the morning of that day, with the discharge of cannon; Mr. Edward Carnes, jr., of Charlestown, accompanying it in its ascent, and waving the American flag during the process.

There are ninety courses of stone in the whole structure, eighty-four of them being above the ground, and six of them below. The base is thirty feet square; in a raise of two hundred and eight feet, the point where the formation of the apex begins, there is a diminution of fourteen feet, seven and a half inches. The net rise of the stone, from the base to the apex, is two hundred and nineteen feet ten inches, the seams and morter making the whole elevation two hundred and twenty-one feet. No one can stade and look at the structure, or scan it with a close observation without being impressed with the wonderful mathematical accuracy which distinguishes it.—The joints of the stones seem to be chiseled with great exactness; and the diminution of the obelisk has been faultlessly executed.

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## Approaching Elections.

Important elections soon take place in Louisiana, Indiana, Tennessee, Illinois and North Carolina. In Louisiana the election takes place in the first week in July, and is for members of Congress. In Indiana and Tennessee the election takes place in August and Governors are also to be elected. In Indiana Gov. Bigger is the Whig candidate, Mr. Whitcomb the Democratic. In Tennessee Jas. C. Jones, the present Governor is the Whig candidate. Jas. K. Polk, the Democratic. Both are actively canvassing the State. In Illinois members of Congress are to be chosen in August. In North Carolina the election is also for members of Congress.

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**MORE MURDERS IN ARKANSAS.**—Arkansas is getting celebrated for dreadful crimes. On the 15th ult., at Ecore Fabre, in Ouachita county, Arkansas, a negro man, the property of Ezra Hill, made an attack upon his master with an axe, and inflicted several severe blows. The daughter of Mr. Hill ran between them and received a blow from the negro which felled her to the earth, mortally wounded. A little son of Mr. Hill ran out and discharged a gun loaded with shot into the shoulder of the negro, who then took to his heels The negro ran to the river, where his wife and three children had gone, threw the children into the water, jumped in himself, and the whole four were drowned. The wife succeeded in making her escape by climing up a tree.

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**AMONG THE THOUSAND AND ONE MEDICINES** advertised as "certain cures, for all pulmonary complaints," Jayne's Expectorant stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved not with puffs, but cures; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities—as for instance to cure a man whose lungs are like a honey-comb, completely riddled, as it were, by disease, but he does assert, and we believe he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all diseases of the lungs and chest which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his Expectorant will restore the patient to health. There is no medicine before the public which is so effective in removing coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, hoarseness, pleurisy, croup, influenza, quinzy, and all disorders of the machinery of respiration, as Jayne's Expectorant.

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

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**A TRUE PATRIOT** exhibits his love of country by administering to the comfort and happiness of the community in which he resides. He who discovers and makes known the means of persevering the health and consequently the happiness of his fellow citizens, evinces as much patriotism as the general who meets and conquers an invading foe. But what is he who joins the invader's rank, or spreads disease and death among the people? A Traitor? Dr. Brandreth has discovered a medicine called Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which has proved a blessing to to the people. But Druggists have joined the enemy's rank by counterfeiting those Pills, and are selling poisonous drugs in their name; therefore buy not one of them, they cannot be genuine.

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 in Cumberland county will be published hereafter.

## DICKINSON COLLEGE

### LECTURES ON ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

AN outline course of Lectures on ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY, will be delivered to the Senior class of Dickinson College, by JAMES M'CLINTOCK, M. D. (President and Professor of Anatomy in Casleton Medical College, Vermont,) commencing on Monday, June 19, 1843, in the College Chapel. The course will embrace the structure of the Skeleton, Muscles, Nerves, and Viscera; with the Functions of the Brain, Eye and Ear; of Respiration, Circulation and Digestion, with ample illustrations from models and preparations. Price of Tickets for the course $2. Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to attend will apply to President EMORY, or to Professor M'CLINTOCK,

June 7, 1843. 3t-32

## More New Goods.

THE subscribers are just now opening a further supply of goods suitable for this season, comprising in the assortment of MOUS DE LAINES, BALZORING LAWNS, CHINTZES, CALICOES, &c. for Ladies apparel, also a general assortment of Gentlemen's Wear, which are offered at very reduced prices. Call soon, before all the choice patterns are selected.

CHAS. BARNITZ & CO.

Carlisle, June 14, 1843. tf-33

## Proposals for Beef.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock M. on the 30th instant, for furnishing the Troops that may be at this station with FRESH BEEF *for one year*, commencing in July next; to be of the best quality, with an equal proportion of the different parts, except Necks and Shanks, which are excluded. The Beef to be neatly butchered and to be delivered at the Garrison as may be required, not exceeding three issues per week.

EDW. DEAS,
1 Lieutenant 4th Artillery,
Assist. Commissary of Subsistence

Carlisle Barracks, June 14, 1843. tf-33

## *French Collars.*

A few more French Collars, Chemizetts, Dimity, Collars, &c. just received at the store of

June 14, 1843. CHAS. BARNITZ & CO.

## *Thread Laces and Edgings.*

A further supply of Thread Laces and Edgings, Imt. Mechlen Laces and Edging, with a general variety of Lace Goods, just received by

June 14, 1843. CHAS. BARNITZ & CO.

## SHERIFFALTY.

### *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. tc.

### 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. Should I be elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and despatch. Yours, &c.

JACOB HEMMINGER.

Dickinson tp. June 7, 1843. tc-32

### *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. tc.

### *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. tc.

### 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. tc-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. tc-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. tc-32

### 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. tc.

### *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. tc.

### *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. tc.

### *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 19, 1843. tc.

### 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. [illegible]

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### *The best method for the Abolition of Disease is to 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 perserved with according to directions, will most assuredly, and without fail, make a perfect cure of the above painful maladies. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken every night on going to bed will in a short time so completely rid the body from every thing that is opposed to health, that Rheumatism, Gout, and pain of every description, will be literally

*DRIVEN FROM THE BODY.*

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

*HEADACHE, GIDDINESS,*

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

*CATCHING COLD,*

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

ASTHMA, OR DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING.

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

CONSUMPTION.

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

PAIN IN THE SIDE.

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

LIVER COMPLAINT.

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

CIVIL WAR,

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

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

EXPEL ALL MORBID HUMORS,

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

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

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Will certainly result in the complete Abolition of Disease; we offer the following testimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, who have recently been cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS OF THE

NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH:

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

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

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

NEW YORK, June 19, 1841. G. C. BLACK.

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

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

No. 60 Hamersly st. New York.

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

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

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

I remain yours sincerely,

HENRY A. FOOTE,
Wawarsing, Ulster Co. New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1841.

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

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

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

CAUTION.

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

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
*(Indian Purgative,)*
OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

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

For sale by

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHARLES OGILBY, | Carlisle Cumberland co. | |
| John Corver, | Mechanicsburg, | " |
| Henry Brenneman, | New Cumberland, | " |
| Isaac Loyd, | Lisbon, | " |
| Alexander Cathcart, | Shepherdstown | " |
| Glippinger & Carey, | Shippensburg, | " |
| John W. Neal, | [illegible] | " |

March [illegible], 184[illegible]