HERALD & EXP'R.

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1845.

☞ V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Newspaper Agency Office, North-west corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the HERALD AND EXPOSITOR, and give receipts for the same. Merchants, Mechanics and tradesmen generally may extend their business by availing themselves of the opportunies for advertising in country papers which his agency affords.

☞ We are gratified to learn, that Mr. Jacob Ritner, acting on behalf of the owners of the Mount Holly estate, situated about six miles from this borough, has discovered, at the depth of about twenty feet, within a very short distance of the furnace, a vein of iron ore, in connection with a bed of limestone, which, for the excellence of its quality, abundance, and facility of working, promises to be one of the most valuable mines in the state.

A TARIFF MOVEMENT.—As requested, we publish in another column, the proceedings of a meeting held a few evenings since in Dickinson towdship, to remonstrate against any change of the present Tariff. From what we can learn the meeting was large, and composed almost entirely of men who have always acted with the locofoco party, and most of whom voted for James K. Polk.—We notice the name of but one whig in the proceedings.

Coming from the Locofocos, this movement is right and proper—it shows that they are not yet prepared to sacrifice the country for *party*. No influence that Whigs could now exert would avail anything. They gave due warning of what might be expected if James K. Polk succeeded, and our deluded opponents now see the mischief that has been wrought by disregarding that warning. It now remains for them to say whether they will stand by Pennsylvania interests, or, basely deserting them, give up all to enable Messrs. Polk and Walker to crush Pennsylvania by repealing the Tariff and carrying out their favorite system of *Free Trade*.

PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD.—The Franklin county people seem to have wakened up on this subject in earnest. The last Chambersburg 'Whig' has an elaborate and forcible article in favor of granting the right of way through Pennsylvania to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company, and of thus securing a road to Pittsburg by making a connection with the Cumberland Valley road which shall intersect the Baltimore and Ohio road at the mouth of Little Wells Creek, in Bedford county, a distance of 115 miles, and the estimated cost of which is about $3,000,000. The 'Whig' argues that unless the right of way is granted to the B. & O. road, to Pittsburg, it must find a termination on the Ohio at Wheeling, or perhaps farther down, which will effectually cut off both Pittsburg and Philadelphia from the south-western trade, and transfer the whole of that trade to the city of Baltimore. This matter will make an interesting subject of discussion for the coming Legislature, and the claims of all the conflicting parties will be faithfully represented.

☞ The description of the admirably-managed Farm of Robert Bryson, contained in the report of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, and published in the Herald in September last, has gone the entire round of the newspaper press of Pennsylvania, and many of those in adjoining States. Our Society has thus been the means of diffusing valuable information among the Farming community, a fact which should operate as an incentive to its members to continue their exertions to make the Society still more useful in effecting its great object—the improvement of Agriculture.

☞ The passage of the Texas resolutions through the Senate was given in a postscript, in a part of our last week's edition. Further particulars of it will be found in the letter of 'Oliver Oldschool,' on our first page. When the vote was taken 44 members of the Senate were present; 10 absent, viz: 6 whigs, Messrs. J. M. Clayton, Pearce, Johnson of Md., Jarnagin, Morehead and Crittenden, and 4 Democrats—Messrs. Cameron, Semple, McDuffie and Bright. Five Whigs voted for the resolutions—Messrs. Archer, Mangum, Berrien, Barrow and Johnson, of La.

☞ *Eggs* are now exceedingly scarce, as every house-keeper knows. An old gentleman wishes us to say, for the benefit of owners of poultry, that bones well pulverized and thrown in the food of fowls will supply a desideratum and cause them to yield their accustomed supply of eggs.

☞ McNulty has been acquited—the jury, having after an hour's deliberation—returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." He was remanded to prison to await his trial on other indictments, but it is not probable a conviction will be had. But the $40,000 is gone!

DISASTROUS FIRE.—A slip from the Muscogee Democrat states that a disastrous fire occurred at Columbus, (Ga.) on the 20th inst. which consumed a number of valuable buildings, on a plat 600 by 300 feet square, and occasioned a loss of about $150,000.

☞ It is rumored that the small-pox prevails in Philadelphia to a considerable extent. We have heard that there have been as many as 2000 cases of this loathsome disease in that city within a few weeks past.

☞ If any of our town patrons find themselves annoyed within a few days by our 'devil,' with their bills for last year's subscription, we would advise them to just hand him the money and let him *vanish* as speedily as possible!

FEBRUARY INTEREST.—The Harrisburg Union gives the "assurance of the entire confidence of the State Treasurer in his ability to meet the interest on the first of February in full."

☞ J. B. Backenstos, the Sheriff of Hancock county, Illinois, and commander of the Mormon forces during the late disturbances, was recently tried at Peoria, upon an indictment for murder, and acquitted.

Mr. Polk's Popularity in England!

The "Volunteer" is still wickedly and treacherously urging a *modification* of the Tariff in order to make it more *permanent*! The 'Volunteer' is for *some* protection, but thinks the duties levied by the present bill too high. But while it defends Messrs. Polk and Walker's hostility to the Tariff, it carefully keeps out of view the fact that the *real* object and aim of those gentlemen is to introduce a general system of FREE TRADE by the repeal of all protective duties. There is no attempt to disguise this design in Mr. Walker's Report, and that the English manufacturers perfectly understand Mr. Polk's position is proved by the following extract from the Liverpool 'Times,' received by the Acadia:

"Commerce is always the soother of angry passions—the oil upon the troubled waters of contending factions. It is upon this ground that, irrespective of his war propensities, a large party in this country (England,) wish well to Mr. Polk. They dislike his pugnacity, *but they are partial to the President*, BECAUSE HE IS A FREE TRADER, AND IS DESIROUS OF REDUCING THE TARIFF FROM 'PROTECTION' or prohibition to revenue."

Now while the English manufacturers so clearly see Mr. Polk's true position as an out and out Free Trader, does the Volunteer believe that the friends of the Tariff in Cumberland county can be blinded any longer? We have too high an opinion of their intelligence to think so, and if we are not utterly mistaken, they will, when the "day of reckoning" arrives, visit a terrible retribution upon the guilty heads of those who have been instrumental in so basely deceiving them.—Cumberland county will never desert the Tariff!

ANOTHER OREGON RUMOR.—The N. York Morning News of Wednesday, says: "A report was in general circulation yesterday afternoon, that a letter had been received in the city from a member of the Cabinet at Washington, by the afternoon's mail, to the effect that a settlement of the Oregon boundary question had been concluded in London between the British Government and Louis McLane, on the basis of the 49th degree—the proposition having come from the former.—We have not seen the letter in question, but have reason to regard the truth of this report as *in the highest degree probable.*—We *know* the British Government is anxious for the speedy and amicable settlement of the question. We *know* too, that it was at a recent day ready to offer the 46th degree, before allowing matters to go to extremities. Nothing can be more likely than that out of this anxiety on their part, coupled with the fact of our Government having recently offered to accept the line of 49, has grown a definite treaty between Lord Aberdeen and Mr. McLane." It may be well to add, in connection with the above, that Mr. O'Sullivan, one of the editors of the Morning News, has just returned from England in the last steamer, and may probably have had an interview with Mr. McLane, and hence "his reason" for regarding the rumor well founded.

The Home Market.

☞ The beauties of depending upon a foreign market for the sale of our bread stuffs, so much dwelt upon by Secretary Walker and other anti-protectionists, are made strikingly manifest by the effects of the late foreign news upon the prices of grain.

The rapid decline in the price of wheat and flour is but another evidence that this country cannot place any reliance upon a foreign market for the sale of the products of our agriculture. Foreign nations will only buy of us when it is their interest—they carefully provide a market for the products of their own farmers, to the exclusion of other nations, and all experience proves that a home market for our own agriculturalists is the only desirable one, as being more free from dangerous fluctuations in prices. After all the hue and cry about the increased export of flour, it seems to have scarcely exceeded that of former years.

It is therefore folly to rely upon such an insufficient demand and such an uncertain market. Massachusetts alone, since activity has been given to her manufactures by the tariff of 1842, has consumed of Western flour annually over *one million of dollars worth*. The profits of this home trade result directly to our people—there is no dividing it by charges made by foreigners. Home manufactures are necessary to the profits of our farmers, and we mistake the character of our people if they consent to change the certainty of a reliable home market for the uncertain chances of a foreign demand.

A slip from the office of the Lancaster (Pa.) Union and Sentinel, informs us that on the 16th inst. a man named Levi Zell, was arrested in Dauphin county on charge of having forged the names of Samuel Davis and Jacob Smith to two notes, on the Lancaster Bank, to which he also placed his name as endorser. It is stated also that numerous other forgeries have been discovered, in which Mr. Zell is rather the principal or very strongly implicated as accessary, all notes being endorsed with his name.

☞ Mrs. Thomas recently made application to a Court in Virginia, for a divorce from her husband, Ex-Governor Thomas of Maryland. The husband had previously applied for a divorce upon customary grounds, in the Court of the District of Columbia. The case came on first in Virginia. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson testified that Mr. Thomas had subsequently to the time at which he now fixed the improprieties of his wife, acknowledged to him (Mr. Johnson,) his own delusions, and applied to him to promote a reconciliation. The jury gave a verdict promptly for the divorce, which will be certified to the Legislature, and confirmed, of course.

☞ The New York Express says, that if a war should take place, the government would, at the lowest calculation, have to borrow at least a hundred millions of dollars a year, for the first few years. The present revenue, from imports and land sales, would very nearly cease, and the resort would be wholly to taxes.

☞ In this inclement season of the year every good citizen should remember the poor and—*pay the printer!*

Congressional.

Sayings and Doings at Washington.

From "Oliver Oldschool's" Letters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1845.

ADJOURNMENT OVER THE HOLIDAYS.

Both Houses of Congress did a very sensible thing to-day, for which they merit and will have the thanks of reporters and correspondents; namely, to adjourn over till Saturday, with an understanding that a further adjournment would take place on that day till Monday. This of course gives members and others connected with Congress an opportunity of visiting and spending Christmas with their families and friends; and the result was the necessity of putting extra cars upon the train which left the city for Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., at half past five o'clock. But the wind which thus blew so favorably for the rail road company, was an ill one for the Hotels, there being many guests less in them to-night than there was last night. But the tide of visitors flows and ebbs to and from the city, like the tides of the ocean into a harbor or inlet.

In the House, 10,000 engravings necessary to accompany the President's Message, were ordered, and a motion was then made to adjourn as above stated, and carried almost unanimously.

TEXAS.

In the Senate, Mr. Webster presented a remonstrance against the admission of Texas as a slave State, and in doing so moved to lay it on the table, saying that it had come up too late for Texas, but might do for CUBA hereafter, which produced a general smile. The various subjects in the President's Message were referred to appropriate committees.

The bill reported by Mr. Ashley, to extend the laws of the United States over Texas, &c., was considered, and an amendment offered by Mr. Westcott, giving the President authority to establish collection districts, and appoint collectors of revenue. Mr. Haywood was unwilling to clothe the President with this power, and preferred that the subject should be referred to the Committee on Commerce. The amendment was then withdrawn and the bill passed.

The Senate then went into election of a Chaplain, and re-elected Rev. Mr. Tustin.

OREGON.

Mr. Allen called up his resolution advising the President to give one year's notice to the government of Great Britain of the termination of the treaty of joint occupancy of Oregon, and on his motion it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

NOMINATIONS IN THE SENATE.

It is said that the nomination of Louis McLane as Minister to England, was confirmed in Executive Session.

A large number of nominations of Judges, District Attornies, &c., were sent to the Senate by the President, among which was that of Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Judge Baldwin. Though a very young man to fill such a position, I have reason to believe the nomination of Judge Woodward will be confirmed. He is perhaps not younger than Judge Marshall and Judge Story were, when placed upon the seat which they both illustrated by their profound legal learning, by their preeminent abilities, and by their great moral worth. Should his nomination be confirmed, I trust that the brightness of their fame will light his path, and incite him on to an equally splendid eminence. A citizen of Virginia was also nominated as District Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Pennybacker, elected to the Senate of the United States. Judge P. it is said, owed his election to the latter station, to the fact that it would create a vacancy which many gentlemen, prominent actors upon the political stage, were more than willing to fill. But for this fact, it is believed that Mr. Dromgoole would now hold the seat: occupied by his more fortunate rival.

Official information of the admission of Texas as a State, is now on its way to that "Lone Star." "Lone" no longer, and she will probably be represented in the Senate of the United States within a few weeks. The most prominent candidates, are Gen. Lamar, Mr. Rusk, and General Houston. So far as personal feelings go, I would be glad to see the real "Hero of San Jacinto," Gen. Lamar, elected.

Locofoco Retrenchment.

Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss, editors of Polk's Official Organ, have been elected Printers to both Houses of Congress at an expense to the nation, as it is stated in the United States Journal, of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, above what other responsible Printers offered to do the public printing for. This is the way the Locofoco party are carrying out their loud professions of Reform!—$100,000 squandered away to keep up an executive favorite!

☞ The Kittanning, Pa. Press states that on the morning of the 9th inst., the dwelling house of Mr. John McClelland, at Red Bank, took fire and the flames spread so rapidly that Mr. McC's four sons, the eldest being about 18 years of age, perished before aid could come to them.

☞ Dr. White, whose recent and rapid journey from Oregon to the U. States, we some time since announced, is now in Washington, and is understood to be urging his claims to a seat in Congress, as a delegate of that distant territory.—He has brought with him a petition from the inhabitants, asking the extension of our laws over them, and credentials from their provisional Legislature.

A WHIG VICTORY.—Mr. Ewing, the Whig candidate for Congress in the Nashville district, is elected by about 1,200 over his locofoco competitor, Gen. Trousdale.

MODESTY.—"But, my dear Miss," said our friend L. the other day, while arguing with a beautiful young lady, not a month over thirty three years, "But my dear Miss, let me expose to you the naked idea." "No you shant—no, you shant," interrupted the charming creature with vivacity, at the same time covering her face with her hands,—"nor I wont look at it if you do! *Naked*, she shrieked with a hysteric gesture. *Naked!* she said, and taking fresh fright at the word she uttered a wild shriek and fell to the floor.

Public Meeting in favor of the Tariff.

Pursuant to notice given, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Dickinson township and vicinity, convened at the public house of Jacob Trego, on Friday the 26th of December, 1845.

The meeting was organized by appointing JACOB BLYLER President, and JOHN MAYHUGH, JESSE KUNTZ, JOHN BEETEM, JAMES M. MILLER, and JOHN G. WILLIAMS Vice Presidents, and Dr. *John W. Shriver*, Secretary.—The object of the meeting being stated, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft an Address and Resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; whereupon, General Thomas C. Miller, John Mayhugh, and Joshua Sellers were appointed said committee, who, having retired for a short time, reported the following address, preamble and resolutions, viz:

To our Democratic Fellow-Citizens of Cumberland County:

It will be remembered that a portion of the Democratic Party of Cumberland county, before the last Presidential election, were alarmed at certain indications foreboding an attempt, as they thought, to subvert the long cherished scheme of protecting our own American Manufacturers by a well regulated Tariff, against the competition of foreign imports. That under a pressure of such apprehensions—and feeling that if a Southern man with Southern feelings should be elected President, he would probably afford new facilities in reducing the Tariff, and thereby injure or destroy the best interests of the State. With these views, some of us were led to oppose the election of Mr. Polk, while many others still gave him their confidence and suffrages. A separation from their political brethren was painful to those who pursued the former course, and more particularly so, as they concurred in almost all the other essential principles which made up the political character of the distinguished individual who was the candidate of the Democratic Party. Our fears were imputed to timidity, and our apprehensions were derided, as the offspring of too much confidence in the misrepresentations of our political opponents, or too little in the judgment of our former friends. We all, however, concurred in the great absorbing principle that our own Manufacturers ought to be protected by a Tariff against foreign imports; and that the act of 1842 was, in the main, such a one as our interests not only required, but demanded.—This was a *postulate* with the Democratic Party. We only differed as the best means of securing a common object. The election in Pennsylvania was carried under the banner of a Protective Tariff. We hazard nothing in affirming, that it could not have been carried under any other. We have silently but anxiously awaited succeeding events—although nothing has occurred to change a single opinion on the subject, and the Tariff of 1842 has continued to work like magic upon the general interests of the whole community. Our fears and apprehensions are again renewed, and are based upon evidences which do not admit of dispute or denial. The late Message of the President to Congress, and the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, are clearly and distinctly opposed, not only to the Tariff of 1842 by name, but to the principles upon which that act is founded. And a strong appeal is made to Congress, to do the very thing which the democratic vote of Pennsylvania, in a voice of thunder, declared ought not to be done. We regret the more that we are compelled to reiterate our opposition to this particular part of the President's Message, because we see in it so little else to disapprove, and so much that has our cordial approbation. We delight to follow him in his lofty and magnanimous views in regard to Texas, Mexico Oregon, and our general intercourse and relations with foreign powers. They breathe the true American spirit. They speak to the heart, and rouse the patriotism of the nation. But to give full effect to those views, does not, as it appears to us, require the surrender of our cherished principles of Protection. And come what may—peace or war,—we see in any event, only the more unqualified necessity of these United States maintaining their independence,—making themselves able to fabricate for themselves whatever may be required in every possible emergency. We desire, with our Southern brethren, to see our Cotton, Sugar, Rice and Hemp plantations extended; and we desire with the Middle and Western States, to see the bowels of our mountains torn asunder, and the useless ore converted into metal; and we desire to see the advantages which these labors would diffuse, enjoyed by the agriculturalist, laborer, mechanic and manufacturer; and we also wish to see the Eastern States consuming the various agricultural products, and furnishing a market for the productions of the Southern States. This can be done, and would be done, if a restless spirit of *change* was not constantly working against their common and reciprocal interests. We must have revenue, and the Tariff Act of 1842 produces about the amount required. This is raised from imports, estimated at about one hundred millions of dollars. But if the Tariff was reduced according to the views of the Secretary of the Treasury, we would, instead of *one* hundred millions, have to import *two* hundred millions to raise the same amount of revenue. If this latter amount should be imported and sold, it would exclude one hundred millions worth of domestic fabrics, or rather substitute *foreign* for *domestic*. This, it seems to us, instead of establishing our independence of foreign nations, would make us their very slaves. But suppose it would not increase the amount of importations? then our revenue would fall short by one-half, and it could only be supplied by direct taxation. An abandonment of the present Tariff, at this time, would seem to be particularly unwise, when it is said the prospects of war are not at all improbable. In case of a war with Great Britain, our most efficient source of annoyance would be in refusing to take their fabrics, and in this way to produce discontent, rebellion and starvation in that kingdom. But if imports should be so reduced, where would our revenue come from to enable us to carry on the war? But it is not our purpose to argue this question. We speak to the Democratic Party—to those who have always professed to maintain the Protective principles,—to those who have sustained every State Executive—every Legislature, every member of Congress, for the last thirty years on the *Protective principles*; and to those who have seen Pennsylvania rise or sink in her prosperity, and her people of all classes and employments, rejoicing in prosperity, or depressed by adversity, as the tariff scale was *raised* or *depressed* by Congress.

But it is not for the President of the United States, nor for the Secretary of the Treasury, to regulate this subject. We must look to Congress, and more particularly to the members from Pennsylvania. They have given no pledge, direct or implied, to abandon, or materially to alter, the act of 1842. But they stand pledged to consistency of opinion, to the reputation of the State, to its best interests, and to assurance given during the last Presidential canvass, not to abandon the tariff of 1842, and the principles upon which that tariff is based. The general business of the State is now thriving in an unexampled manner under its influence. The people have passed through the flames of ruin and distress occasioned by a temporary derangement of it. We address ourselves not only to the Democracy of Cumberland county, but to that of the whole State. We ask them as individuals and as a party, now when the crisis demands active exertions, to stand forth in their strength, and to raise loud their voices against the contemplated change. In an especial manner we address ourselves to the members of Congress from this State. They and we would be unworthy to have our names enrolled on the banner of Democracy, if we did not raise high our standard with "PROTECTION" inscribed upon it, and if we did not, to a man, do battle under its auspices, until our rights, interests, and character, are not only acknowledged, but secured by an everlasting treaty.

Whereas, The government of these United States is but the embodiment of the opinions of individuals. It therefore becomes the duty of every one, particularly in cases of emergency, to put forth his voice, in such way as he may deem best calculated to give a right direction to public affairs: And whereas, public opinion in Pennsylvania has long declared, and now declares, that a Tariff of duties upon imports should be so arranged as not only to produce a sufficient revenue for Government purposes, but at the same time to afford protection to our own manufactures against similar articles imported from abroad: And whereas, a crisis is now present in the administration of the General Government designed to test our favorite policy, and if practicable to overthrow it: Therefore,

Resolved, That it would be a dereliction of duty in the community to stand and look on with indifference, until it may be too late to arrest the evil; that experience teaches that it is easier to avoid an evil in the administration of public affairs, than to redress it after it has been inflicted; and that means should therefore be taken with as much despatch as possible, to call public meetings to protest against the repeal of the present Tariff, which has done, and still is doing, so much for every branch of industry throughout Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a meeting of the people of Cumberland county is recommended to be held at the Court Room, in Carlisle, on *Monday evening, the 12th day of January next*, to adopt such measures upon the subject as may seem best calculated to secure the great interests of the country.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people of Pennsylvania to hold public meetings in the different counties of the State, to arrest as speedily and as effectually as may be, any efforts designed to overturn a system which has proved itself to be so essentially connected with the best interests of the State.

Resolved, That this meeting most cordially approves the acts of the present National Administration in reference to Oregon, Texas and Mexico, and with foreign nations generally.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of the county.

Which having been read and submitted to the consideration of the meeting, were adopted.

JACOB BLYLER, President.

JOHN W. SHRIVER, Secretary.

Military Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice given in the respective newspapers published in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Penn'a a number of the Commissioned Officers of the army of the United States, who served in our second War of Independence, met at the public house of Gen. W. Foulk in Carlisle, where upon motion, Col. GEORGE McFEELY was appointed Chairman and Dr. *Isaac H. Snowden*, Secretary, when the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, Congress in 17[illegible] and [illegible] times, did provide, that the officers and soldiers of the War of Independence, should receive a bounty in land and that several States in the Union did follow the same generous impulse, and appropriated alike for their services, sacrifices and sufferings. We, therefore, after mature reflection and examination of the services of the officers and soldiers of both wars, find no reason, why they should be treated differently; Therefore, *Resolved*, That we forthwith petition Congress, for a grant of Land to be designated hereafter as may be thought most advisable.

Resolved, That we recommend, to every officer of the War of 1812 to do so likewise, and that they hold meetings in their respective counties or districts, and a general meeting (of all who can make it convenient to attend) at the seat of government, Harrisburg, on the 20th of January next, in order to act in concert to carry out these views.

Resolved, That we recommend similar meetings in other States by the officers of the War of 1812, to co-operate in the furtherance of the above object.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in all the newspapers in this county, and recommend the different Editors in the State to give them at least three consecutive notices in their respective papers.

Signed GEO. McFEELY, Chn.

I. W. SNOWDEN, Sec.

Philadelphia Markets.

MONDAY EVENING, December 29.

FLOUR.—There were several buyers in the market to-day for shipment, and sales to the extent of 2500 and 3000 barrels were made at $5,12½; this price was refused in several instances for more, the market closing very firm, and some factors have withdrawn their stock from the market at present.

RYE FLOUR.—We hear of no sales.

CORN MEAL.—A small sale of Pennsylvania was made at $3 75.

GRAIN.—The market continues inactive, we quote Wheat at $1,09 and $1,10.

CORN.—Southern 68 cts. and OATS 42 cts.

CLOVERSEED is dull, and we quote at $6.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS!—This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative, and stands infinitely before all the preparations and combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value, for the pills may be taken daily for any period, and, instead of weakening, by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. They have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific, Mercury. The teeth are not injured—the bones and limbs are not paralyzed—no; but, instead of these distressing symptons, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body.

These Pills, for colds, coughs, tightness of the chest, Rheumatism in the head or limbs, will be found superior to any thing imagined of the powers of medicine; and in bilious affections, dispepsia and in all diseases peculiar to woman, they should be resorted to at once.—Those Brandreth's Pills will be found deserving of all praise.

Purchase the genuine medicine of CHARLES BARNITZ, sole agent for this borough.

SMALL POX generally begins with languor and weariness, chilliness and vomiting, soreness of the throat, great thirst, and many other unpleasant complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found the very best medicine in the world for curing the small pox, because they cleanse the body from those poisonous humors, which are the cause not only of small pox and other eruptive complaints, but of every malady incident to man. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time not only make a perfect cure of the above dangerous complaint, but the blood and other fluids will be restored to such a state of purity as to utterly prevent inflammation of the eyes, consumption, and other incurable complaints, which usually follow an imperfect cure of small pox.

Said Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive disease of every name from the body.

For sale in Carlisle by CHAS. OGILBY, sole agent for this borough.

Real Estate, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of levari facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the public house of Geo. Beetem, Esq. in the borough of Carlisle, on FRIDAY, the 2d of January, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz:

A certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Mifflin, county of Cumberland, bounded by lands of the heirs of Daniel McDonnell, dec'd, and other lands of the said John Harper, Esq. containing forty-four acres more or less, being the same tract of land which was sold and conveyed to the said John Harper, Esq. by Robert M'Farlane, administrator of Daniel M'Donnell, dec'd, together with all and singular the heraditaments thereunto belonging, &c.

Also, the following described messuage and tract or piece of land situate in the township of Mifflin, bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a post, thence by lands of Samuel Ramp, and of Daniel McDonnell's heirs, north 32 degrees east, 48 perches to a stone, thence by land of John McDonnell's heirs, north 54¼ degrees east, 91 perches, to a stone, thence by land formerly of Alexander and McFarlane, north 28 degrees east, 43 perches, to a white oak, thence by land of Thomas McCormicks' heirs, north 78 degrees east, 97 perches, to a white oak, north 57 degrees east, 75 perches, to a post, thence by land of James Perdy, south 40 degrees east, 40 perches to a white oak, south 16¼ degrees, east, 10 perches, to a white oak, south 44 degrees east, 14 perches to a stone, thence by the same and lands of John Harper, jr., south 36¼ degrees west, 100 perches to a post, north 87¼ degrees west, 35 perches to a post, south 60¼ degrees west, 39 perches to a post, south 54 degrees west, 57 perches to a post, in the middle of Big Run, thence up it, north 43 degrees west, 23 perches to a post, south 50¼ degrees, west 132 perches to a post, thence by land of George Greeger, north 45¼ degrees west, 40 perches to the place of beginning, containing 200 acres, strict measure, be the same more or less—with a 1 the buildings thereon erected, &c., &c.—Seized, and taken in execution as the property of John Harper, Esq., and all to be sold by me,

ADAM LONGSDORF, Sheriff.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the public house of George Beetem, Esq. in the borough of Carlisle, on FRIDAY the 2d day of January, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following real estate, viz:

Also, a Lot of Ground situate in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, containing 40 feet in front, and 240 feet in depth, more or less, bounded by John Gilmore on the east, an alley on the south Patrick Dawson on the west, and North street on the north, having thereon erected a one and a half story frame house (weatherboarded) and a frame stable and an excellent well of water.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Elizabeth Egolf.

Also, a lot of ground situate in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, 32 feet in front, with the privilege of an alley and 240 feet in depth, more or less, bounded by Main street on the N. God Day on the East, Liberty alley on the South, and Wm. Armor's heirs on the West, having thereon erected a double two-story frame house, weatherboarded, a brick smoke house, cistern, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward Armor.

Also, the undivided eighth part of a tract of land, situate in Newton township, bounded by Samuel Irvine, David Brandt, Andrew Sharp's heirs, Robert McFarlane and the big spring, containing 102 acres more or less, with a log house and log barn thereon erected.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Hannah Carson, deceased, and all to be sold by me.

ADAM LONGSDORF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Dec 8, 1845.

CARLISLE FEMALE SEMINARY,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Misses Phebe and Charlotte Paine.

EXPENSES.

BOARD, with fuel, lights and washing, will be furnished to young ladies at $2 25 during the summer months, and $2 50 during the winter months.

TUITION.—Common English studies, as Geography, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Reading and Writing, per qr.	$5,00
Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy and English Composition,	7,50
Higher branches, as Botany, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Languages, Drawing, Painting, &c. will involve an extra charge of	2,50
Lessons in Instrumental Music, by Prof. E. L. Walker, for an extra charge of	12,00

The Tuition will be required quarterly and the price of Board monthly in advance, and no deduction made for absence but in case of sickness. To the boarding schools, the use of a very excellent piano is furnished without charge and arrangements have also been made for furnishing two or three additional boarders with he gratuitous use of text books, if desired.

The next quarter of this School opens with the first day of January next, and being among those who have had daughters in the school during the last year, we avail ourselves of this means of expressing to the public, and especially to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, our full conviction that advantages of a very high order are here afforded for the education of Misses and young ladies, such indeed, as are scarcely excelled in the country. The intellectual training given is systematic and thorough, while the manners and morals of the pupils are most carefully watched over.

From personal observation and knowledge, we feel entirely confident, in recommending this school to all such as would secure a suitable place for educating their daughters.

M. CALDWELL,
W. M. BIDDLE,
J. A. GERE,
WM. PRETTYMAN,
JOHN McCAFFREY.

Nov. 26, 1845.

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he carries on the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Locust Alley, directly in the rear of E. Bullock's Chair Factory (in N. Hanover st.) where he keeps constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order,

Secretaries, Bureaus, Tables, &c.

and every other description of Cabinet Ware—all of which he will sell cheap for *cash*, or exchange for country produce at market prices. He will also take Lumber of all descriptions in exchange for work.

Bedstead Posts of all descriptions and sizes, Table Legs, Slats for Venitian Blinds, &c. also on hand and for sale.

COFFINS made on terms reasonable at short notice, and he will attend funerals with a splendid Hearse, in town or country. A Hearse will also be kept for hire.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, confident that he can render general satisfaction.

J. R. WEAVER & Co.

Great Reduction in the Price of Insurance.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA having a large joint stock capital, take Fire risks on every description of property, at nearly *one half* the amount of premium that is charged by companies doing business on the old principle. The subscriber has accepted the agency of this Company, and recommends it to the public as being greatly superior to the old offices, both in *cheapness* and *security*.

For full particulars see general advertisement, or apply personally or by letter, to

JOHN J. MYERS.

Carlisle, September 10, 1845.

SEGARS! SEGARS!!

STEVENSON & MEHAFFEY, have received the largest assortment of Segars of any in the borough or county embracing all brands and qualities, to which they invite the attention of smokers. [illegible]

Courts and Licenses.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable Samuel Hepburn, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, in said counties, and Hon. John Stuart and Thos. C. Miller, judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders, in the said county of Cumberland—by their precepts to me directed, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, to be holden at Carlisle on the SECOND MONDAY of January next, (being the 12th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue two weeks. Therefore,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

to the Coroner, Justices of the peace and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and all those that are bound by recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of said county, are to be there to prosecute them as shall be just.

ADAM LONGSDORF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Dec. 17, 1846.

SPECIAL COURT.

BY virtue of a writ from the Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred, President Judge of the 12th Judicial district of Pennsylvania, bearing date at Harrisburg, the 8th day of October, A. D. 1845,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that a Special Court will be held by the said Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred, and the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, commencing on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1846, to continue one week, for the trial of certain causes depending in the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, in which the Hon. Samuel Hepburn was concerned as counsel for one of the parties prior to his appointment as President Judge of the 9th Judicial District, and such other causes as are embraced within the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the 14th April, 1834, relative to the organization of Courts of Justice. Of said Special Court, Jurors, and all persons concerned, will take notice.

ADAM LONGSDORF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Dec. 10, 1845.

Application for Tavern Licence.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a licence to keep a tavern or public house in the house I now occupy as such in Carlisle.

WILLIS FOULK.

We, the undersigned citizens of East Ward, Carlisle, Cumberland county, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Willis Foulk, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

T. O'Sullivan, Michael Boyle, Henry J. Kelly, James Kennedy, George L. Bentz, Edward Armor, Christian Inhoff, James Dunbar, Jacob Low, George Bily, Nicholas Ulrich, J. M. Knedler, Jacob Baughman.

Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a license to keep a tavern or public house in the house I now occupy as such, in Kingstown, Silver Spring township.

JACOB GROVE.

We, the undersigned citizens of the township of Silver Spring, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Jacob Grove, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance; and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers; and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

Jacob Emminger, George Bell, Samuel Senseman, Jacob Homer, Henry Rinehart, John H. A. Dunlap, David Hinkle, Daniel Reinnall, George Hauck, Jacob Janniz, Andrew Bair, S. M. Glauser.

Application for Tavern Licence.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a licence to keep a tavern or public house, in the house I now occupy as such, in Silver Spring Township.

SAMUEL ZACHARIAS.

We, the undersigned citizens of the township of Silver Spring, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Samuel Zacharias, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

John G. Rupp, Jacob Miller, Samuel Hess, G. V. Coover, David Leidigh, Simon Crownswell, Wm M. Meily, John Bobb, Jacob Shadel, Saml Brenizer, Joseph Long, Peter Givler, Charles Shiciner, Jacob Gurgas.

Application for Tavern Licence.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a licence to keep a tavern or public house in the house I now occupy as such, in South Middleton township.

JOHN RICKER.

We the undersigned citizens of the township of South Middleton, in the county of Cumberland, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named John Ricker, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room, and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

John Hartzlor, Samuel Erb, Jacob Myer, John Myer, Samuel Goodyear, John Goodyear, Jacob Goodyear, jr. Jacob Martin, Benjamin Goodyear, Daniel Rider, Frederick Rider, Benjamin Rider, Wm Rider, George Wm Wolf, Peter Young, John Wolf, Samuel Martin Robert C. Sterrett, David Krysher, Abraham Hertzler, Cyrus Ringwalt.

Application for Tavern Licence.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a licence to keep a tavern or public house in the house I now occupy as such, in Hampden township.

THOMAS WHARTON.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Hampden township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Thomas Wharton that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

George W. Fessler, John Dill, John P. Quigley, Jacob Bretz, Peter Fesler, David Brenner, Adam Sarer, jr. Abraham Addams, Christian Saur, Benjamin Diekover, Jacob Simmons, Henry Shaull, John Keltzer.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

A full supply of Ladies' Cashmere, Ingrain Moravian and Cotton Stockings, of all kinds and at low prices, by G. W. HITNER.

Oct. 1, 1845.

Men's and Boy's Caps.

ANOTHER supply of Men and Boy's caps of all kinds and patterns, just received by

dec 10 CHAS. OGILBY.

GREASE BALLS.

[illegible] from silk [illegible] just received and for sale by STEVENSON & MEHAFFEY. dec 3