registless lacts we see that the love of gondnot produced by lidustry, or communed—but dugfrom its patity beas of earth, and that earth revlaked from tra rightful passessors, by every possiols degree of ertine and oppression, formed long
the governing principles of Spaniards in Amerioa. Even Columbus dimelf did not escape this
thirst of gold: We find him enculring every
where for gold; as it God had oppred the night,
world to the old; only hit base and sordid purpoworld to the old only his base and corded purposes, and the acrifice of millions by the aword—And yet Columbia was far in advance of his age and his country. His was a man of indomitable enterprise, of high hopes and his his appraison, and of intellectual talent of an extraordinary character, as his history shows. Probably he was in the libit of addressing mercenary most ives to others, not so much because they influent ced himself, as discussed by were in the libit of addressing mercenary most operate with effect on those nor whose assistance and co-operation he was obliged to depend. No doubt however, he looked on the world newly discovered, as one to be sired, and ready to be enjoyed. The robbery and destruction of the native roces, was the scharolment, of standing armitis—a power which despotism has always endeavored, to retain, As there was no liberty in Spain, Spain could trushmin to liberty to America.

The colonists of New England, on the other hand, were of the middle, industrious hardy, prosperous closess—inhabitants of commercial and manufacturing cities, amongst whom liberty first revived and respired after a sleep of a thousand years in the bosom of the dark ages. Spain descended on America in the man clad times and terrible visage of her despotic monarchy—Eug. India the more grateful garb of popular rights and personal freedom. England transplanted liberty to America—Spain despotic power. England colonized her settlements with industrious pioneers, who recognized the rights of the soil, treated the savages with humanity, and endeavor-ed to introduce the blessings of civilization.— But Spain was like a falcon on its prey. Every. thing was force. The territories were acquired man beinge fell by fire and sword; even the work of conversion to the Christian faith was attempted by fire and sword. Behold, then, fellow citizens, the difference resulting from the operation of these two principles. Here, to day, on the summit of Bunker Hill, at the foot of the Monument, behold the difference! and I would wish that the thousands assembled here could proclaim it in a voice that would be heard all over the globe. (Terrific cheering.) Our inheritance was of liberty: liberty scenred, and regulated by law, and enlightened and ennobled by knowledge and reli-

The inheritance of South America was o

wer-strong, unrelenting, tyrannical military wer. And now look to the results which have been developed by the operation of these two antagonist principles on the two ends of the conti-ment. (Cheers) I suppose that the U. States may compose one cighth or one tenth part of most of the territory embraced within the Spanish dominions of South America. Yet in all that region, there is not probably, at this moment, more renean color and blood; whilst here, in the eight! r teath part of the same surface, there are, thank God, fourteen millions of intelligent, happy, and prosperous citizens of a free State. But let me follow the principle of this colouization somewhat w the principle of this colonization somewhat farther, We must look, not only into its effects in the greater or less multiplication of men, but but consider its consequences in reference to civ-slization, and the moral improvement and happa-ness of mankind. Let me inquire what progress was made in the true science of liberty and knowl edge of government, even in those new republic edge of government even in these new repaired which have grown up, under the shadow of the Spanish monarchy. I would not on this occasion, willingly say anything discourteous of these governments. They are yet on trial, and I wish it may have a successful issue. But truth, and a fi-delity to the cause of true liberty, from which I shall never falter, compet me to say here, and in the face of the world, that these new republics of South America have shown themselves but too much disposed to partake of the sentiments and purposes of that absolute monarchy from which they have freed themselves. They are far too fond of military power. Standing armies are the appropriate instruments of arbitrary and mo-Legovernments. They are altogether out of place in the ordinary administration of the affairs of republics. Contrast, again, the difterence as respects the public provision for the education of the children of the people. These

are all verdant, because the hands of freemen-owners of the soil. These are they who render a State flourishing and happy. They dread no serried lines or ex-netling arined forces. Order, and law, and security, universally prevail. See the thousand ship ty, universally prevail. See the thousand ships that fill our harbors. Here is the best home of industry. Every where, and more than all, see in every human countenance, proof that the whole community is made up of independent self-recommunity is made up or independent self-respecting mem. (Great applause.) See the processions of thousands of our youth, poured out from the Common Schools, those curseries of New England literature and New England virtue—which have so long flourished amongst you. We may look in vain for anything approaching to a resemblance of this in any part of this country, excent that fortion or gively selfed ander to a resemblance of this in any part of this country, except that portion originally settled under the gental inducate of civil and religious liberty. Over us the gentus of liberty hovers with eye ever waichind, and her eagle wing eyer wide out spread. (Enthusiastic applause.) There are lew topics more inviting than the influence of the new world on the old. The occasion forbids me entering upon it. Her obligations to England for the aris—for literature, and laws, and manners for the aris—for literature, and laws, and manners—Amèrica acknowledges, as she ought, with gratitude, and the people of the United States—descendants of English stock—cknowledge also with filial regard that under the galture of such men as Hampden and Sidney, and other assiduous friends, the seed of liberty first germinated, which now overshadows the whole land. But America has not failed to make returns. If she has not cancelled the obligation, she has a least made respectate advances to equality. And she admits that he a nation, she has a high part to act for the general advancement of human interest and welfare. American mines have filled the mints of Europe with precious metals, and the mints of Europe with precious metals; and the markets of the old world have received the richest products of her climate. Birds and animals of beauty and value have been added to Euro-pean collections; transplants from the transcend-ant and advocated transplants of our forests have norman accounted treasures of our forests have miningled stheir glaries with the elms and ashes, and classic case of England. But who can estimate the amounter value of the augmentation of the competes of the world that has resulted from America? Who could imagine the stock to the Eastern Confinent in the Atlantic were no longer traversable of there were no longer traversable of there were no longer traversable.

about the the time of the settlement of this colo: this colorin that our hands have built beheld not by of Massachusetts Spainhad taken possession; satisfay or formally, of every-foot of territory between Florida and Cape Horn: The rapidity of these conquests was grantly to be afformed to the character and life of the character ut by all the families of them, and lifest was subgranded of the character and lifest was largen dead of the character and lifest was largen. (Enthusiastic applains.) In all its constituent parts. In all lifest on all its talls. In all lifest on all its and lifest on the lifest love and love and applaint. It are American to be soil; of perents born ulong air, sail—never that ing for a single doying a saint, the old seglect from the conding to the modes of the lifest persons the wide seglect the institutions of the country intrinsical for all the children to the conditions of the country intrinsical for all the children to the country intrinsical for all the children to the country intrinsical for all the children to the country in the children to the country in the children to the children to the country in the children to the childre

wholesome elementary knowledges uppersupe an altertions of the country furnished for all the chill-dren of the begins of the property in her eath and pendent of the persuase of American society—partaking our great destiny of theory partaking and leading in that agency of glory, the Warrof Independence—partaking and leading in that great victory of peace, the establishment of the present Constitution—behold thin altegether an American. (Deafeuing applause) That glorous life.

rious life,

"Where inultitudes of victues hassed along,
Back pressing foremost in the nighty throng
Contending to be seen, then making room.

For the multitudes which were to copie," The the multitudes which were to come;
that life in all its purity—in all its elevation—in
all its grandour—was the life of an American
citizen; (great cheers.) I claim thin I claim
Washington, wholly for American, and antight the
perilous and darkened hours of the night; in the
midst of the reproaches of enemies and the misglvings of friends, I turn to that trunscendent
name, for courage and for consolation. To him
who denies that our translantic liberty can be
combined with law and order, and the security combined with law and order, and the security of property, and power and reputation; to him who denies that our institutions can produce any exhibition of soul or passion for true glory; to him who denies that America has contributed any thing to the stock of great lessons and great examples; to all these I reply by pointing to the character of Washington. It is time that I should draw this discourse to a close. We have indulg d in gratifying recollections of the past have enjoyed the consciousness of present pro-perity and happiness. We have pleased oursolves with well founded hopes of the future. Let us eel that we are responsible beings, that we have duties and obligations resting upon us, corresponding to the blessings with which heaven has favor

the ability with which we are gifted, exert our-selves to keep alive a just tone of moral senti-ment; to inspire regard for religion and morality; and a true and generous love of liberty, regulated by law and enlightened by knowledge and truth Let us remember the great truth that communi-ties are responsible as well as individuals; that ties are responsible as well as individuals; that without unspotted public faith, fidelity, honor and truth, it is not in the power of constitutions, forms of government, or all the machinery of law, to ive dignity and respectability to any political

Let us hope, therefore, that we may look forward not to a degraded, but to an improved and clevated future—that when we die and our children shall all have been consigned to the house appointed for all living, there may be a zealous, a fervid love of country, in the bosoms of all those who shall hear our name, or inherit our blood! and ages and ages hence, when honored and consecrated age shall on upon the base of that monument, and ingentous youth shall throng around it, and it shall speak to them of its object—its glory—and the great events which it was intended to signalize ind to perpetuate, than shall there arise an ejucu-ation from every faithful breast. Thank. Gov! HAT I—I ALSO AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN!" The orator here ceased, and the heavens rang

with the shouts of the yast multitude. Before Mr. Webster reached his seat, the Presilent started to his feet, and stepping forward seized Mr. Webster's hand and shook it with great

Mr. Webster spoke nearly two hours, and when

BEBALD & EXPOSITOR.



E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

Carlisle, Pa. Wednesday, June 28, 1843.

HENRY CLAY.

ubject to the decision of a National Convention

DEMOCRATIC WHG PRINCIPLES. SPECIALLY "FOR THE PUBLIC EYE."

OUR CREED. . A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.

An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection to American Industry.

3. Just restraints on the Executive power, em-bracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.

A faithful administration of the public domain with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States. An hencet, and economical administration of

single Tenu. These objects attained, I think that we should ase to be afflicted with bad administration of he Government.—HENRY CLAY

Committee. JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq. Chair King of Prussia P. O. Montgomery county. GEORGE W. TOLAND Esq. Philadelphia. CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq. 30 PETER ROVONDT, Philadelphia county. JOHN A. FISHER, Esq. Harrisburg.

ing the decision should meet with but, little to be very clear to an a great on the their labors on the bench, traces on the property for any summer of the Lagislature reducing their increased compeny, to the company for any summer of the Lagislature reducing their increased compeny, and provided the Lagislature reducing their increased compeny, believe that the question involves considerations of patriotism as well as the main that a claim of patriotism as well as the main that a claim peculiarly, strong upon the exercise of such patriotism, in the company to the Company that the reducing their increased compeny, and the present condition of our State flances makes a claim peculiarly, strong upon the exercise of such patriotism, in the company of the company to the Company the parvalue of its stock, which the commissions; and such being the practical their commissions; and such being the practical the commissions; and such being the practical their commissions; and such being the practical the commissions; and such being the practical their commissions and the commissions and the commissions and the commissions and often struck us that that portion of our "democratic" friends upon whom certain persons or endeavoring to fix the stigma of repudiation because of their avowal of "anti-tax" doctrines, tionalare far less obhoxious to that disgraceful ferm than those who dendunce repudiation, but who escape from taxation-the only means now of

averting repudiation-by means of legal techni-

calities The truth is, there is patriotism involved his question -although it might be considered very green in a man of shrewdness to be caught n the practical exercise of a sentiment so beautiful in a republic. Let us inquire into this matter a moment. What is the condition of Penr ylvania and her finances? We have annually in amount of interest of nearly two millions dollars to raise to redeem the plighted faith of our State: this amount is to be raised from the reve nue of the public works and from direct taxation Through the squandering of the money produced by the first, and the difficulty experienced in collecting the latter by reason of the sore contract tion of the currency, we have failed for three successive times in meeting the semi-annual interest we solemnly pledged ourselves to pay. The voice apinion of the Court was delivered by Judge of complaint is every where heard. It comes from many a widow's burdened heart, and from many a suffering orphan in our own country; while every steamer that arrives brings us bitter denunciations of our perfidy and faithlessnes from thousands of poor ministers, poets, authors, 1831. widows and orphans, as well as rich capitalists of Europe, whom flattering representations have induced to give their means to build our splendid canals and rail roads. We have failed to meet these payments at the prescribed time, but we do not believe, nevertheless, that our people intend to repudiate our debt. It is every body's professed intention that it shall be paid. But it en years prior to 1841, was between seven cannot be paid unless every citizen cheerfully and eight millions of dollars! contributes his share. Does not this obligation

every body elso? The last Legislature made some honest enderv providing the means of paying the interest. A ent tax law, and the state taxes might be entirely e ended, it was within a few minutes of four sale of the public works was determined on which would reduce the debt one half, and a law was passed cortailing the expenditures of the Government some three hundred thousand dol- pledged to carry out these measures. Let them lars : which, added to the taxes at present asses sed, would enable us to pay the interest on the remainder of the debt promptly and faithfully Both these laws met the hearty approbation of the people. But what good has resulted ? The reckess and unprincipled individual who has been en rusted with the Chief Magistracy of the State. ns just retved the first of these bills-and the udiciary branch of the government has by the ecent decision of the Supreme Court been de clared exempt from a portion of the burdens which should by every moral obligation be borne by the whole people in common. These things, er to the commission of repudiation, than any previous step for years. It will be useless to deshameless enough to declare himself in the public streets a repudiator, if he has the example vir. other public men who have been spoken of in bracing discounts and exchanges, &c. tually ret him-samany people will consider itby the highest dignitaries of the State. We do not impeach the motives of the Court, but we speak of the consequences that we believe will follow this decision.

We have spoken of the obligations of patriotism; our friend of the York Republican, who is a lawyer and a member of the State Senate, takes a legal view of the subject, and reasons strongly and forcibly agains' the decision. He says, in his last paper, the decision strikes us as an extraordinary judgment of that tribunal. The case is this: In the year 1839 the Legislature, thinking the State to be flush with money, when in fact it was involved, in the greatest pecuniary embarrasments, though just at the time temporally results a man for instance, as Heavy Clay. He would have our respect, our admiration. Not of solitary chiefam heroism—Oh, no! but of a kind this: In the year 1839 the Legislature, thinking the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against salaries of the several law Judges in the State. improper interference in elections.

An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a the Country were allowed \$2000; instead of 1600 per annum as before; and a smilur increase was granted to others. The last Legislature in view of the dishonored condition of the public creditthe necessity for retrenchment of expenditures, and the enormous expenses of our Judicary Demccratic Whig State Central System, exceeding \$100,000 and nearly double the am unt paid to the same object by New York, repealed the law of 1838. Intending to re-establish the salaries of Judges at the same sum which they received previous to its enactment. The second section of the fifth article of the Constitution pro-The companies of bases of the last accounts from the companies of the comp vides that, " the Judges of the Supreme Court two men, "with cowskin, dirk, and plate loaded quitted, he is fully and justly entitled to the benand the Presidents of the several Courts of Com: to the muzzled Williams beized Mr. efit of such a decision at the hands of his fellow

"The Supreme Court of the State, now in session in this place, decided on Friday list, that the law passed at the last session taxing the salaries of the Judges of the several courts is unconstitutional—and also that the law reducing the salaries of each of the President Judges four hundred called the salaries of each of the President Judges four hundred called the salaries of each of the President Judges four hundred called the salaries are the sections. dred dollars, does not extend to those who received their appointment prior to the increase of salaries soon after the adoption of the new Consti-

tion. the reason was brought up on a mandamus upon by law at \$1600, the \$400 added subsequently a-mounted to nothing more than a voluntary gratu-ity, which the Legislature could roped at pleasure. The Supreme Court has however looked at the matter through a different medium, and decided more favorably to the professioni

Another important point is the Court's decision is, that the Legislature cannot constitutionally lay any specific tax upon the salaries of Judges, as it would accomplish indirectly what it is prophibited from doing directly, viz: reducing the salaries of Judges, defined by legislative enactment, during their continuouse in office. The

Proceeds of the Public Lands. Purchase money received for the sale of public

lands for eleven successive years. \$2,433,432 94 1836, 25,167,833 06 1837, 1838, 3,557,023 76 3,115,376 09 7,007,523 04 4,305,564 64 4.972.284 84 1839. 6.464.556 78 2,789,637, 53 1835, 15,999,804 11

average annual amount of the land sales for elev-

tled to about \$750,000 yearly-almost, if not quite ors towards a liquidation of our State Debt and as much as is raised by taxation, under the presdispensed with. The people of Pennsylvania will never properly appreciate their own best interests, constantly bear in mind that with a distribution. act in operation they may be relieved from a heavy time of taxation, with a Protective Tariff, the manufacturing and mechanic interests are sustained, and the Farmer is provided with a home market for his produce, at good prices; and with a National Bank the currency will be restored to its former soundness and worth. All these, and innumerable blessings that follow in their train, will-flow from the success of Whig men and Whig-

Mr. Clay in the South. The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, the organ of connection with the Presidency, many of those noble qualities, which render them attached to Scizure of the Saudwich Islands. their own favorite.

Mr. CLAY .- If we cannot have a Southern State Mr. CLAY.—If we cannot have a Southern state Rights man—if John C. Calhoun, by going upon the forlorn hope of truth is (politically) dead upon the ramparts—like a gallant steed fallen in the front rank—borne down and trampled upon by the rear—and can only hope for justice from those who look upon these disjoined times, with the yes of posterity. If, for disinterestedness above, and political sogacity beyond, the age, he is to be sacrificed a martyr to principle—at least call upon is to support some man worthy of an enthusiantic trust. Give us a man of some noble traits not at all related to the humbug family. We would not throw ourselves into the arena, for his would not throw ourselves into the orena, for his support, but we would not quarrel with the North-ern Whigs for offering such a man, for the suf-iringes of the opposition. We tell the Northern Whigs he is the only man on whom they can rally a conquering party, unless the people come more underly, to their senses that we have a right to expect, and at once to themselves the honor of rendering justice to the first man in the country.

Baptist Church, and teacher of a select class of fore that this will settle the question forever, and young men in the Academy, at Norristown, by as Commander Mackenzie has been honorably ac-

he signed a bill substantially the same for the creation of the Delaware Canal Company yet be did it more in accordance with the wish of the people, announced through the Legislature, than from any conviction that it would be to the public he liable to fall into the hands of foreign, capital. ists, and become private monopolies. The inco from them this year will greatly exceed last year, and there is every reason for confidence and hope the Treasurer, who refused to pay the quarterly salary due to Judge Hernvan, of Carlisle. Judge in the fiture value of these improvements. If the laimed at the rate of \$2000 and the State than the State refused to pay him more than the \$1600, the amount of salary before the increase. The refusal of the State Treasurer was predicted. on the assumption, that as he received his com- to sell the stock at public auction to the highest niesion at a period when the salaries were fixed and best bidders. in amounts to suit purchasers,

> Another strong ground with the Governo for vetoing the bill, is the failure to sell the Dela ware Division in consequence of a row which it is shrewdly suspected he was the cause o himself! The sale of the Public Works, therefore is postponed for another year, and for thu time corruption may revel unmolested in the enjoyment of the spoils of the people. The only remedy for this is, to send a Legislature to Harrisburg next winter, which will be honest nd firm enough to put an end to the reckless nd profligate career of David R. Porter .-Cumberland county will at least send two Ant Porter Representatives.

The Governor's Veracity!

The Governor says in his veto message that e ordered it to be filed in the Secretary's office t "an early period." It is well-known-that at an early period he also declared in Philadelphia It will be seen from the above table that the his intention of signing the bill for the sale of the main Line. The Governor must have been disppointed in some speculation. The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday says - " we sometime since With a distribution law in operation, says the atried on the authority of a highly respectable rest upon Judges, and School Teachers, as well as the Penna. Intelligencer and taking the above as individual, that Governor Porter had expressed the average of sales, Pennsylvania would be enti- his determination to sign the Main Line Bill. We were vesterday called upon by the same individual. who showed us a written statement which was made by a friend, immediately after an interview with the Governor. It contained all the particulars of the convergation which took place with until they vote for Whig measures and Whig men, his Excellency. In the statement alluded to, Gov. Porter is reported to have said in the most nositive manner that he would sign the Main Line Bill before midsummer."

> New Financial Scheme -A correspondent in Vashington whose occasional letters have given hints of coming events, or hints which seemed to prevent certain contemplated acts, writes to the United States Gazette, as follows!

"Mr. Spencer has a grand scheme of finance and circulation on foot, to issue ten millions of Treasury notes, all of \$50, all redcomable at dif-Treasury notes, all of \$50, all redeemable at different banks in the large cities, which are to be discharge the duties of the office faithfully and made deposite banks. The plan is fixed and sets.

SNIDER RUPLEY. made deposite banks. The plan is fixed and settled, and it is intended as a movement against a United States Bank by giving a circulation to the the distinguished leader of the great Whig party country in the form of their notes. Great imof the Union. We doubt not, that it speaks the portance is attached to it by the Cabinet, as a poounce the loafer, who, perfectly irresponsible, is sentiments of the large mass of Mr. Calhoun's litical move, and it will probably be the nucleus friends, who find in Mr. CLAY, alone, of all the on which to build a great political machine em-

> In the House of Commons, on the 30th of May, Sir R. Peel stated there was no truth in the re-

port contained in the papers of that day, of the cession of the Sandwich Islands to great Britain. This shows, almost conclusively, that the doings of Lord George Paulet was not ordered or authorized by the British Government, Sir Robert would never have given so unqualified a denial to the report if he had given orders for the seiz. To the Electors of Cumberland county. ure.

Commander Mackenzie. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce having stated some time since that although the decision of the Court Martial in Captain Mackenzie's case of the members, viz. seven out of twelve, were of

been provediens that the transfer from the Commander Mackenzia; commenced an action for libel egainst the proprietors, of that paper, which has at last brought to light the true vote of the Court Martial. Commodore Downes and Captain McKeever, members of the Court Mar-Shameful Ontragaat Norristown. tial, have both testified in the case, and they state On the 19th iner, says the Philadelphia Sun, a that nine members voted that the charge of nost brutel and cowardly attack was made upon "murder on the high seas" was not proven, and the person of the Rev. Samuel Auron, pastor of the three voted that it was proven. We hope there-

of second, which provides the mode for repealare of derivating the charter of the company in
the allows the first provides the mode for repealare of derivating the charter of the company in
the allows the company for any sintraction of flat
and the charter as it allows it to good and possess all its
clearly the charter as it allows it to good and possess all the
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interest. He still thinks that the works would ted with coughs and colds, and do not wish to be me sheaves in that awful harvest, apply the remedy now, With those who have a constitutional predisosition to consumption, immediate relief from the first symptoms of its approach is a matter of vital mportance. With all, however robust and vigirous, it is in a climate like this a matter of moment to subdue all indications of pulmonary disasse at the

outset. A short delay may be fatal. "Only a cold," said a friend of ours about three weeks ago in reply to an enquiry about his health. Poor fellow! he now sleeps the sleep that knows no waking a VICTIM or Consumption. Had he used Jayne's Expecto ant in the early stage of his complaint, he would now, in all probability, be living and in health. Prepared and manufactured by Dr. D. JAXNE biladelphia, and for sale in Carlisle by T. C. STE VENSON, sole Agent for this Borough.

SHEBRURARY.

To the Voters of Cumberland GENTLEMENT:—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.

Corliste March 22, 1843. To the Voters of Cumberland Co. FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself for

OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Cumberland county, at the next General Elec-tion, and respectfully solicit your support. Should you elect me, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office fulthfully and impartially SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

North Middleton, April 12, 1843. To the Electors of Cumberland county. RELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to yo 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. te-32 To the Electors of Cumberland Co.

EVELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself to you 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, 1849. To the Electors of Cumberland Co.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: 1 offer myself to you consideration as a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, respectfully solicit your suffrages for

Impartially. SNIDER Mechanicsburg, April 12, 1843. To the Electors of Cumberland county.

ELLOW-CIPIZENS: I offer myself once more to your consideration as a candidate or the office of

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 Fennshoro' May 24, 1849. To the Electors of Cumberland

County.

ELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to you 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. FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having determine

OFFICE OF SHERIFF, I respectfully solicit your support.
MICHAEL G. EGE.

May 10, 1847 was technically in layor of acquittal, a majority To the Electors of Cumberland county. of the members, viz. seven out of twelve, were of opinion that the charges, or some of them, had

OFFICE OF SHERIFF of Cumberland county, and shall be thankled for your suffrages. Should I be elected I shall enceased to discharge the duties of the office with deayor to discussing the fitty of the fitty and impartiality of EORGE MOLTZ

The Vertication for the Abolition of Decase is cleanie & purify the Blood: WRIGHT'S 07 THE Yorth American College of Health

Are now asknowledged to be the best Medicina in Every yariety of disease BCAUBT, her sompletely elemes the stomach in a sill howels from those billous and corrupt his life is sometiment of the first of the stomach in the stomach

intillent to man.

SAID INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS Are a certain three for intermittent, semifuting nervous, inflammador, and putrid Fevers, because they aleane the body from those morbid humors, which when confined to the circulation, are the cause of alkinds of PEVERS.

So, also, when the same impurity is deposited on he membrane and muscle, causing pains, inflamma-tions and wellings, called

The Indian Vegetable Pills may be relied on as al-ways pertain to give relief, and if perserved with ad-obtding to directions, will most assuredly, and with-out fail, make a perfect cure of the above, psinful maladies. From three to six of mid Indian Vegeta-ble Pills taken every night on going to hed will in a short time so completely rid the hody 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, hourseness, coughs, conumplions, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other symptoms of

CATCHING COLD, THE INDIAN VÈGE L'ABLE PILLS will invariably give immediate relief. From three to six of said Fills taken every night on going to bed, will in short time, not only remove all the above uppleasant symptoms, but the body will, in a sign time, be restored to even sounder health than before. The

ASTHMA, OR DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING. The Indian Veremble Pills will loosen and carry off by the stomach and bowels those tough philigmy numors, 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's PAIN IN THE SIDE.

Oppression, nausea, and siekness, loss of appetite, costiveness, a vellow tingo of the skin and eyes and very 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 nd Rebellion, the only stre means of preventing the

dreadful consequences of a
CIVIL WAR,
is to expel all traitors, and cell disposed ones from the Country.
In like manner, when pain or sickness of any kind adicate that the body is struggling with internal focal the true remedy is to

EXPEL ALL MORBID HUMORS, Traitors to life,) and HEALTH WILL BE THE CERTAIN RESULT.

That the Principle of ourling disease, by Cleansing, nd Purifying the body, is strictly in accordance with he Laws which govern the animal comomy; and if roperly carried out by the use of the above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Vill certainly result in the complete Abolition of Discuses we offer the following jestimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, the lines recently been cared of the most obstinate omplaints, solely by the use of Whighir's Indian VEGETABLE PILLS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH

JAMAICA, L. L. June 9th, 1841: Doctor William Wright-Dear Sir-It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having cen entirely cured of Dyspepsia, of five years standng, by the use of your INDIAN VEGETABLE

PILLS. Previous to meeting with your celebrated mediine, I had been under the hands of several Physiians, and had tried various medicines; but all to no flect. After using one 25 cent box of your Pills lowever, 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 reulted 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

this statement with full liberty to publish the same it you think proper.

New York, June 19, 1841.

To Mr. Richard Dennis, Agelli for Wright's Indian's Vegetable Pills, No. 235. Officing left, N. Y.

Dear Sir—At your recommendation, Jomestime since made trial of WRIGIPUSJEDIAN 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 have received more benefit from their use, than from, fortune to meet with I am, deer sir, with many thanks, your obliged friend, C. M. TATE, No. 50 Dismorsly at, New York.

founded and county and, shall, be then they report with registers the discharge the duties of the effect. I shall served to discharge the duties of the effect. I shall served to discharge the duties of the effect. I shall served to discharge the duties of the effect. I shall served to discharge the duties of the effect. I shall served to discharge the duties of the effect of the same. Should you clear me without effect, I was pick agreed to discharge the duties that generate the effect of the effect o