FREE & EXPOSITOR

E. BEATTY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CARLISLE, PA.

Wednesday, February 19, 1845.

☞General Lewis Cass has been elected United States Senator from Michigan.

☞Governor Tallmadge, of Wisconsin, has recommended the Legislature of that territory to prohibit the sale of ardent spirits to the Indians.

☞The Anti-Texas Report in the U. States Senate, was the joint production of Mr. Archer and Mr. Berrien, two Southern Whigs and slave holders.

☞The private expresses were of incalculable service to the press and men of business, during the recent severe storm. They have universally forced their way through from point to point, in advance of the regular mails.

☞McCurry, indicted for the murder of Mr. Roux, was arraigned in Baltimore on Monday, and plead not guilty. A motion was made to remove the trial to another county on account of prejudices existing against him, but the Court had not decided on the application.

☞The author of the "Heliotrope," (Dr. Beattie, formerly physician to William IV.) is employing the leisure given him by a large fortune to write a Biography of Campbell. He writes to Mr. Willis, of the N. Y. Mirror, for information concerning the poet's relatives in this country.

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—The Committee appointed to consider the sentence upon the Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, and the effect thereof upon the powers and duties of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of New York, have come to the conclusion that the Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk is still a Bishop—that he has not been degraded or deposed from his Diocese, or order; and that the Standing Committee of New York, under the suspension, has become the regularly constituted ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese. The committee consisted of Chief Justice Jones, Murray Hoffman, Esq., and Hon. Gulian C. Verplank.

POSTAGE REFORM.—The New York Tribune is exceedingly earnest on this subject. It exhorts the people thus:—"Pour in your petitions, friends of reform! and let them *in five lines just entreat the House to pass the Senate's Bill.* That bill has faults—it is less favorable to newspapers and to our personal interests than any which have been matured, but it makes a sweeping reduction of Letter Postage, and its passage now will smooth the way for any future adjustment of the rates to the standard of equity and productiveness. But if this bill is lost, the reform falls for this session, and the people will be wearied, disappointed, discouraged."

☞A Washington letter to the N. Y. Express says:—"It is worthy of remark that in the Post Office Bill which passed the Senate yesterday, all the Presidents have the franking privilege except John Tyler. There seemed to be a general opposition to adding his name to the list of privileged persons. Except members of Congress, therefore, the only persons entitled to the benefit of the franking privilege, are Ex-Presidents Adams, Jackson and Van Buren, and Mrs. Madison and Mrs. Harrison.

WHALES.—We are informed, says the Norfolk Herald, by Captain Lavender, of the schooner Abstract, arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, that on Saturday evening, off the Rappahannock, he saw a large hump backed Whale, bound up the river. We learn also from the other captains that two were seen off Newport News on Sunday and Monday last. Their appearance is somewhat unusual in those waters. The one seen by Captain L., he supposes would yield about forty barrels of oil.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.—On Tuesday evening, a young lady, the only daughter of Mr. Canda, La Fayette Place, was killed by jumping from a cab which was conveying her to an evening party.—The lamentable accident is ascribed to the driver's carelessness in leaving his horse at the door, which ran off.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.—The Indiana Legislature at its last session, dissolved the union of no less than *twenty-five couples*, who had found that the operation of taking each other for better or for worse, was much more for the worse than the better.

☞The Parisian ladies have dropped that *clerical* protuberance so much in vogue of late years, leaving the full effect of their dresses to a voluminous and stiff skirt. A decided improvement.

THE NAUVOO CHARTER.—The House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, on the 21st ult. voted to repeal the charter of the Mormon city of Nauvoo. Yeas 76, nays 36.

MAIL ROBBERY.—George Gould, a clerk in the post office at Nashville, Tennessee, has been arrested, charged with purloining letters from the mail containing money.

The President Elect.

☞The Cincinnati Atlas, after mentioning the arrival of the President elect in that city on Thursday last, adds—after some time the President made his appearance on the balcony of the second story, accompanied by the dignitaries deputed, we presume, for that purpose, to wait upon him. He was addressed by Judge Read, who, we are told, for we did not hear the address, made a most injudicious and party address, and wound up by introducing the President of the United States to "*the Democracy of Hamilton County!*"

Mr. Polk's reply is said to have been a severe and galling rebuke to Judge Read. He stated in substance, that he was *not the President of a party*—but of the whole people of the United States; that he had been elected by the unsought suffrages of the People; that his only desire was, through the aid of an all wise Providence, to be instrumental in promoting the prosperity, harmony and union of the United States—and made no allusion to the party topics of Texas, Oregon, Slavery and Democracy, which Judge Read had, in very bad taste—to say the least of it—introduced into his address.

The Louisville Journal says—Col. William O. Butler came here to meet Mr. Polk and went with him up the river. We are assured that Mr. Polk, whilst here, named Col. B. as his Secretary of War.

MR. POLK IN WASHINGTON.—Mr. Polk, the President elect, reached Washington on Thursday evening. Mr. Dallas, the Vice President elect, was with him, and he was accompanied by his lady, Col. William O. Butler, of Kentucky; Mr. Walker, his private Secretary and others. His arrival was announced by a national salute from Capitol Hill. He was received by a committee, delegated for that purpose, by the Democratic Association, consisting of twenty-six members, nearly all of members of Congress. Every State was represented in the Committee, except Vermont.

A member of the Democratic Association addressed and welcomed him, and Mr. Polk's reply was brief and appropriate.—He was then attended to his lodgings, at the National Hotel.

MR. POLK'S CABINET.—The general impression at Washington, says the National Intelligencer, is that there will be nearly if not quite a complete revolution in the great departments of the Government, the impression appearing to be that Mr. Calhoun, who fills the first office will set the example of retiring from office. Conjecture is therefore busy in designating their successors. The U. S. Gazette has private information that the Cabinet is likely to be formed in part as follows: Secretary of State, R. J. Walker, of Mississippi; of the Navy, Romulus M. Sanders, of N. C.; of War, Gen. Butler, of Ky.; P. M. General, Cave Johnson, of Tennessee. The other officers, Secretary of Treasury and Attorney General, are not named.

The Nashville Union, considered a semi-official organ of the new administration, says—"We have no doubt but the President elect will feel himself constrained by surrounding circumstances to make up his political family of counsellors entirely outside of those distinguished democrats who are designated in the public mind as probable competitors for the succession. If he should take this view of his position, he will find it necessary to impose upon his Cabinet officers the duty of abstaining in all respects from any appropriation of their official influence to the advancement of any individual claims to the succession. We are fully satisfied that the adoption of such a rule is the only safeguard for the harmony and success of his administration, and we should regard the prompt and decisive promulgation of such a rule as a happy exercise of wisdom.

When Mr. Polk accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, he imposed upon himself voluntarily the restriction against being a candidate for re-election.—The same reason is equally as powerful in requiring him to relieve his administration from the suspicion of exerting his official patronage for the promotion of the election of any particular successor. He can avoid this suspicion in but one way—to lay down an inflexible rule for himself, as well as for his Cabinet officers, which will confine all their energies to the faithful and patriotic discharge of their duties."

A NEW PROJECT.—The Boston Post states that a Colonel Reed is exhibiting in that city an invention for transmitting substances through tubes or pipes, with great velocity and any distance which may be desired, with the rapidity almost of lightning. The process by which this is accomplished is very simple, consisting merely of an air chest, which is charged with air by a force pump contiguous to the chest. When the chest is sufficiently charged with air, the letter or package is placed in the feeder, and is immediately discharged through the pipe with great velocity, and perfect safety. Colonel Reed, the inventor, is of opinion that an outlay of 60,000 dollars would insure the transmission of letters and packages between Boston and New York, with perfect safety, in the space of half an hour.

WASHINGTON.—The number of arrivals in the city, says the Baltimore American, is increasing every day. Mr. Polk will find more and more ardent friends than he ever dreamed of. Such congratulations are in store for him as he probably never experienced, and the more ardent because a *quid pro quo* is expected.

Important from Mexico!

CAPTURE AND IMPRISONMENT OF SANTA ANNA!—The New Orleans papers of the 6th inst. bring important intelligence from Mexico. Santa Anna, who has exercised authority in that country so long, has at length fallen before the combined power of his adversaries, and is now in prison. He was captured while attempting to reach the coast in disguise, after having been foiled in his repeated attempts upon Puebla. He had left the army, about four leagues, below Puebla, with an escort of seven hundred men, and proceeded towards Jalapa. Before arriving at that city he parted with his escort and attempted to make his escape to the mountains on foot, and in the disguise of a friar.

On the 15th of January he was discovered in a ravine, near a little Indian village, called Jito, some leagues from Jalapa, by a couple of Indians who were hunting,—the dogs belonging to the Indians became restive and furious, the Indians followed the direction of their barking, and found the Dictator, who offered them his watch and such money as he had about him if they would guide him to his hacienda, but this they refused to do, and gave the alarm and he was taken prisoner.

When he was captured he had taken off his cork leg, on account of the inflammation produced by walking upon it, and was carried by his servants.

He is confined at present in the same castle of Perote, from which the Texan prisoners have not long since been liberated, and well guarded by some three thousand soldiers. It is proposed to remove him to the Capital in a few days, where he will have to answer before the Chamber of Deputies to his country for his past conduct; and doubtless from the excited state of public feeling against him, he will expiate his conduct by an ignominious death.

WAR FOR OREGON.—It would doubtless be much better to make a treaty respecting Oregon without fighting than after fighting. A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce sets forth the difficulties we should have to encounter in securing that country by force of arms. He says—to defend that Territory against the combined assault of Indians and British, some 20,000 or 30,000 troops would have to march into it across the Rocky Mountains, and be continually reinforced by powerful detachments. How are these troops to be subsisted on their way, or sustained when once in the country? They would have to pass, for 1000 miles, through the country of extensive Indian tribes, who are now comparatively peaceable, but in the event of war, would be excited into hostilities against us by the influence of the Hudson Bay Company's agents.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Baltimore Patriot states that a young married lady of that city, died suddenly last week from the following cause: It appears that about seven years ago, whilst being addressed by the young gentleman who afterwards became her husband, she, in a playful mood, put a gold ring in her mouth which she unfortunately swallowed by accident, and which lodged in her throat, where it remained in spite of surgical skill, causing at intervals much pain and uneasiness. On the night of her death she was sitting in her room, when of a sudden she experienced a strangling sensation. She immediately arose, and in attempting to walk, felt herself reclining. She reized hold of the bed post, and making some noise, attracted the attention of her husband. On seeing him coming to her aid, she made another effort, disengaging herself from the bed post, and falling into the arms of her husband, expired from strangulation.

MURDER.—Mr. Crandall, of Peekskill, who had had some difficulty with an Irishman, named Hugh Lynch, was waylaid about half a mile south of Peekskill on Sunday last by Lynch, who split his skull with an axe, and knocked him over the side of the bridge. He fell upon the ice below, and died in about two hours afterwards. Lynch immediately fled to New York, whether he was followed by officers, who have not, as yet, arrested him.

OUTRAGE AND DEATH.—The Nashville Whig states that a tavern keeper in that city, on the 25th ult., caused two little boys (brothers) to drink raw whiskey for a trifling wager, the consequence of which was the death of one of the two, and the stupefication of the other, on the spot! An investigation of the matter was going on, and it is hoped a true bill for brutal murder will be found against the perpetrator of so villainous an act.

A WASHINGTON RUMOR.—The N. York Commercial Advertiser mentions that there is a rumor afloat that Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, has received instructions to demand an "explanation" or "apology"—it is not clear which—from the Government of the United States for certain uncomplimentary allusions to the British Government contained in Mr. Calhoun's celebrated letter to Mr. King, our Minister to France. The letter, it will be remembered, was published in the Madisonian and referred to the annexation of Texas.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—The valuation of the real and personal property, in Lancaster county, including professions, trades, occupations and stocks, is returned by the assessors at $25,318,252—just about as much as John Jacob Astor is said to be worth.

☞John Gordon, convicted of the murder of Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, was executed on Friday last.

CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

☞The following short sketch of the life and character of General WASHINGTON, from the London Chronicle, of July 22d, 1780, will be read with interest at the present day:

As this gentleman always refused to accept of any pecuniary appointment for his public services, no salary has been annexed by Congress to his important command, and he only draws weekly for the expenses of his public table, and other necessary demands. General WASHINGTON, having never been in Europe, could not possibly have seen much military service when the armies of Britain were sent to subdue the Americans; yet still, for a variety of reasons he was by much the most proper man on the continent, and probably any where else, to be placed at the head of an American army. The very high estimation he stood in for integrity and honor, his engaging in the cause of his country from sentiment and conviction of her wrongs, his moderation in politics, his extensive property, and his approved abilities as a commander, were motives which necessarily obliged the choice of America to fall upon him.

That nature has given to General WASHINGTON extraordinary military talents, will hardly be controverted by his most bitter enemies. Having been early actuated with a warm passion to serve his country in the military line, he has greatly improved his talents by unwearied industry, a close application to the best writers upon tactics, and by a more than common method and exactness. In reality, when it comes to be considered, that at first he only headed a body of men entirely unacquainted with military discipline of operations; somewhat ungovernable in temper, and who at best could only be styled an alert and good militia, acting under very short enlistments, unclothed, and at all times very ill supplied with ammunition and artillery; and that with such an army he withstood the ravages and progress of near forty thousand veteran troops, plentifully provided with every necessary article, commanded by the bravest officers in Europe, and supported by a very powerful navy, which effectually prevented all movements by water; when all this comes to be impartially considered, we may venture to pronounce that General Washington may be regarded as one of the greatest military ornaments of the present age.

General Washington is now in the forty-seventh year of his age, he is a tall, well-made man, rather large boned, and has a tolerable genteel address; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a blueish cast, and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long, and marked with the small pox; his complexion sun-burnt and without much color, and countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant and generous: an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier; gentle in his manners, in temper rather reserved, a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so excited Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his morals he is irreproachable, and was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance; in a word, all his friends and acquaintances universally allow that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of the philosopher, with the talents of a General; candor, sincerity, affability and simplicity, seem to be the striking features of his character, till an occasion offers of displaying the most determined bravery and independence of spirit.

BROKEN HEART.—Most of the broken heart cases I hear, put me in mind of our old friend Mrs. Lowe's story. A maiden lady of forty called on her one day on one of those sentimental errands to which maiden ladies of her age seem peculiarly addicted; and after a deep sigh or two, said, "I wished much, madam, to see you, for you were the death of my unfortunate aunt." Somewhat surprised at this sudden charge of murder, Mr. Lowe naturally inquired into particulars. "Your husband was engaged to my poor aunt; he deserted her for you, and she died of a broken heart." "At what age?" inquired her unconscious rival. "My poor aunt was fifty-two when she died." "At least," said Mrs. Lowe, "she took some time to consider of it." For my part I think hearts are very much like glasses—if they do not break with the first ring, they usually last a considerable time.

☞A person calling himself George W. Wilson, who says he is from Warren county, N. J., has been arrested at Cincinnati, charged with stealing silks and other valuable goods, from the stores of several merchants in that city. He moved in the very first circle of whiskered dandies, and had contrived to have himself introduced into the most respectable society. He sported a $200 gold watch and chain, with breast-pin and finger rings, with which he was escorted to jail.

COLEMAN'S PIANO AND THE QUEEN!—Our countryman Coleman has been honored by the Queen with a sumptuous entertainment at Windsor Castle, on account of his Rollin Attachment to the Pianoforte—a number of the nobility and distinguished artists being present by invitation.

The Postage Bill.

☞The main feature of the bill is the establishment of a uniform rate of postage on single letters of five cents to any part of the United States. Should the low rate of postage—that is, a uniform charge of five cents for letters of half an ounce, and ten cents for an ounce weight, and so on in the same ratio, to any part of the United States—materially reduce the revenues of that department, and throw it upon the common treasury, there could be no better time to make the experiment. Drop letters, according to the bill, that is letters for delivery in the city where they are deposited in the post office, are to be charged two cents. If letters are advertised they are to be charged with the costs of advertising (two cents) in addition to the postage when delivered.

Newspapers, of no greater size than nineteen hundred square inches (which will cover all the weekly city papers) can be transmitted through the mail to within 30 miles of where they are published, free of postage; if sent over thirty miles, the same postage charged as at present.

Printed circular letters, unsealed, are subject to a postage of two cents.

The franking privilege, as it now exists, is totally repealed, and officers of Government are required to keep an account of the business letters which they receive, the postage on which is to be paid by the department to which they are attached. The assistants postmasters general are allowed to frank, but must endorse their letters or packages "official business," and if they should not be on official business, they are liable to a penalty of three hundred dollars for each offence. Deputy postmasters are to have all the postage they pay on business letters refunded, and if their commissions do not amount to twenty-five dollars per annum, then the Postmaster General is allowed to increase them.

Governors of States are allowed to transmit through mail, free of postage, certain books and documents; and members of Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, can frank all public printed documents, and leaves the franking privileges of the Senators and Representatives on all letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, the same as it now is, and they are also allowed to receive letters and packages during the session as well as for thirty days before and after the same. The Postmaster General is to keep an account of the charge of all matters that goes through the mail free, which is to be refunded from the contingent fund, or from the Treasury.

Newspapers, pamphlets, books and periodicals, can be sent out of the mail, over the mail routes, by publishers, agents, or others, without hinderment from the Department.

Private expresses, to perform regular trips on mail routes, and transport mailable matter, are expressly prohibited under a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars for each offence. Stage coaches, steamboats, railroad cars, packet boats, &c. with their owners, managers, servants, crews, &c., performing regular trips on post routes, are prohibited from carrying letters or other mailable matter, excepting newspapers, pamphlets or magazines, unless they relate to the cargo or some part of it, or to the articles conveyed in the stage coach, car, or other vehicle, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offence, to be paid by the owner, and fifty dollars by the captain, driver or other person in charge, not being an owner in whole or in part.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated from the Treasury to be applied to the Department, in case of any deficiency in its income caused by the general reduction of postage made by this act.

The remainder of the bill provides for the carrying out of the provisions above mentioned, and is not therefore of any importance to the general reader.

The Smithsonian Bequest.

The action of the Senate on the bill reported to give useful activity to the Smithsonian Bequest, says the U. S. Gazette, leads to a hope that the funds bequeathed to the nation for available purposes, will be made usefully active. We see no reason to doubt that the bill will reach the lower House with such a movement from the Senate, as to take it through the popular body by a handsome majority. We hope it will escape the the "Sarbonian bog," into which good projects are sometimes driven in the "House," and be allowed to become a law.

The bequest, most of our readers recollect, was made by James Smithson, Esq., of London, to the government of the United States, for the purpose of establishing in Washington City a School, with the title of "Smithsonian Institute, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The legacy, consisting of the whole of Mr. Smithson's estate, was withheld from our Government for some time, until Mr. Richard Rush was sent to England to present the claims. He was successful, and the sum of five hundred and eight thousand, three hundred and eighty dollars, was paid into the United States Treasury, in money, on account of the legacy.

By the bill now before Congress, all of this money is lent to the United States at six per cent., from the 3d of December, 1838, and the interest, namely, $200,103, is now appropriated to the erection of library buildings and dwellings, conservatories and enclosures, for the Smithsonian Institute.

The Vice President, and the Chief Justice of the United States, for the time being are managers, with three members of the Senate, and three of the House, annually appointed, together with seven other persons, not members of Congress, two of whom shall be members of the National Institute, and residents in Washington, and five residents in the States, but no two of them in the same State.

The law provides for the seven, as follows:

"Sec. 11. That Jared P. Kirkland, of Ohio, Richard Henry Wilde, of Louisiana, George Tucker, of Virginia, George Bancroft of Massachusetts, Henry King, of Missouri, and Joseph G. Totten, and Alexander Dallas Bache, members of the National Institute, and resident in the city of Washington, be the seven managers who, by the second section of this act, are to be appointed by Congress."

Mr. Wilde is known as a sweet poet, a statesman and a lawyer. Mr. Tucker is extensively known and esteemed. Mr. Kirkland has a name among the men of stamp. Mr. Bancroft is the historian, and a man eminently calculated to assist the views of the friends of the Institute. Mr. King, of Missouri, is less known. Major Totten is of the Engineer Corps, and has a fame of enviable extent. Mr. Bache is from our own city, himself a host, and capable of directing the whole proceedings, if he would assume the responsibility.—Each member of the Board shall be paid for his travelling, and other necessary expenses, to discharge the duties of his appointment.

Any parts of the grounds called the Mall, in Washington, may be taken for the use of the Institutes, its buildings, pleasure grounds, gardens, &c. A library building is to be erected, to hold books equal in number to those of any library in the world. Two cabinets, historical, geological, chemical, &c.

Courses of lectures on the arts and sciences, and their adaptation, &c., shall be delivered annually during the session of Congress. Twenty thousand dollars are appropriated annually for the library.

The managers are to have the supervision of all the works, employ architects, professors, clerks, gardener, &c.

If the work can now go on, without the interference of party prejudices, and no ultra gentleman is allowed to weaken the means of its usefulness, by spreading abroad that learning and science are dangerous, because they are pursued in monarchies, we may hope for the most ample success.

WHO DISPUTES IT? NOBODY.—It has now become an established fact that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the best remedy ever known for preventing consumption by certainly and speedily curing every disease that leads to this most fatal malady—Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Asthma, Liver Complaint, etc., etc., at once yield to its marvellous power—and scores of cases of supposed confirmed Consumption have been completely cured, after the best physicians have declared that death was inevitable. Mr. James Sage, of Waterville, N. Y., was restored to perfect health by the Balsam after the best doctors of Oneida county pronounced his case to be a hopeless consumption. So of Thomas Cozens, of Hadlosfield, N. J., after he had been given up to die. See the published statements of each case—so assured that all must believe. Sold in Carlisle, by S. ELLIOTT, only agent for this borough.

ECONOMY.—How can we best Economise, is a question of much interest at this time to sensible men. We would advise you to avoid disease, by using Dr. William Steeling's Vegetable Antibilious Pills, which preserve and restore health by cleansing all corrupt humors from the system.

Dr. A. Stout, Longacoming, New Jersey, says, having had an opportunity and also an occasion to test the medicinal qualities of Steeling's Vegetable Antibilious Pills, I gratuitously and candidly give you my word, that they have in every case I have used them, answered my most sanguine expectations.

☞For sale by S. ELLIOTT, East High st., Carlisle, Pa.

PORTLAN REMEDIES.—The most popular remedies of the present day are those which purify and cleanse the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc and the having recourse to Bleeding in diseases, are now, it is hoped going out of fashion, and Vegetable Remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills will be used and appreciated.—They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body; being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify; and it should be remembered that they only remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind. Nothing equal to vitalizing the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞Sold in Carlisle by Chas. Barnitz, sole agent for this borough.

The Refuge from Death.

"Tell me what will life prolong,
Right the system when 'tis wrong,
And a double charm dis; ensing,
Sooth the organs it is cleansing?"
Thus exclaimed a poor dyspeptic,
Hoping aid, but yet a skeptic,
One who once, like him, had suffered,
Courteous—his experience proffered:
'Once,' said he, 'twas mine to languish
Day and night, in mortal anguish
Of disease, I'd a trio,
Piles, dyspepsia, diarrhœa,
And though thousands I'd expended,
Not a symptom seemed amended.
Fulton street, one twenty-five,
Sought I, more dead than alive;
Who wots Health, there let him seek her,
Very soon I cried "Eureka!"
For health her sovereign balm distils,
Thro' PETERS' LOZENGES and PILLS
For sale at *S. ELLIOTT'S* Drug & Chemical Store, East High street, Carlisle. feb. 12.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14, 1845.

FLOUR.—There were sales of City Mills early in the week at $4 24 per bbl., but since, we have no transactions to report; holders appear to be firm at $4 37½, up to which they have put the article, but we have heard of no buyers offering over the previous selling price. Howard street sold early in the week at $4 23, but until yesterday the market was rather quiet; in the course of the day however, there were offers to purchase at the same rate, but no sellers could be met with.—Dealers are paying $4 12½ from the cars. There is no Susquehanna in market, and Family sells only for the supply of the city consumption.

GRAIN.—The supply of Wheat continues very light, and the parcels quite small, with the prices nominally 85 to 90 cents, as previously quoted.—There is very little doing in any other description of grain, but mostly in corn, parcels of which are taken at 41 a 42 cents for white, and 44 to 45 for yellow. Oats remain at 26 a 27 cents.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey has been pretty steady through the week, at 21 cents for hhds. and 22 for bbls.

Estate of Martin Dunlap, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration, de bonis non, on the estate of Martin Dunlap, late of Silver Spring township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber residing in West Pennsboro township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to

Feb. 19, 1845. GEORGE REA, Adm'r.

SALE OF TIMBER LAND.

I will sell at private sale all my Mountain Land in Dickinson township, containing about 1800 ACRES in lots to suit purchasers. If not sold before Monday the 13th of April next I will sell it at public sale at the Court House in Carlisle.—Any person wishing to invest money in real estate, would find it advantageous as the property is increasing in value every day. The property is well covered with Chesnut, Pine and other timber, and there are several fine streams of water on it. Terms very accommodating. Address the subscriber at Taneytown, Md.

January 15, 1845. A. G. EGE. 4t

D. O. PROUTY,
No. 194 MARKET STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURER of Agricultural Implements and dealer in Garden, Grass and Flower Seeds; offer for sale Prouty and Mears' Patent centre draught self-sharpening Ploughs, for which nine premiums were awarded in the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware this fall. They are made both right and left hand, are light in draught, cheap to keep in repair, and are particularly recommended for turning under green crops, and are strong enough for any soil. Small Ploughs, for one, two or three horses. Side Hill Double Mould and N. York Ploughs, from $2 to $6 each. Taylor's Patent Straw Cutter, (new) Green's Horse's Cradle's, Sinclair's and improved Guillotine Straw Cutters. Corn Stalk Grinders. Grain Fans, from $8 to $10 each. Corn Shellers in a great variety for hand and horse power. Horse Powers and Threshing Machines. Meat cutters and stuffers. Churns. Hay and manure forks. Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Rakes. Transplanting Trowels. Corn Planting, Agricultural furnaces, and every other implement wanted for the Farm or Garden.

ALSO—The most extensive assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, in Philadelphia, including 50 new and superior kinds, crop of 1844, grown expressly for this establishment, and warranted of the best quality and true to name; can be obtained by the pound or bushel, or neatly put up and labelled, with directions for planting. Bulbous Roots and Fruit Trees, of the choicest kinds. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and see the assortment.

D. O. PROUTY,
194 Market st. Philadelphia.

January 29, 1845.

☞Prices extremely low.

ALFRED S. SENER

HAVING purchased the entire stock of goods belonging to Jacob Bentz in North Hanover street a few doors above Wm. Irvin's Office where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale at the Lowest Prices.

GROCERIES & SPICES

such as Loaf Sugar Double & Single Refined, Brown Havana and Crushed Sugars, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Black Teas, Sugar-House, Syrup and Orleans Molasses, Sperm and White Oil, Candles, Cheese, Crackers, Mace, Citron, Indigo, Starch, Saltpetre, Mustard and Chocolate, Ginger Saleratus, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs.

Crockery China and Glass Ware.

Brushes, Tubs, Baskets, Churns, Buckets, washboards, tether pins, cords and twine, tobacco, Spanish, half Spanish and common Segars.

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description of City and Home manufacture just received at his store, consisting of Willis' double and single sole French and Prussian morocco shoes and boots for Ladies', Children's and Men's wear at the Lowest prices.

FLOUR for sale by the barrel and small.
50 barrels white wheat Flour.
5 barrels Fresh Ground Corn meal.
2 barrels Buckwheat Flour.

Persons purchasing four of me can have it delivered at any part of the town. Those who may favor him with their custom, will be dealt with, on the most satisfactory terms. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

Carlisle, January 8, 1845.

Country Merchants.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT YOU WILL FIND AT THE STORE OF THE SUBSCRIBERS,
No. 20 North 4th street, Corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia.
A LARGE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
CONTAINING AS
GREAT A VARIETY
As is offered by any House in the City of Philadelphia.

THEY regularly attend the sales by auction and are frequently able to purchase many seasonable descriptions of Goods much below the regular prices and which they will sell at a small advance. They also receive many goods direct from the manufacturers, and new styles of Foreign Goods as soon as they are in the market from importations here and in New York. Their assortment consists in part of the following goods, viz:—

BROAD CLOTHS,

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, a full assortment, Satinets, Jeans, Flannels, Kerseys and Linseys, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings in great variety, Black Silk Velvet, Figured Silk Velvet, Black Satin, &c., Red Padding, Canton Flannels, Brown Holland, Canton Flannels, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Colored Cambrics, Silesias, Dickrim, &c. &c.

Also.—Prints—an extensive assortment—and are constantly receiving the newest styles as they come from the manufacturers—Mous de Laines, Printed Lawns, Cambrics, Jaconets, Book and Mull Muslins, Swiss Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen Lawns, Russia Sheetings, Burlaps, Russia Diaper, Cotton Diaper, Linen Crash, &c. &c.

ALPACAS in great variety, figured and plain, Handkerchiefs, a full assortment of Cotton and Silk, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Thread, Buttons, Lace Goods, &c. &c. Withal a full assortment of Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.

WM. H. BROWN & Co.
No. 20 North 4th st., Phila.

February 5, 1845. 3m

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

It
may be
truly said,
that no one has
ever been so success-
ful in compounding a
medicine, which has done so
to relieve the human family, to rob
disease of its terrors, and to restore the
invalid to health and comfort, as the inventor and Proprietor of that most deservedly popular, family medicine, DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of only six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry and as much of the name of *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the Imposters who puts out the common *paregoric* of the shop and call it the Balsam of Wild Cherry has had the impudence to caution the public against the *Original preparation*, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞BEWARE OF SUCH IMPOSTERS☜

And purchase none but the original and only *genuine* article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years close attention to the Practice of the Profession, and which lead to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of

CONSUMPTION,

Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaint, Tickling or Rising in the Throat, Nervous Debility, Weakness of Voice, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, Pain in the Side or Breast, Broken Constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel &c., Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little inquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philada. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out and re-sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to Falsehood and Stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles, covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached.

☞The Public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the Profession, and set at defiance the whole catalogues of *Patent Medicines*, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

Sold in Carlisle by MYERS & HAVERSTICK, sole Agents for this borough.

February 12, 1845.