HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, February 28, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention

DEMOCRATIC WHIG 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, having 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 HARRISON

STATE CONVENTION.

The members of the Democratic Harrison party of Pennsylvania—those who united with them as allies in the achievement of that glorious political victory in 1840, the result of which was the election of that pure, venerated and much lamented patriot GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, to the Presidential Chair—those who have hitherto consistently battled for "the Supremacy of the Laws," who are opposed to all mysteries, whether of the Government or otherwise, which are inaccessible to the public eye—those who are opposed to favored classes and monopolies either of office or power—those who are tired of experiments upon the Commerce, Manufactures and Currency of the country, and all others who are convinced of the necessity of so reforming the abuses of the State and National Governments as to secure their purity, faithful, economical and energetic administration, with a strict accountability to the people, on the part of those by whom they are administered, are requested by the State Central Committee of the Democratic Harrison party, to meet in their several Counties and Districts, and in conformity with former usages, to elect Delegates in proportion to the number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature from such Counties and Districts, to STATE CONVENTION, to be held at Harrisburg, on SUNDAY, the 4th day of MARCH next, at 12 o'clock M. to nominate a suitable candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of good order at the next General Election, and to do such other acts and things as may be deemed necessary.

The several County Committees will be careful to give the proper notices in their respective counties.

GEORGE FORD, Lancaster.
HENRY MONTGOMERY, Dauphin.
HARMER DENNY, Allegheny.
WILLIAM M. WATTS, Erie.
JOHN G. MILES, Huntingdon.
JOHN TAGGART, Northumberland.
WILLIAM F. HUGHES, Phila. co.
JOHN S. RICHARDS, Berks.
JACOB EYCANT, Northampton.

☞ Geo. W. Lafayette, son of the General, has been chosen a member of the French Chamber of Deputies.

☞ The Recorder of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, got possession of twenty-five plates, for counterfeiting notes on various banks in this and the adjoining States.

☞ The Banks of this Commonwealth, according to the report of the Auditor General, have a circulation of $6,022,268; specie and specie funds $6,389,520; deposites $3,754,271; discounts $16,038,016.

☞ George W. Bowman, who was tried and convicted a few days since in Bedford county, for fabricating and circulating a libellous report about the late Hon. Charles Ogle has been *pardoned* by Governor Porter!

☞ The French government has begun to awake to the importance of a proper observance of the Sabbath, as a prevention of the horrible consequences of Atheism. The French Minister of Marine has addressed a circular to all the maratime prefects requesting that no workmen shall be employed in the Royal Arsenals on the Sabbath.

☞ On Friday, the 9th inst., in St. John's Chapel, New York, the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese pronounced the sentence of degradation from the ministry, on the Rev. Nathan Kingsbury.—The sentence was incurred in the regular canonical process of presentment and trial, on charge of scandalous, disorderly and immoral conduct.

The Newspaper is a school in a family worth ten dollars a year. Even the most barren paper brings something new. Children read or hear the contents, gain intelligence of the affairs of the world, and acquire useful knowledge of more importance to them in life than a present of fifteen acres of land. Parents, remember this!

☞ The blast Furnace of the Presque Isle Foundry Company at Erie, Pa., exploded from the gas, on the 12th inst, setting fire and reducing to ashes the entire building enclosing the Foundries, Pattern Shop, Machine Shop and Finishing Room, which occupied an area of 240 by 85 feet. Loss about $25,000; no insurance.

☞ The N. Y. Tribune says that MARYLAND has found a way of settling all differences as to the comparative merits of General Ticket and Districts for choosing Members of Congress. Her plan secures the advantages of both systems, and is commended to the Whigs for universal adoption!

☞ The extensive iron establishment of Messrs. Vincent & Hinrod, of Erie, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 13th inst. Loss estimated at $20,000. No insurance.

☞ Hugh A. Garland, Clerk of the House of Representatives for the 26th Congress, has addressed a long memorial to the present House in excuse of his conduct in the New Jersey case.

☞ It is stated in a report of Mr. Phelps's speech in the Journal of Commerce of Monday, that "the flour used for *starch* in *sizing* in Massachusetts, was equal to the amount of flour taken from us by England."

☞ The Relief Bills of the Towanda, Northampton and Berks county banks are quoted as worthless in Philadelphia. These banks are all broken, and have all made over issues.

☞ Mr. Clay is coming North.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THEIR CONDITION.

☞ The annual report of Hon. Charles McClure, Superintendent of Common Schools, is a document of more than ordinary interest to every philanthropist and friend of education, while it possesses especial importance for Pennsylvanians. We learn from it, that the whole number of School Districts in the State is 1139. During the School year of 1843, which ended on the first Monday of June, 945 districts levied the necessary amount of School Tax, and drew their portion of the State appropriations. Eight hundred and sixty-five of these have forwarded their annual reports. In the districts that reported, there were 6156 schools kept open, on an average, 5 months and 14½ days. The whole number of male teachers 5264—female teachers 2330. Average salaries of male teachers per month, $17 54; females $11 06. Number of male scholars, 161,161; female do. 127,698. Average scholars to a school 45; cost of teaching each scholar per month, 43½ cents, or $1 21 per quarter. Amount of State appropriation paid to the accepting Districts, $272,720. School Tax levied in the same districts, $419,920. Cost of instruction in the reported districts, $446,307. An increase since last year, in every item, except the wages of teachers and the expense of each scholar per quarter.

Alluding to Colleges, Academies and Female Seminaries—the Superintendent regrets in regard to such Institutions that it is not in his power to present a more satisfactory statement; such a small number of them having sent in their reports, and the reports of many of those that did comply with the law in this respect, being by no means complete. During the year, nine colleges, (including the University of Pennsylvania,) sixty-four academies, and thirty-seven female seminaries, have been in active operation, and received a portion of the appropriation from the State.—The colleges received $9,915 00, academies $27,323 64, and female seminaries $10,444 27. In the five colleges that reported, (Dickinson, Pennsylvania, Marshall, Washington and the University of Pennsylvania,) there were eight hundred and five students, including those in the preparatory departments, of whom thirty were qualifying themselves to become teachers of common schools. The average cost of tuition per annum is $30 00, except in the University, where it is $75 00 per annum. The necessary expenses including boarding, washing, &c. is about $130 00 per annum. Reports have been received from thirty-eight academies. In these were 1814 pupils of whom 260 were preparing to teach common schools.—The cost of tuition per pupil varies from $8 to $24. The average is about $16 per annum, and the whole expense per annum including boarding, about 112. Thirteen female seminaries reported. These contain four hundred and ninety-four pupils of whom fifty-three are preparing to teach common schools. The medium cost of tuition for one year is $12 00, and the necessary expenses per pupil, including board, $130 00.

There is not a non-accepting district in Cumberland county. From the statistical table attached to the report, we gather the following in relation to the number of scholars, teachers, &c. connected with the public schools of Cumberland county:

Districts.	
Number of districts reporting	18
No. of districts paid during the year	19
Whole number of districts	19
Schools.	
Average number of months taught	5m 6d
No. of schools yet required	5
Whole number of schools	127
Teachers.	
Average salary of female teachers, per month	16.02
Male	29.00
No. of female teachers	16
No. of male teachers	111
Scholars	
Number of female scholars	2736
Number of male scholars	3711
Cost of teaching each scholar per mo.	45½
Average no. of scholars in each school	46
Revenue.	
Amount of tax levied in accepting districts	$13,252 91
Amount of State Appropriation paid to accepting districts	7,023 00

Various enlightened suggestions are made, as to the operation of the Common School system throughout the State, and especial allusion is made to the improvement in the character of teachers.

"On teachers, (says the Superintendant.) devolves the most important agency in the work of general education; and it is only through them we can expect to elevate the condition of our common schools. Their post may not be a prominent one; they may attract but a small share of public attention; their labors may be carried on in silence, but their influence, whether for good or evil, is not the less powerful. They form the minds of our future citizens. They give a direction to their tastes; they fashion their moral character. Next to the domestic hearth, the common school does more than any other instrumentality towards determining the future standing of individuals. To the common school teacher is entrusted the task of guiding the early mental efforts of the inquiring youth; repressing his wayward excursions, and training him to profit by the discipline of active life; and render the scenes through which he is destined to pass, subservient to his intellectual and moral development. Do we wish, therefore, by means of our common schools, to raise up a class of intelligent, enterprising and upright citizens? We must aim at securing the services of competent and faithful teachers. Other measures will be beneficial only so far as they tend to effect this. Systems may be devised; funds appropriated; large and commodious school houses erected; and the provisions of the law in other particulars be properly executed; yet if teachers fail to perform their part, all these efforts to better the condition of the common schools will prove ineffectual.

The Superintendent, is therefore, gratified at being able to state, that so far as his observation has extended, the present school law is bringing forward a body of teachers, superior, both in moral character and literary attainments, to those employed before the adoption of the system. The public has been in some degree awakened to the necessity of having competent teachers—their qualifications form a more frequent subject of discussion—and more correct opinions have been formed as to what constitutes a suitable instructor for youth. The really meritorious teacher finds his services more justly appreciated, and is incited to the attainment of still higher degrees of skill in his calling; while the negligent and incompetent are compelled to give place to those better fitted for the office.

The policy of employing female teachers is warmly urged, especially for the youthful. Normal schools for the education of teachers are recommended. The non-accepting districts of the State amount to 224. In order to draw the money now in the State Treasury to their account these districts need only levy a school tax of 50 cents for every taxable. This money, says the Superintendent, belongs to them the moment they comply with the conditions of the law. But if they continue to reject the system much longer, they cannot expect that the appropriation will be reserved for them. The largest amount due in this way, is to districts in Berks county. In one School District, Heidleburg, the sum due amounts to $5,295.

The Report concludes with some appropriate remarks, in which the Superintendent says that "the system, ever since its establishment, has been steadily gaining in the good wishes of the people. The number of children, brought into the schools, is every year increasing. There has been an entire change in the style of building school houses. The people generally manifest a greater interest in the affairs of the school. The choice of suitable books is exciting discussion and research. There is a disposition to prosecute study more extensively and thoroughly than formerly. Great care is observable in the selection of teachers. Their moral as well as literary qualifications, attract a degree of attention before unknown. Teachers are generally improving as a class. They are seeking out and introducing better methods of instruction and school government. The examinations they undergo, and their strict accountability to to the board of directors, have a tendency to exclude the worthless, and inspire the deserving with great respect for their office."

This is indeed a noble cause, and worthy of the best energies and the most liberal encouragement of a patriotic and enlightened people.

The Maryland Victory!

☞ The brilliant victory of the Whigs of Maryland has opened the great Presidential campaign of 1844 most gloriously. It has gone like an electric shock through the hearts of the Whigs and animated them with the highest hopes and enthusiastic feelings. The election of Henry Clay is from this time rendered as certain as any event yet to be unfolded in the future!

In Harrisburg, on the 19th inst., a meeting of members of the Legislature and others was called to express their gratification at the brilliant triumph of the Whigs of Maryland, and to take measures for a celebration of the victory on the 22d. A set of spirited resolutions were passed, say the papers there, and several happy and eloquent addresses delivered by W. B. Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, John Reed, Esq. of Carlisle, Hon. Jas. Cooper and D. M. Smyser, Esq., of Gettysburg, all of which were responded to with enthusiastic applause. From all appearances the campaign of '43 will exceed even that of 1840 in popular spirit and enthusiasm.

Whig Celebrations.

☞ The Whigs of Philadelphia city and county celebrated the 22d with unusual spirit and enthusiasm. Public dinners were given in the several Congressional districts of the county, and in the city a grand Whig festival came off in the Musical Fund Hall. W. B. Reed was the orator of the occasion, and acquitted himself in masterly style. In the evening a magnificent Ball was given in the Chestnut Street Theatre, which was attended by a great crowd of ladies and gentlemen and came off in brilliant style. A Whig celebration by members of the Legislature and citizens was also held in Harrisburg on the 22d, at which several addresses were delivered and a most enthusiastic spirit manifested. The Whig spirit is up and ready for action!

Contest for a Banner.

☞ The Connecticut State election takes place on the first Monday in April. The Whigs are preparing energy for the contest. On the 22d a great Whig Mass Convention was held in Hartford, which was attended by immense numbers. Hon. Mr. Morehead of the U. S. Senate, was present and addressed it. A prize banner was offered to the largest delegation present, which the committee had some difficulty in awarding, owing to the close competition. Two towns, Avon and Norwalk, especially deserve commendation. Norwalk sent 70 delegates—70 miles, Avon sent all the whig voters but two. Bat Bristol having given 293 votes in 1840, sent to the Convention 293 whigs! The committee after due deliberation, unanimously pronounced Bristol the Banner town!

The Oregon.

This question is exciting much attention in the Senate. Last week speeches were made by Mr. Atcheson, Mr. Choate, Mr. Hannegan, and Mr. Dayton; Messrs. A. and H. being in favor of the resolution offerred by Mr. Semple, to abrogate the joint possession of the Oregon by England and the United States—and Messrs. Choate and Dayton against any precipitate movement on the subject. The debate will be continued this week, and will no doubt increase in interest and excitement.

Gen. Markle.

☞ The Pittsburg 'Gazette,' says, we may here remark, in relation to General MARKLE, that we never saw greater unanimity manifested in favor of any man for any office, than is manifested for him in this and the adjoining counties. General MARKLE, if nominated will sweep Western Pennsylvania, where he is generally known, *like a hurricane.* Let our friends in the interior and Eastern counties look at this. If they want the teeming west to give an old fashioned Harrison majority, give us General MARKLE, and we will march over the mountains with a majority numbered by thousands on our banners, and with victory, victory, borne on the wings of the wind.

EXECUTION OF JAMES DOLAN.—The Bradford Argus of Saturday says: "This wretched man convicted at the September term of the Bradford county Court of the murder of Rufus G. Gore, near Athens, in this county, was executed yesterday in the Bradford county jail yard at precisely one o'clock. The execution of Mrs. Dolan, who was convicted at the same time for the same offence, was deferred, she having been respited by the Governor for the term of six months."

The Post Office Bill.

The N. Y. Herald learns from Washington that the new Post Office bill reported by Col. Merrick, has received one or two important amendments. Newspapers are to go through the mails as merchandise, and all exchanges to go free.

☞ REASONS why the Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills are especially adapted to this climate

No care required in using them.
No change of diet.
The body is less liable to take cold when under their influence than at any other time.
May be taken morning, noon or night, with a certainty of good results; that is, provided they operate freely upon the bowels.
As a cathartic they are the most mild and invigorating medicine that can possibly be administered.

Caution—No Drug Store has the *genuine* Brandreth Pills for sale.

Sold in Carlisle by CHARLES BARNITZ, sole gent for this borough.

HEALTH! HEALTH!! HEALTH!!!—How useless are riches and all they can procure if the possessor is deprived of health—how much harder too is the bitter lot of the poor, when sickness is added to poverty. Why, therefore, will either of these classes trifle with that inestimable blessing—health? It is well known that the greater portion of all the complaints that prevail in this climate owe their origin to Colds, and it is almost equally well known, the most sure as well as agreeable cure for Colds, and and their attendant miseries, is to be found in Pease's Horehound Candy. For proof of these assertions, read the daily papers, and you will find Thousands have certified that this popular medicine is the best known for the cure of Colds, Consumption, Whooping-cough, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrah, Bronchitis. From the venerable Ex-President Andrew Jackson, down to the last one that has been cured. President Tyler approves of it for Colds and Coughs. Mr Bouck of the State of New York, and the Hon. R. H. Morris, also have added their testimonies. The whole clergy of the city of New York, brought up by an endless array of all trades and professions, have all certified to its curative power.

Sold at MYERS & HAVERSTICK'S Drug and Fancy Store, North Hanover street, sole Agents for this Borough.

EXHIBITION OF THE BELLES-LETTRES SOCIETY,

To the Editor of the "Herald & Expositor:"

Having been one of the immense audience, consisting of Strangers, members of the Senate and House of Representatives of our State Legislature, in connection with the citizens of our boro' and the officers of the U. S. Garrison, comprising one of the largest and most respectable assemblages ever witnessed in this place, convened on Thursday evening last the 22d inst., at the celebration of the 58th anniversary of the Belles-Lettres Society of Dickinson College, I am induced to express to you the heart-felt gratification I experienced—in which all seemed to participate—at the order of exercises, and the performances of the occasion. Where all the young gentlemen who presented themselves on the platform—two of those who were to have spoken, being excused from indisposition—did so well;—where they severally acquitted themselves with so much honor and distinction; were so studious "to keep the *end in view* and follow *nature,*" it would be invidious to particularise, or to commend the peculiar merits of either. It is sufficient to say, that the exercises of the anniversary of *this* Society held at so appropriate a period as the *birth day* of our Immortal Washington, *The Father of our Country*—will not suffer in comparison, with any that have preceded it.

Exhibitions of this kind should continue to be patronised for several reasons, but particularly because they serve as incitements to the young gentlemen composing the College, to activity and exertion in the pursuit of virtue, and the pursuit of mental culture. All, therefore, who desire to see a state of progressive improvement in moral and intellectual cultivation pervade our land; all who wish to contribute to the laying the foundation of settled principles and fixed habits of virtue in the minds of the young, thus preparing them to discharge with ability the offices of public and private life to which they may be called, should give their countenance and support to the various similar opportunities that may be presented, as conducive to that end.

The music on the occasion, conducted by Mr. Walker, a Professor of the art, assisted by a number of ladies and gentlemen, amateurs of the science, was also of a superior and attractive kind; alike creditable to the master, by whom the pieces for the occasion were probably selected, and to those who united in their performance. We are convinced we do not err, when we add, that even the most fastidious—if any such were present, were not only debarred from acquring any just cause of displeasure or offence, but returned to their homes improved, refined, and gratified with the whole. T.

Carlisle, Feb. 23, 1844.

Canal Commissioner.

☞ The last Harrisburg 'Telegraph' publishes the following communication, presenting the name of an old, respectable, and well-known citizen of Cumberland county for the office of Canal Commissioner. We join with the author of the communication in expressing a hope that his name will be properly appreciated by the convention of the 4th of March:

For the Telegraph.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to present the name of THOMAS CRAIGHEAD, jr., to the Democratic Harrison party of this Commonwealth, as a suitable candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner. Mr. C. is an excellent mechanic and is thoroughly acquainted with the management of our public works. Being one of the people, there is no man in the State upon whom the hard fisted yeomanry of the country would rally, better than Mr. C. I hope his name will be properly appreciated by the Convention in March next.

Government Expenses.

The Madisonian furnishes from official sources the following statement of the expenses of Mr. Van Buren's Administration and the present:

The average expenses, per year, during Mr Van Buren's Administration were	$28,000,000.
Total expenditures	$112,000,000
The expenses per year during *this* Administration, average	$24,000,000.
Total expenditure to March, 1845,	96,000,000
Reduction of expenditures under this Administration, derived from authentic and official information,	16,000,000
During Mr. Van Buren's Administration, the average amount of revenue received per year was	$21,000,000.
The total amount of revenue for four years was	84,000,000
During this Administration, the average amount of revenue received per year has been	$18,000,000.—
The total amount for four years computed at	72,000,000
	$12,000,000

Thus it will be seen that the revenue accruing under *this* Administration has been twelve millions less than the amount which accrued under Mr. Van Buren's Administration.

When Mr. Van Buren came into office there was a balance in the Treasury of $16,087,278 00

Due to the Government and Treasury notes issued,	8,576,076 51
	$24,663,776 51

So it appears from official documents that Mr. Van Buren had the neat little sum of $25,000,000 as a capital or legacy to commence his Administration with. And yet, with that sum on hand, and the $84,000,000 he received afterwards, he left a deficiency or debt to be discharged by *this* Administration of $7,000,000!

GREECE.—We see it stated that the standing army of this small power—so inferior that it has to submit to the control of the five great powers of Europe—exceeds in number that of the army of the United States.

DR. WISTAR'S GREAT DISCOVERY.—It was once said "There is nothing new under the sun." This has been emphatically true, in regard to medicines. Hundreds of Pills, Panaceas, Expectorants and Specifics of all sorts have been puffed into notoriety—all made mainly of the same ingredients, adding new materials to the healing art. But Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry furnishes a new medical agent—a new principle evolved from nature's own depository. It cures Asthma, incipient Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Lungs when nothing else will. An honorable member of the Canadian Parliament writes that it has cured him of Asthma of ten years' standing. A. Williams, Esq., Attorney at Law, 58 William street, N. Y. was cured of the same disease of twenty four years standing. Mr. Cozens of Hadonfield N. J. makes affidavit that it cured him of supposed Consumption after physicians had given him up to die; and so on, hundreds of others.

☞ Remember, we positively, in no case, palm off mineral cures produced by this invaluable remedy.—Be sure to get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

Sold in Carlisle, by S. ELLIOTT, only agent for this borough.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE—In other words a panacea for all diseases—was diligently sought for, but never found, by the old alchemist. In these modern days, however, one medicine has been invented which is a specific for at least a dozen diseases. We mean Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which is certified by men of the highest standing in society to be a speedy cure for worms, intermittent fever, dyspepsia, piles, dysentery, acidity of the stomach, and all other complaints affecting the stomach and bowels. Its stomachic, as well as alterative qualities, are highly beneficial in all cases where disease is accompanied by a partial prostration of the bodily powers. While it removes obstruction, it imparts tone and vigor to the digestive functions.

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

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Wednesday last, in the House, Mr. Roumfort, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for and secure the permanent revenue of the Commonwealth, and to redeem the public faith. We have prepared the following abstract of the several sections of the bill:

Section 1st. Provides that from and after the passage of this act all real estate, to wit: houses, lands, lots of ground, and ground rents, mills and manufactories of all kinds, furnaces, forges, bloomeries, distilleries, sugar houses, breweries, tan yards and ferries; also all personal estate, to wit: horses, mares, geldings, mules and neat cattle over the age of four years; also all mortgages, money owing by solvent debtors, whether by promissory note, penal or single bill, bond or judgment, owned or possessed by any person or persons whatsoever, (except notes or bills for goods sold and delivered and bank notes; also all shares or stock in any bank, institution or company, incorporated by or in pursuance of any law of this commonwealth, or of any state or government; and all public loans or stocks whatsoever (except those issued by this commonwealth;) also all household furniture, including gold and silver plate owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, when the value thereof shall exceed the sum of three hundred dollars; also all pleasure carriages, both of two and four wheels, gold and silver watches, salaries and emoluments of office, all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades and occupations, (except the occupation of farmers;) together with all other things now taxable by the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be valued and assessed and subject to taxation for the purposes in this act mentioned *and for all state, county, and township purposes whatsoever.*

Section 2d. Provides that the tax assessed on bank, corporations, &c. shall be paid by the Cashiers and treasurers thereof, at the times prescribed in this act; also, that the commissioners of each county shall make due return of such assessment to the State Treasurer.

Section 3d. Repeals the act of July 27th, 1842, except the seventh section, and directs the county commissioners to add to the same a tax of one mill on every dollar of real and personal property, and three mills on every dollar of property not before taxable.

Section 4th. Provides for the equalization of assessments and taxes, by the appointment of a board of Revenue Commissioners, who with the State Treasurer, shall meet in Harrisburg in ninety days from the passage of this act.

Section 5th. Directs County Commissioners to furnish said Board annually with a statement, under oath, of the aggregate value of all the property liable to taxation in their several counties, distinguishing real from personal. Refusal to do this is to be deemed a misdemeanor in office and punishable accordingly.

Section 6th. Directs said Board to ascertain and determine the valuation of all taxable property in the several counties of this State, adjusting and equalizing the same so as to make them bear as equally as practicable on all the citizens of the Commonwealth.

Section 7th. Provides for the increasing of the amount of tax levied on each county, if it shall be necessary.

Section 8th. Provides, that the taxes for the use of the State shall be collected immediately upon their assessment by the Board, and directs county Treasurers to pay the same over to the State Treasurer, semi annually, at least fifteen days before the 1st of February and the 1st of August in each year. If any county neglects or refuses to do so at the proper time, the same shall be charged against said county, with six per cent interest until paid, and no such county shall receive its share of the school or any other state funds due to it until such tax is paid.

Section 9th. Gives a premium to any county paying its quota into the Treasury thirty days prior to the time required.

Section 10th. Provides for writs of mandamus to be issued, requiring compliance from any county commissioners who neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this act.

Section 11th. Provides for the pay and mileage of the Board of Revenue Commissioners.

Section 12th. Names several gentlemen to fill said office this year, and provides for their election hereafter by joint vote of the Legislature, as U. S. Senators are elected, on the first Tuesday of February.

Section 13th. Directs the Board to keep a regular journal of its proceedings.

Section 14th. Provides that certificates of stock be issued to domestic creditors holding certificates of indebtedness by the State.

Section 15th. Provides for the taxing of all estates worth over five hundred dollars, passing from any person who may die possessed of such estate, of one dollar on every hundred of their valuation.

Section 16th. Makes it the duty of County Registers of Wills to receive and pay over such money.

Section 17th. Directs the county commissioners of the several counties to cause a valuation by the township assessors of all property made taxable by this act, and return it to the State Treasurer within sixty days.

Section 18th. Appropriates and pledges the amount of taxation hereby raised, to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and to be used for no other purpose whatever.

Temperance.

Since the commencement of the present session numberless petitions have been presented to the Legislature, "praying for the repeal of the law of 1705," as it is called, which prohibits the selling of spirituous liquors on the Sabbath, and subjecting persons found drinking in taverns on that day to a fine, which reverts to the use of the Guardians of the poor. This law has been unknown, or at least obsolete, for many years, and has therefore remained unnoticed. Recently, however, the Temperance men of Philadelphia have waked up on the subject, and as we learn from the remarks of a Senator from that city, have appointed committees who make it their business to visit the different public houses in that city on the Sabbath, and report all offenders. In consequence, numbers, both sellers and drinkers, have been fined. The petitions in the Senate, were referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, who reported yesterday on the subject, through their Chairman, Mr. CRAIG, of Washington county.—The Committee take strong ground against the repeal of the law, and urge its enforcement in all cases. On the question of sustaining the views of the report, the vote stood, yeas 27, nays 0.—The usual number of copies were ordered to be printed, and the above attached, to show the sense of the Senate on the temperance question.—*Telegraph.*

☞ It appears from careful examination, that the average of grain grown in the United States is 32 bushels to the inhabitant, first deducting a tenth for seed, the average of the Northern States (Virginia and the District of Columbia included) is twenty-two bushels; that of the Southern and Western States and Territories 42 bushels; and that of the cotton growing States alone, 44 bushels to each person. Sir Robert Peel states that the consumption of wheat in Great Britain is 192,000,000 bushels a year, which gives an average of near eight bushels to the inhabitant.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, February 23, 1844.

BEEF CATTLE.—The sales amount to about 400 head, at 3 75 to $5 25 per 100 lbs.; and Hogs have sold at 4 62½ to $4 75; the Hogs are taken sparingly by butchers, as wanted—some lots have been driven to neighboring markets.

FLOUR. City Mills is generally at $4 75, but a sale of a few hundred bbls. is reported at something less. Extra brands have sold at $5 for export. Howard street has sold at 4 62½ to $4 68¾, to a considerable extent for good mixed brands; and extra or or choice lots at $4 75. No Susquehanna in market. The inspections of this week comprise the following kinds and quantites:—Howard street, 7,900 bbls. and 371 half bbls.; City Mills, 941 bbls. and 174 half bbls.; family flour, 968 bbls.; 9,539 bbls. and 545 half bbls. of wheat flour. There were also inspected 406 bbls. rye flour, and 820 bbls. and 16 hhds. corn meal.

GRAIN.—Wheat is the same as last week; 95 cents to $1 for good to prime reds, but coming forward only in small lots; and inferior parcels may be quoted 75 to 90 cents. No transactions in Rye. Corn is less firm, particularly white, which has sold at 40 to 41 cts; and yellow 43 to 44. Oats have sold at 29 cts.

NEW GOODS, AGAIN!

CHARLES OGILBY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia, and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of Winter Goods, consisting, in part, of Elegant Cheen Choisans, Crape De Ambers, Plain and satine striped Alpacas, Mouse De Laines, new style Calicoes, and London Chintz: Elegant Silks, Mantillas; Broad Cloths; Cassimeres; Casrinetts; Kentucky Jeans; Tickings; Checks; Flannels; Blankets Muslins; Merinoes; Irish Linnens and Sheetings, &c; Alpaca Wool; Cassimere and worsted Hosiery: Together with lots of other new goods too numerous to insert, forming altogether the largest, best and cheapest stock of goods in this county.

Don't mistake the old stand, opposite Mr. Brown's Hotel, East High street.

Carlisle, January 3, 1844. tf

CARLISLE AGENCY.

For Indemnity against loss by Fire.

THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COY.,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Charter Perpetual.—$100,000 Capital paid in Office 163½ Chesnut street.

MAKE INSURANCE, either permanent or limited, against loss or damage by fire, on PROPERTY and EFFECTS of every description, in town and Country, on the most reasonable terms. Applications made either personally or by letter, will be promptly attended to.

C. N. BANCKER, Prest.

The subscriber is agent for the above company for Carlisle and its vicinity. All applications for assurance either by mail or personally will be promptly attended to. W. D. SEYMOUR.

December 6, 1843. 1y-5

S. ELLIOTT

OFFERS for sale at very reduced prices, a full assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs

PAINTS, &c. together with

Stationary, Fine Cap Paper, by the Ream, Letter do. by the dozen, Silver Pencils, Drawing do., Saddle leather do., Drawing Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Penknives, of a fine quality, Painting brushes, Graving do. Shaving do. Teeth do. Flesh do., Shaving and Toilet Soaps in great variety, Varnish,

Spices Ground and Unground,

Together with every other article in the Drug line, the suggestion of Physicians, Country Merchants and Dyers, is solicited, and determine to sell at very low prices for Cash.

Carlisle, March 15, 1843. tf

CONFECTIONARY, FRUITS &C.

LINE & MONYER,

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

CANDIES.—Mint, rifland, cuds, spices, spearmint, mint pat, cakes and rolls, cinnamon, sassafras, lemon, horehound, clove, eye in and hardcore Thomsonian or pepper candies; Jackson and Clay balls, lemon balls, French and common Nogat, French, common, and exploding secrets; mint drops, rock and vanilla candy; sugar and burnt almonds candy toys, liquorice, &c.

NUTS—Almonds, filberts, English walnuts, shellbarks, chesnuts, and Brazil, cream, cheen and groundnuts.

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

Cavendish Tobacco and Segars;

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

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

Carlisle, April 22, 1843.

NEW GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS!

SPLENDID ANNUALS.

MYERS & HAVERSTICK has just received a splendid assortment of "ANNUALS," consisting in part of the Opal, Gift, Friendship's Offering, Literary Souvenier, American and British Poets, in rich and showy binding suitable for Christmas presents. Also a choice selection of elegantly bound Bibles, Hymn Books, Common Prayer ditto,—together with a general assortment of Standard, Miscellaneous and

SCHOOL BOOKS.

all of which will be sold lower than ever offered in Carlisle—also,

STATIONERY

of every variety, best quality of Letter and Cap Papers, ruled and unruled from 12½ to 25 cents per quire; Quills, Blue fluid and black Ink, Steel Pens, Pencils, (Jackson's best,) Silver ever Points Leads for ditto, Wafers colored and transparent, Sealing wax, fancy and plain, Motto Seals, Paper folders, together with a large assortment of Pen knives, superior and cheaper than ever offered in the market.

Carlisle, December 13, 1843. 3m-7

SPECIAL COURT.

BY virtue of a Writ from the Hon. Daniel Durkee, President Judge of the 19th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1843, and to me directed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That a Special Court of Common Pleas of the Peace, will be held by the said Hon. Daniel Durkee, and the Associate Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Cumberland County, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, commencing on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1844, at Ten o'clock A. M. of said day, to continue one week, for the trial of those certain causes depending in the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, agreeably to the provisions of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided. Of said Special Court Jurors and all other persons concerned will take Notice.

A. LONGSDORF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, January 10, 1844. } tc-11

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

A PETITION for discharge and certificate, under the Bankrupt Law, has been filed by WILLIAM BIGLY, Carrier, Cumberland county, and FRIDAY, the 12th of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M., is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the creditors of the said Petitioner, who have proved their debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRA'S. HOPKINSON, Clerk of the District Court.

Philadelphia, Jan 17, 1844.

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 all 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, sooner, be hort time 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