HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, October 9, 1844.

"Our country's flag aloft we raise,
Our hopes now high are upwards rising;
The burning words it there displays
The names of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN."

FOR PRESIDENT
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

☞ The following handsome effort is rendered if there has been any light shed upon the subject lately, the toward may yet be taken!

$100 *Reward.*

At a mass meeting of the friends of James K. Polk for the Presidency, held in this borough on Friday last, the 4th inst. numerous banners inscribed with the names of the "democratic" candidates and coupled with the declaration, "IN FAVOR OF THE TARIFF OF 1842," were displayed in the line of procession, thus evidently attempting to lead the public mind into the belief that James K. Polk is in favor of the present Tariff. This flagrant and bold attempt at deception we are surprised to perceive is extensively practiced by the leading orators and newspapers of that party throughout Pennsylvania, while in the Southern States Mr. Polk is supported by his friends on grounds *diametrically opposed* to the Tariff. Such a course is certainly dishonorable in the highest degree, and not only degrades but insults the intelligence and understanding of the community to whom Mr. Polk's friends appeal.

Anxious to put a stop to this system of deception and to put Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay on the *true ground* as it respects the great question of the Tariff, the Clay Club of Carlisle have authorized the undersigned, as their President, to offer the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS *to any man who will produce from Mr. Polk's public declarations, speeches or letters any* PROOF that he is in favor of the Tariff Law passed by Congress in 1842, and now in force. The same amount will be paid to any one that will prove that Mr. Clay *has not* declared himself in favor of the present Law. Our only object is to establish *truth* and expose *fraud* and *deception*.

Let any of those who so freely assert that Mr. Polk is as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay, come forward and take the hundred dollars *if they can*. The *money* is ready when the *proof* is brought forward. On behalf of the Clay Club,

Sept. 10, 1844. W.M. IRVINE, President.

Cheering Intelligence.

We have by the Cars from the East this morning, the following reported majorities for MARKLE:

Lancaster,	3067
Chester,	700
Lebanon,	800
Dauphin,	930

It is also rumored that Markle's majority in Philadelphia is 4000!

☞ The New Haven Herald mentions the loss of several fine hogs in that city from feeding on diseased potatoes.

The Mask Off!

☞ The New York Evening Post, the leading Locofoco paper in New York, supporting Polk and Dallas, throws off all disguise about the Tariff. On Thursday evening it had the following paragraph:

"When the democracy re-assumes the reins of power, the KEEL of the bank and of the FATAL TARIFF OF 1842 IS SOUNDED. When the obsequies of these monsters are for the last time and forever performed, the question of Texas will become one of great interest and importance."

The "Tariff of 1842" to be killed and buried as a monster! and then Texas to come up!

Hear it, friends of the Tariff—hear it, enemies to Annexation.

Native Talent.

In early boyhood Millard Fillmore, the distinguished Whig candidate for Governor of New York, was apprenticed to a woollen manufacturer in Cayuga county. He purchased one year of his time, taught school, and by his unaided efforts acquired the knowledge which has enabled him to earn for himself the fame of a statesman, and which will have led to his elevation to the high office of Governor of the State of New York.—How true is the remark that the only aristocracy in this country is the aristocracy of intellect and virtue!

Little Delaware all right!

The primary election in Delaware, on Tuesday, resulted in favor of the Whigs, although it had been reported and published that the Democrats were successful by some 50 majority. The actual state of the polls is—

Kent County Whig majority	147
New Castle Co. "	93
Sussex County, Dem. majority	240
	210
Whig majority in the State	30

A Political Fracas!

☞ An outbreak took place in Strawberry st. Philadelphia, on Friday last. A large *British Flag* was displayed from a house, opposite to which in large letters was the names of Polk, Dallas and Shunk! The appearance of such a flag naturally excited the feelings of the people in the neighborhood, and it was torn in pieces in a short time.

The owner of it has since declared that he got the flag out of a box of old marine dresses, and that he got it out knowing it was a British flag. Rather a questionable story, particularly as it is known there is British gold at work for Polk and Dallas.

The Texas Humbug!

The editor of the Columbia (Penn.) Observer says that he is prepared to prove if it shall be necessary, that Colonel Polk acknowledged to a Democratic friend of Clay editor, when the former resided in Baltimore, that the Texas question was a humbug, and that it would answer the purposes of the party.

The Mormons.

☞ Governor Ford, of Illinois, has ordered a detachment of the militia to Nauvoo, to prevent the Mormons from electing a city government, and to prevent any other violence.

Speech of Hon. J. M. Clayton, OF DELAWARE.

☞ The Philadelphia Forum of the 28th ult. contains a speech delivered by Hon. J. M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, at a mass meeting of Whigs held at Delaware city, on the 26th of September. We give the following extract of it. It is powerful and argumentative, and abounds in facts of the highest interest to all who would understand the operation of the Tariff. Mr. Clayton opens his speech by referring to the embarrassed and depressed condition of the industrial interests of the country in 1842, and presents its thriving condition now in contrast. He then goes on:

At the same time our political opponents (whose destructive doctrines about free trade and hard money had reduced us to this state of distress, had invented and propagated a story, which could have originated only with a celluloid face, that the Whigs in 1840 had promised the laborer, in the event of their success, *two dollars a day and roast beef*; and they continued to propagate this petty falsehood of their own device, until many a one among them actually believed it—

——Like one,
Who having into untruth, by telling of it,
Made such a sinner of his memory
As credit his own lie.

So that during the general gloom and distress of the period I have described, our opponents rejoiced in the opportunity of taunting us with the question—"Where now are your two dollars a day and roast beef?" (Laughter and cheers.) At the same time the measures proposed for the relief of the country by the Whigs in Congress, had been defeated by the irreclaimable doctrine of the veiling President, and the steady persevering efforts of a feckless opposition, which labored without ceasing, to baffle or embarrass every whig effort for the good of the people. But the harvest was over and the summer was just ended, when the patriotic whig Congress of 1842, to the deep disappointment of their enemies, succeeded, amidst unexampled embarrassments and difficulties, in passing the glorious Whig Tariff of that year, which has since not only saved many a poor whig from want, but enabled many a loco-foco to earn two dollars a day and eat roast beef, who at that time as he wandered about the country for employment, waved his ragged hat in scornful triumph over what he called "the violated promises of these rascally Whigs." [Laughter and cheers]

There is a single manufactory about sixty miles from Boston, which gives a livelihood to 2000 persons, where the wages of men vary from 12 to 15 dollars a week. This concern is called the Sandwich Glass works. The pay of the fancy cutters is still higher. I understand they earn nearly *three dollars* a day, and eat roast beef.—[Cheers.] There are many glass factories, perhaps of equal dimensions, in other parts of the United States; and the laborers in these factories consume bread-stuffs and agricultural produce raised by the farmers of the Middle and Western States, for which they assist in supplying us with glass. It is stated that the sand of the Sandwich works is brought from Maurice River, New Jersey; the coal to heat the furnaces, &c., from Virginia, seven hundred miles distant; and the straw for packing the glass from the State of New York. [Cheers.] Take off the duties on glass-ware, and establishments of this description, numerous as they are in our country, will cease to furnish the means of profitable employment to thousands who now help to constitute a home market for us; and we compel them to compete with us in agricultural labor, thus increasing the supply, and diminishing the demand for our produce. In that case, they *may* get roast beef enough; but where the two dollars a day are to come from I cannot understand. [Laughter.] I hold in my hand certain published statistics of the Lowell manufactures, as they stood on the 1st of January last, which, I am assured, are compiled from authentic sources. Eleven manufacturing companies at this place employ a capital of $10,650,000, and furnish profitable occupation to 2,345 males and 6,295 females, making in all 8,640 operatives. They make 71,141,600 yards of cloth per annum, and consume 22,880,000 lbs. of cotton. The average amount of wages in these establishments paid per month, is $150,000; and they annually consume 4000 barrels of flour for starch in their mills, print works and bleachery—to say nothing of the amount of flour consumed by the operatives in bread. They consume in these factories, annually, 12,500 tons of anthracite coal, 3,290 cords of wood, 67,849 gallons of oil; 800,000 lbs. of starch, and 600,000 bushels of charcoal. Observe, that I am not attempting to give the statistics of all the factories at Lowell, but only of a part of them. The water-proofing establishments, the powder mills, the Lowell bleachery, a flannel mill, blanket mill, batting mill, paper mill, card and whip factory, planing machine, reed machine, a foundry, with grist and saw mills, are not included in these statistics. But I wish the farmers of Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, this day assembled here, to distinctly understand how that home market is created and maintained, without which their agricultural labor could not possibly meet with any adequate reward. Let me be still more particular about this matter. One of these eleven establishments, the Middlesex mills, now consumes the fleeces of 12,000 sheep daily, as a friend informs me, who has within a few days returned from the spot. Farmers! here, then, is a single establishment which supplies you with an annual market for the fleeces of more than [illegible] sheep, which, supposing each of you to have a flock of one hundred head, would consume all the wool raised on more than 3,000 of your farms. At the same time, this single establishment consumes 15,000 gallons of lard oil annually, and also 5,000 gallons of sperm oil.

I hold in my hand a statement prepared by Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, of the manufacture of woollen fabrics in that city and its vicinity, in 1844 (showing that those manufactures consume 84,500 lbs. of wool *weekly*, or 4,394,000 lbs. per annum. He estimates that about 100 acres of land will furnish pasture and fodder for 250 sheep the year round, so that a single manufacturer of cloths actually requires and works up all the wool which can be raised on 20,000 acres of land. But take off the duties which protect American wool and woollens, and American cotton goods, by repealing the Whig Tariff of 1842, and how will matters stand *then*? In that case, if these establishments could continue their operations, they would buy their wool from foreign factories, and you and your sheep might go to grass together before you could find a market for your wool. (Laughter.) But it would be impossible that these establishments should continue their operations. And you would not only cease to feed the [illegible] but you would be deprived of the consumption of a great [illegible] who now feed the farmers of Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. [illegible] in a dull, [illegible] condition [illegible] would be [illegible] own country. They [illegible] *Tariff*—which brings to the charge of foreigners, for, I apprehend, their own countrymen, in such a state of things, would have little charity to bestow. Estimating the number of operatives employed in manufactories and the mechanic arts at this time at a million (there were nearly eight hundred thousand four years ago,) and the whole capital employed in the United States in trades and manufactories at $300,000,000; every sensible man will by this time begin to see, that here is something for him to think of, which is more important to him than any local politics which usually engross the attention of the party politicians of the day. [Great cheering.] He may have cared, heretofore, very little about party men and party strife, or who is *in* and who is *out*; but he will now begin to see very clearly, I think, that if this system of protecting Home Labor, this plan of encouraging Domestic Manufactures, or in other words, this Tariff of 1842, shall be overthrown—no matter who may be among the *ins*, he will probably be among the *outs*; by which I mean that, if he does not expect to become an office holder, but still to depend upon the plough, he will probably soon be out of cash, out of credit, and, if not out of character, it may be very probable he will soon be out at elbows. [Laughter and cheering.]

Without going into a general discussion of the benefits now flowing from the Protective Policy, or of the evils which would result from the establishment of a system of Free Trade, I ask to be indulged while I briefly point out how, by the abolition of our own Tariff, we shall become virtually tax payers, supporting, to the full extent of our ability to consume British manufactured goods, the monstrous and corrupt Government of Great Britain, with all her monarchial and aristocratic institutions. The whole annual expenditure for the support of government in that kingdom, including the interest on the national debt, exceeds £50,000,000; being about $250,000,000 annually levied to sustain British institutions, including her corrupt pension system and those resulting from the connexion between Church and State. To effect this, England, while she preaches Free Trade to us, levies enormous duties upon nearly every article we can produce, except raw cotton, by a tariff said to average more than 280 per cent. And she also levies excise duties—that is, taxes on such articles as are produced and consumed at home,—to an amount which, McCulloch states, exceeded in each of the years 1833, and 1834, £18,000,000, or about $90,000,000 annually. To illustrate the effect of this excise system, I will take the single article of beer, which, you know, is the common drink of the laboring classes in England. In the first instance, the hops to make the beer, are subjected to an excise duty which, in the year 1834, produced a revenue of £330,000. Next there is an excise duty on malt from barley, which, in the same year 1834, amounted to the enormous sum of 5,142,000*l.* and on malt from other grain, 134,000*l.*; making together, 52,76,000*l.* Then the brewers and maltsters are subject to other excise duties, and the sellers and retailers of the beer are subject to a further excise duty, the joint proceeds of which amounted, in 1834, to the sum of 328,000*l.* So that, it appears from the statistics of McCulloch, the excise levied on the common drink of the English laborers, under various shapes and forms, amounted in a single year to the prodigious sum of 5,934,000*l.*, equal to about $20,000,000, and far exceeding the present annual expenses of the whole government of the United States. The same author, in his latest statistical work on the British Empire, states the amount of all these excises on hops, malt and licenses to brewers and sellers of beer in the year 1836, at more than $30,000,000. Nearly all the necessaries of life are subject to a similar excise. The excise tax on soap and soap-makers in the year 1836, amounted to nearly $5,000,000. There are excises on vinegar, on tea and coffee, glass, starch, paper of every class, tobacco and snuff, bricks, and a long list of other articles necessary for the laboring classes too tedious to mention. Besides all these, and to say nothing of the land tax, there are taxes on all the windows of the poor man's house, besides a tax on the house itself, a tax on the man, a tax on his horse, a tax on his cart, and a tax on his dog,—a tax on the deed for his land, if he owns any—a tax on his receipts—a *tax on his bill*, and, I understand, a *tax on his coffin*?

If you are resolved that English laborers shall manufacture your goods, and to that end are determined to break down your own manufacturers, who alone could keep down the price of English goods by their competition, you must, of course, expect to pay the English laborer such a price for his goods as will enable him to live, and *live in England*.—Of course, you must pay him for his work enough to enable him to pay all his excise and stamp duties. You must pay him for the beer he drinks while he is working for you; you must pay him his window tax, which lets in the light of heaven to enable him to see how to do the work; and in short, you must pay him the English excise, or direct tax, on every article of food or clothing which is subject to such a duty, and also on every taxed article which he uses in the manufacture of the goods you consume. In doing this, *you support the British Government*, queen, nobles, church, army, navy and all, as fully as any Englishman who consumes no more of their manufactured goods than you do; and you find employment for, and support British subjects, to be taxed by the English government. A late able writer estimates "that we pay in average of about 50 per cent. of the cost of imported articles of manufacture *into the Exchequers of foreign and despotic governments*, as a tax used to oppress and injure ourselves." Every time Queen Victoria produces a young prince, a young duke, or a darling little princess, you will have the satisfaction to know that you are expected to send a little more grist to the English mill, another contribution to support the dear babies, which must each now have salaries and pensions of some hundred thousand pounds sterling a year. (Great cheering.) What a delightful thing it will be for our modern Democracy, to learn, after they shall have broken down the system which now enables their own countrymen to furnish them with their own clothing, that Prince Albert, like John Rogers of red hot memory, has of late "nine small children and one at the breast," and that a cargo of British broadcloths has arrived in the Delaware, (the price of which has been increased in consequence of a new home law passed to pension off the whole royal household.) (Laughter and cheers.) What good long food will not feel his dear mommy stirred within him, when he learns that a young princess has been married to another Hessian, whose royal necessities will require the imposition of another tax on soap, candles and windows. (Cheers.) In such a state of things, would not South Carolina be jubilant with joy. (Cheers.) To prepare us for this happy state, you may have observed that the London "Times," a ministerial paper of England, gives an account of a meeting of British capitalists held a few weeks ago, at which a large sum of money was subscribed [illegible] supply us with [illegible] Farmers! Could Louis [illegible] selling all other preparations for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis and similar pulmonary affections. It is now well established, that a large proportion of cases of Consumption, by which so many lives are annually sacrificed, owe their origin to the neglected Colds and Coughs, which might easily have been removed at an earlier period. No medicine will be found an efficacious in curing such cases as Wistar's Lozenges. They Relieve at once, and promote the revulsion, and cure in every instance where the case is not too far advanced for human skill to effect a cure. Sold by [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.

Declaration of War between Prussia, France and Morocco.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston at 10½ o'clock, on Thursday morning. She made her passage in thirteen and a half days.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The Queen and Prince Albert left London on Monday the 9th ult. for Dundee, in the steam yatch Prince Alberti, accompanied by the leading members of the Court, where they arrived on Wednesday, and immediately proceeded to Blair Atholl.

A clerk in the Bank of England, and another in the Customs have obtained a fraudulent transfer of £8,000 consols, with which they have absconded.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—It is gratifying to announce that all apprehensions of a collision between England and France is at an end. The Tahiti question has been settled. Louis Phillippe, is to pay a visit to his Royal Sister of England, in the beginning of the ensuing month, in company with Guizot, and it is also said, Marshal Bugeaud.

Christening of the Young Prince.—Lofty was the ceremonial, splendid the feast in Windsor Castle on the 6th ult. when Queen Victoria's second son, was christened. He was christened Alfred Ernest Albert.

Prorogation of the British Parliament.—The Queen's Speech.—The British Parliament was prorogued by Commissions appointed to represent her Majesty, on Thursday, the 5th ult. to the 10th of October. The Queen made a speech—but there was nothing in it.

IRELAND.—*Liberation of O'Connell—Reversal of the Judgment.*—On Wednesday the 4th ult., the Lord Chancellor proceeded to deliver his opinion in the case of "the Queen vs. O'Connell and others."

Lord Campbell, after stating his opinion that the indictment contained some good counts, agreeing with Mr. Justice Coltman and Baron Parke in their opinion on the point of the Judgment having been given generally upon the indictment notwithstanding the defective counts, he thought that the judgment could not be sustained. The noble and learned Lord concluded by moving that the judgment be *reversed*.

The amendment of Lord Campbell was then put and carried by the affirmative. The judgment of the Court below therefore stands reversed.

Of the eleven counts which composed the monster indictment, they pronounced more than half to be either informal or bad. Four of the counts they held, to be informal by the finding of the jury and two to be radically bad. The bad counts are the sixth and seventh, which charge the monster meetings and form the kernal of the offence. On these points the judges were unanimous.

The Liberation of O'Connell—Public Feeling in Ireland.—The excitement in Dublin when it became known that the House of Lords had reversed the judgment of the Irish Court was intense. Great crowds had assembled on the Kingstown pier. The packet arrived before five o'clock; some repeal agents on board, holding up white flags, inscribed "Judgment reversed by the House of Lords—O'Connell is free!" The crowd hurrahed—the news spread, and cheers re-echoed through the city. Mr. O'Connell's rooms in Richmond Penitentiary were at once invaded by a crowd of congratulators. He is said to have borne the intelligence "with the same calmness that it was manifested he would have shown had it been in an opposite nature." The Repeal Association held a special meeting to concert measures for giving eclat to the occasion; and it was resolved to escort Mr. O'Connell from gaol in procession.

Although the Liberator had left the prison on Friday evening, the folks of Dublin were not to be disappointed of their procession, and that it might have all due effect, early on Saturday morning Mr. O'Connell went back to the prison. Although grown rather more portly since his confinement, and wearing that somewhat anxious expression which has been noticed of late, he looked well. His head, thrown proudly back, was covered with the green velvet and gold repeal cap. He bowed incessantly to the cheering multitude. After the procession, and having entered his own house, Mr. O'Connell mounted the balcony and addressed the people.

One of the first acts of Mr. O'Connell on leaving the Richmond Penitentiary, was to forward his own subscription of £5 to the Duncombe testimonial, the regulations of that prison having prevented him from doing so earlier.

At the weekly meeting of this Association on the 16th ult., Mr. O'Connell made another long speech.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.—The war between France and Morocco is at an end. The Sultan has given way, and dreading the power he has provoked, sues for terms.

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 hurled 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 Maine Parliament, writes that it has cured him of Asthma of ten years standing. At Williams, Esq., Attorney at Law, 58 William street, N. Y. was cured of the same disease of twenty four years standing. Mr. Cozens of Hallonfield N. J. make affidavit that it cured him of supposed Consumption after physicians had given him up to die; and so on undreds of others.

☞ Remember, we positively, in no case, palm off unreal cures produced by this invaluable remedy.—Be sure to get Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Sold in Carlisle by S. ELliott, sole agent for his borough.

HEALTH! HEALTH!! HEALTH!!! Reader, are you in health? If so, be thankful and all they can procure of the physician, by learned of health—how much longer, too, of the crisis death of the poor, when sickness is called to severity. Why, therefore, will colds of these classes strike with that instinctive dreaded—health? It is well known that the greater portion of all the complaints that prevail in this climate owe their origin to cold, but it is equally well known, the most sure, speedy and reliable cure for cold, and their attendant ills, is to be found in Peter Hornbland's celebrated Cordial. Some of these testimonials the daily papers, and you will find it recommended have certified that this popular medicine is the best known for [illegible] Whooping-cough, Influenza, Asthma, Starrah, Bronchitis. From the venerable Ex-President Andrew Jackson down to the last one that has been cured, President Tyler approves of it for bile of cough. Mr. Bonck 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 unanimous vote all trades and professions say all certified to its curative power.

Valuable Far

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A Valuable Farm, situated in Westpennsborough township, Cumberland county, 4½ miles west from Carlisle, on the Mount Rock Spring, near the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, containing about 250 Acres.

Limestone Land,

having erected thereon a two story double stone HOUSE, a two story Log House, two convenient Barns, large corn cribs and wagon shed, carriage and grain houses, and never failing well of water. This farm will divide to good advantage, and will be sold whole or in half to suit purchasers.

[illegible] Williams, Esq. [illegible]

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Wednesday the 30th day of October, 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following real estate, viz:

A Tract of Land, situate in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of Samuel Woodburn, Esq., Wm. Peffer, Robert Graham, Samuel Strickler, Hon. John Stuart and N. Weakley, containing 110 acres more or less, having thereon erected a two story Stone House and Log Kitchen, a two story Log House, a new Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Cribs and Carriage House, with other convenient buildings, and a good well of water and pump near the door, and an excellent apple orchard.—The land is first rate limestone, and under good fence and cultivation, except about twenty acres which is first rate woodland. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Isaac Weakley.

Also, a Tract of Land, situate in West Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of David Naller, Widow Carothers, Samuel McCormick, James D. Gracey, Ann Connelly, (widow) and Mrs. McCroskrye containing 58 acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared, and the residue in good timber, having thereon erected a two story Log House, a double Log Barn, &c., a good well of water, and an excellent apple orchard. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Connelly, deceased.

Also, a Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, containing feet in breadth and 240 feet in depth, more or less, bounded by Girl Day on the east, an alley on the south, High street on the north, and a lot of William Armor's heirs on the west, having thereon erected a large double two story Frame House (weather boarded.) Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward Armor.

Also, a Tract of Land, situate in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of Rev. A. T. McGill, Mary Grayson, Jacob Noffinger, and others, containing 76 acres and 105 perches, more or less, having thereon erected a small Log House and Stable, an Orchard and beautiful spring of water.

Also, a Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, bounded on the north by Pomfret street, on the east by lot No. 306, belonging to George Spangenberger, on the south by Chapel alley, and on the west by lot No. 290, belonging to Francis Eckels; containing 60 feet in front and 240 feet in depth, and numbered in the general plan of said borough 298, having thereon erected a two story Frame House and Frame Kitchen (plastered,) a log stable smoke house, &c.

Also, a lot or parcel of land, situate in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, bounded by the road leading to Bedford street, a lot of George A. Lyon, Esq., the road leading from East or Water street to the turnpike and others, containing 2 acres, more or less, marked in the general plan of out lots as No. 56, commonly known by the name of the "Breast Works Lot."

Also, a lot or parcel of land, situate in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, bounded by High street extended to Herrisburg road on the North, Samuel Holliday on the West, Pomfret street extended on the South, and the road leading to the York road on the South East, containing 3 acres and 114 perches, more or less, marked in the general plan of additional out lots as No. 82, known by the name of the Brick Yard Lot. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Michael Holcomb, Esq.

Also, a Tract of Land, situate in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, adjoining lands of Samuel McCormick, Esq., James Purdy, John Harper, Jr., George Gregg, Daniel McDonnell's heirs and others, containing 200 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story stone Mansion House, a Bank Barn, two Tenant Houses, a small half apple orchard and other improvements. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Harper, Esq.

Also, a Tract of Land, situate in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of John Harper, Esq., Adam Miller, John Hoover, and Daniel Funk, containing 160 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two story Log House, a good double bank barn, and saw mill.

Also, a Tract of Mountain Land, situate in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, bounded by the Perry county line, John Harper, Esq., and other lands of the said William Adams, containing 35 acres, more or less. Said land is covered with thriving chesnut timber. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Adams.

Also, all the interest of John N. Carothers in a tract of land, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, containing 140 acres, more or less, bounded as follows, viz: James Noel on the East, Andrew Carothers on the South, John Hissner on the North, and John Johnson on the West, having thereon erected a Stone House, and Log House, and bank barn. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John N. Carothers.

Also, a Tract of Land, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of Samuel Allen, William Kennestock, and the State Road, containing 4 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a half story Log House. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Coover.

Also, a Lot of Ground, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of Henry Myers, Henry Lynch and Thomas C. Miller, containing about 5 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one story and a half Log House, and weaver shop, and stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John White.

Also, a Lot of Land, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of David Hoover, William Carl, Thomas C. Miller and Francis Smith, containing about 2 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a small Log House. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip and John McFarlane.

Also—a Tract of Land situate in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, bounded by lands of Jacob Stouffer, David Strickler, James Hemphill and David Lesher, containing 170 Acres more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and the residue in good timber, having thereon erected a two story Log House, Log Barn, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Elizabeth Mellinger.

And to be sold by me,

ADAM LONGSDORF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, }
September 25, 1844. }

LUMBER! LUMBER!

The subscriber has now and will constantly keep on hand all kinds of Lumber, such as White Pine Boards, Planks, Scantling, Shingles, Shingling and Plastering Lathe, &c. all of which will be sold at lowest prices with the addition of hauling for Cash, at the Ware house of WM. B. MURRAY.

Carlisle, May 22, 1844.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Wednesday the 30th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described property, being the real estate of Jacob Wollmer, dec'd, viz:

A plantation or tract of land, situate in Newton township, about 3 miles west of Newville, and on the State Road, containing 165 acres of patented land—about 30 acres thereof is limestone, and the residue Slate land of an excellent quality. About 130 acres is cleared, under good fence, and well cultivated, (about 20 acres of which is natural meadow along the Green Spring which bounds the property on the west, and runs near the house,) and the residue is covered with excellent timber. The improvements are a two story HOUSE part STONE and part Log, a STONE BANK BARN, Corn Cribs and other out buildings, two Tenant House and Blacksmith shop, an Orchard, &c.

Terms of sale.—One hundred dollars to be paid on the confirmation of the sale by the court, one half of the whole purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April next when possession will be given and a deed made to the purchaser, and the balance in three equal annual payments (bearing interest) to be secured by mortgage on the premises with good security.

JOHN B. VANDERBILT,
Adm'r. of D. Wollmer.

September 12, 1844.

Orangeade and Lemonade.

Proclamation.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is and by an act of the General Assembly, passed the 2d day of July, 1839, it is provided that the electors of the several counties of the Commonwealth, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, shall hold an election at the same places at which the said members shall have been voted for at the preceding election, on the fifth FRIDAY preceding the first Wednesday in December every fourth year thereafter, (being the first day of November,) for the purpose of electing Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States.—Now, therefore, I, ADAM LONGSDORF, High Sheriff of the county of Cumberland, in pursuance of the duty enjoined on me by the above recited act, do issue this my proclamation giving notice to the freemen of said county qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, to meet at the several election districts therein, as follows, viz:

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Carlisle and townships of South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankford and Lower West Pennsborough, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle.

The election in the district composed of North Middleton township will be held at the "Carlisle Springs," at the public house of David Cornman, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Silver Spring township will be held at the public house of John Trimble, in Hogestown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of that part of East Pennsborough township lying North and East of the Allen township line, and the road from near Adam Eichelbergers, across the North Mountain, will be held at the house now occupied by John Shirbeck, at the West end of the Harrisburg bridge.

The election in the district composed of that part of East Pennsborough township, lying North and East of the Allen township line, and the road from near Adam Eichelbergers, across the North Mountain, will be held at the house now occupied by William Hughes, in the borough of New Cumberland.

The election in the district composed of that part of Allen township, which election was heretofore held at the public house of William Hughes, in the borough of New Cumberland, will be held at the public house of George Heck, now occupied by Robert Calley, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Lisburn and a part of Allen township, will be held at the public house formerly of Peter McCann, in Lisburn.

The election in the district composed of that part of Allen township, not included in the New Cumberland, George Heck and Lisburn election districts, will be held at the public house of David Sheaffer, in Shepherdstown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the public house of John Hoover, in said borough.

The election in the district composed of Monroe township, will be held at the public house of Widow Paul, in Churchtown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Upper Dickinson township, will be held at the house of Philip Weaver, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Newville, and townships of Mifflin, Upper Frankford, Upper West Pennsborough, and that part of Newton township not included in the Lesburg election district hereinafter mentioned, will be held at the Brick School House, in the borough of Newville.

The election in the district composed of Hopewell township, will be held in the School House in Newburg, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippensburg township, and that part of Southampton township not included in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Council House, in the borough of Shippensburg.

And in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the 2d July, 1839, it is also provided, "That the qualified electors of part of Newton and Southampton townships in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the following lines and distances, viz: Beginning at the Adams county line thence along the line dividing the townships of Dickinson and Newton to the turnpike road, thence along said turnpike to Centre School House, on said turnpike, in Southampton township, thence in a line on the Walnut Bottom Road at Heyhucks, including Heyhuck's Farm, thence a straight direction to the Saw Mill belonging to the heirs of George Clever, thence along Brygler's run to the Adams county line, thence along the line of Adams county to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby declared a new and separate election district, the election to be held at the public house of William Maxwell, in Leesburg, Southampton township."

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

Twenty-Six Electors for President and Vice President of the U. States.

And the several Judges, Inspectors and Clerks who shall attend at the preceding election for members of Assembly, are required to attend and perform at the said election, the like duties, and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they shall be liable to at the election of members of Assembly.

And the return judges of the several election districts of Cumberland county, are hereby required to meet at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Monday next after the said election, at 10 o'clock A. M., with certificates of the election in their districts.

Given under my hand at Carlisle, this 17th day of September, A. D. 1844.

ADAM LONGSDORF, Sheriff.

Orphans' Court Sale.

THE subscriber, administrator of Jno. Brownewell, sr., late of Monroe township, Cumberland county, dec'd, will, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of said county, expose the real estate of said deceased to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 10th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and sell the same for the best price that can be had therefor, upon the following terms and conditions, viz:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the first of April next by the purchaser or purchasers, when possession will be given, excepting the costs of sale, and proceedings in partition in the court aforesaid to be deducted from said half of purchase money at the confirmation of sale or sales, and to be paid by said purchaser or purchasers—the balance or other half of said purchase money to be paid in three equal yearly payments thereafter without interest. The purchaser or purchasers will have to give approved securities to the said Orphans' Court, by recognizance on the confirmation of said sale or sales, for the payment of the purchase money as aforesaid. The grain in the ground and to be put in the fall will be served to the heirs, and is not to go to the purchaser or purchasers. The land is to be divided into two or three parts. One of said shares is situate and lying in the township of Silver Spring, in the county aforesaid, bounded by the Trindle Spring lands of the heirs of John Hoover, dec'd., Jacob Kost, Adam Eichelberger, the heirs of John Sailor dec'd., and the other land of said decedent, containing

112 ACRES

and 32 perches strict measure. This land is of the best quality of Limestone, and all cleared and under good fence, except 16 acres which is Woodland well timbered. There is a good Orchard on the same, a two story Log Weatherboarded

HOUSE,

A LARGE BANK BARN,

44 feet long, and a well of water. Said land is also 2 miles from Mechanicsburg, and 7 from Carlisle and is adjoining the Trindle road. The other share or moiety of said land, is situate partly in Silver Spring and partly in Upper Frankford township, and bounded by the first mentioned share or moiety, lands of Samuel Conklin, Henry Rich, George Coover, Daniel Reidlich, and Jacob Krause, and contains seventeen 26 perches strict measure, having thereon erected a one story Log House, and Stable. The share on putting in of the same quality as the first named; and is all cleared, except 20 acres which well covered with timber.

JOHN BROWNEWELL, Adm'r.

September 11, 1844.

A VALUABLE FARM

AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 12th of October, at 10 o'clock, in Mifflin township, near the road from Shelmiak's Mill to Shippensburg, about [illegible] the following

VALUABLE FARM,

containing 140 Acres of Slate Land, in good [illegible] HOUSE and Log Barn, the latter [illegible] which have been lately built and [illegible] house, [illegible] Spring House [illegible] Terms of sale [illegible] one half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April next when possession will be given and a deed made to the purchaser, and the balance in three equal annual payments (bearing interest) to be secured by mortgage on the premises with good security.

[illegible]