Mr. Calhoun's Address to the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

Mr. Calhoun's Address to the South appears in the Washington Union of this morning. It makes four columns, and opens with a history of the wrongs of the south, which it is asserted she has sustained relative to her fugitive slaves, in defiance of the guarantees of the constitution. Then follows a history of the aggressions on the Southern institutions attempted in the time of the Missouri Compromise. He then describes the gross inequalities and injuries invoked by the Wilmot Proviso, and calls the attention of the people to the unwarrantable measures which have been agitated during the present session of Congress, and concludes as follows:

"With such a prospect before us, the gravest and most solemn duty that ever claimed the attention of a people, the question for us to consider at present is what is to be done to prevent it. It is a question belonging to you to decide. All we propose is, to give you our opinion.—We then are of opinion that the first and indispensable step, without which nothing can be done, and with which every thing can be done, is union among yourselves on this great and most vital question. The want of Union and concert in reference to that question, has brought the Southern portion of our union and our system of government into their present perilous condition. If you become united and prove yourselves in earnest, the North will be brought to a pause and to a calculation of the consequences, and that may lead to a change of measures and the adoption of a course of policy that may quietly and peaceably terminate this long conflict between the two sections. If it should not, nothing would remain for you but to stand up immovably in defence of rights involving all your property, prosperity, equality, liberty and safety. As the assailed you would stand justified by all law, human and divine, in repelling the dangerous blow without looking to the consequences, and to resort to all means necessary for that purpose. Your assailants and not you would be responsible for the consequences that might ensue. Entertaining these opinions, we earnestly entreat you to be united, and for that purpose adopt all necessary measures. Beyond this we think it would not be proper to go at present. We hope if you should unite with any thing like unanimity, it may of itself apply a remedy to this deep-seated and dangerous disease; but if such should not be the case, the time will then have come for you to decide what course to adopt."

The vote on the address was 42 to 17. The following are the nays:—Messrs Berrien, Metcalf, Underwood, Johnson, of Louisiana; Rusk, of Texas: Houston of Texas; Pendleton, of N. C.; Preston Clingman, Toombs, Stephens, Hilliard, Morehead, Cocke, Cabell, Roman and Chapman.

The address of Mr. Berrien is similar to the above in the rehearsal of grievances sustained by he South, only rather more moderate in its tone, and is addressed to the people of the United States, whilst that of Mr. Calhoun is addressed to the south exclusively. The concluding portion of Mr. Berrien's Address, of course, is altogether different from the extract above given.

☞In glancing at the condition of the Senate after the 4th of March, although the locofoco majority is decided, there is good reason to hope, that on the important measures of public policy, an accession of influence from our opponents, may be justly expected, sufficient for all practical purposes and to warrant the belief that the Tariff and other questions may be beneficially improved, if they cannot be wholly repealed. At present the majority is 17. The Whigs have gained Senators in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Georgia and Florida, and lost one in Louisiana. Estimating these gains and loss, together with the election yet to be held in States the Legislatures of which are of decided politics, and the Senate would stand on the 4th of March, 33 Locofocos 25 Whigs and Mr. Hale, who has no local habitation. If Ohio should elect a Whig, the full majority against us would be reduced to 7 with the chance of Mr. Hale's support in general matters and nominations.

☞"Potomac," of the Baltimore Patriot, in his Washington letter, in speaking of the late Southern caucus, says:—

Mr. Foote put an interrogatory to Mr. Morehead. "If the Wilmot Proviso should be enacted, would not the gentleman then be for disunion?"

Mr. Morehead.—"No, so help me God, never. I will never raise the parricidal arm against this glorious Union for any such cause!"

ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS.—A distinguished chemist in New York lately assayed five different parcels of California gold, one of which proved to be pure gold, but the other four, supposed to be worth $80,000, turned out to be a mineral totally different from gold, and of no sort of value.

A COMPARISON.—Western Virginia contains 38,500 square miles; Western Pennsylvania contains 33,000 square miles; balance in favor of Virginia 5,500 square miles. In 1830 Western Virginia had 378,000 inhabitants or about nine and a half to the square mile. At the same time Western Pennsylvania had 593,000 inhabitants, or eighteen to the square mile. In 1840 Western Virginia contained 432,000 inhabitants, and Western Pennsylvania 815,000. Virginia ten years gaining one and a half to the square mile, and Pennsylvania about seven.

Geological surveys of the two States prove that the soil of Western Virginia is better than that of Pennsylvania, and mineral wealth more abundant. The climate of Virginia is unsurpassed by any in the Union, both for health and productiveness. The hills are no steeper, and the navigable waters of the State as numerous and available.—What cause the difference?

The above will remind our readers of some statistical comparisons of a similar kind between the progress of free States and slave States, which we some time since published. The question asked is very easily answered, but the *Whiting Times* meant it to be answered by Virginians.

Herald & Expositor

CARLISLE, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1849.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—George W. Rheem, to be Notary Public for the borough of Carlisle. An excellent appointment.

THANKS—to Mr. Sterret, of the Senate, Mr. Rupley, of the House, and to the Hon Jasper E. Brady, of Congress, for public documents.

☞We are informed that Judge Hepburn's commission expires on the 5th of March, instead of the 27th of February, as stated in our last.

THE WHIG STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at Harrisburg, the 6th February, for the purpose of calling a State Convention to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner.

TOM THUMB!—This popular little gentleman gave two levees in our borough yesterday, which were attended by delighted crowds. He gives two more to-day, and none should miss seeing this most remarkable personage of the age.

YORK & HARRISBURG RAIL ROAD.—The Baltimoreans we are glad to see are moving with spirit in relation to the proposed rail road from York to Harrisburg. The road will be of great advantage to Baltimore, and she owes it to her own prosperity to make a vigorous effort for its completion.

☞In noticing the expiration of Judge Hepburn's official term, and his consequent retirement from the Bench, in our paper of last week, a few complimentary remarks were added. A correspondent complains with much warmth of such an "unmerited eulogy," (as he calls it,) of Judge HEPBURN, by a Whig paper. The respect we entertain for him induces us to notice his objections. And we would ask him, in the first place, to read our article again. All the praise we there awarded Judge HEPBURN was that which we thought really due to him, and accordingly our "eulogy" was solely confined to his *administrative abilities* as a Presiding Judge—particularly to the "energy and promptitude with which he despatched the public business." These merits we have never heard denied to Judge HEPBURN by any candid person of any party. That they have gained him "honorable distinction" and "respectable rank," the testimonial of the Harrisburg Bar on a recent occasion, may be instanced. Now, will our correspondent examine and see if this is not about the "head and front" of the "eulogy" about which he so captiously complains?

We entered upon no extravagant eulogy of Judge Hepburn as a profound jurist, or as being eminently learned in the law—we undertook no review of his general character or administration, to show whether he had at all times administered "equal and exact justice" in every case, or whether he had ever betrayed partizan bias or feeling between men—we made no endorsement of his official course as a *popular* one, nor did we even express regret at his departure from the Bench. There was no call upon us to do this. These were points upon which it was more proper to leave every man to enjoy the opinion he may have formed, and we therefore confined ourself to a courteous reference to his acknowledged merits.

Our correspondent wishes we had allowed the Judge to retire without any notice.—But we had another name to introduce in the article complained of, and certainly it was not necessary that we should withhold due credit from Judge HEPBURN that we might speak higher praise of FREDERICK WATTS.—The character of the latter needs no such relief. Gov. Johnson deprecates that "evil spirit" which condemns a public officer in advance—that is an equally ruthless spirit which looks back on the career of a public man through a medium of such embittered prejudice that it denies him *all* credit. An Editor must be *"willing* to praise" as well as "not afraid to blame." The latter task we have performed toward Judge Hepburn on two proper occasions, nor could we withold the former as far as we thought it merited.

We do not often bring ourself into discussion before our readers. But we are sometimes so vexatiously misunderstood—to say nothing of occasional misrepresentation—that "a talk" with our readers becomes sometimes necessary to clear up matters. Some readers make too much of what they read in our editorial columns—others not enough.—Our meaning is consequently not clearly understood, and we are subjected to injurious imputations. We are now charged with leaning toward one factious *clique*, and then to an other—whereas our most strenuous endeavor has always been to know no party but the great National Whig party. Our highest aim, with our humble means, is, to make our paper an instructive and agreeable visiter to intelligent families—to promote as far as in our power those political principles we so warmly cherish—to sustain all institutions and associations which look to the elevation and improvement of society—and to speak of men with that justice which is equally free from pusillanimity, prejudice or scurrility.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Whether in consequence of having caught the California Fever or not we do not know, but Mr. BAKER, of the Shippensburg News, we see by that paper of last week has sold his establishment to Mr. JACOB BOMBERGER, and retires from the chair editorial. Mr. Baker makes a neat valedictory address to his readers upon parting with them. To Mr. Bomberger, his successor, we bid a cordial welcome to the ranks of the corps editorial.

☞The California epidemic has seized several persons in our borough. How many will be "carried off," however, we have not yet ascertained precisely.

☞Mr. Fetter's advertisement of Burrall's Patent Corn Sheller is worthy the attention of Farmers.

Office-Hunters in Trouble!

Mr. Longstreth, one of the Board of Canal Commissioners is too unwell to attend the sittings of the Board at Harrisburg, and the Pennsylvanian and other Locofoco papers are in a great fit of indignation because Mr. Power, the Whig Commissioner, will not travel down to Mr. Longstreth's residence in Montgomery county, for the purpose of transacting the business of the Board.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says, "it is no joke the public good the Locofocos urge Mr. Power to forget his duty, and his dignity.—Mr. Painter's election filled with the hope of official plunder a number of his political friends. These patriotic gentlemen cannot wait. They are over anxious to have their expectations gratified, and so Mr. Power is solicited and commanded to leave the Capital, visit Mr. Longstreth at his residence, and satisfy the hungry hordes of Locofoco expectants.

In declining to comply with these demands, Mr Power is not only sustained by law, custom and common sense, but he has behaved with decency and delicacy. If Mr. Longstreth be well enough to attend to business he should come to the Seat of Government. If, on the contrary, he is so unwell that he cannot, without injury, discharge his official duties, no man with any sense of propriety, or delicacy of feeling would besiege his sick bed, importune him for favors, and urge him to labors for which bodily suffering unfits him. Mr. Power is a gentleman, and he never will consent to so outrage the proprieties of life. The destitution of feeling, exhibited by these gaunt and wolfish runners after spoil, is absolutely disgusting. The last hours of the late Governor should be a solemn admonition to them. If they will thus persist in hunting Mr. Longstreth to "the death," they have no right, political or social, to ask Mr Power to participate in the brutal persecution of an amiable man. Mr. Longstreth should be saved from this own friends, or else they will speedily torment his spirit into that place where wicked office hunters cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

The Unsigned Bills.

The history of this matter, says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, about which the Locofocos of the House have been trying to work themselves into a tempest, is simply this:—About the close of the last session several bills were passed by the Legislature which were held over by the then Governor.—When Gov. Johnson came into office, he found these bills in the Executive Chamber—unsigned, and without any endorsement or record of any kind, to indicate *how* or *when* they got there, and in the absence of this evidence, he very properly took no action upon them. Consequently, the three days after the meeting of the present Legislature having passed, and the bills not being returned either signed or vetoed, they were presumed to be laws, according to the constitutional provision in such cases;—And so they would have been, but for the very important reason, that the clerks of the two Houses had neglected to get the bills and append the necessary certificate of the facts in the case, and return them with this certificate to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth for enrollment. Had this been done, the bills would to all intents and purposes have been laws, and would no doubt have been certified by the Secretary.

This is the plain statement of the condition of these bills, and forsooth, because the Governor will not certify that in this unfinished condition, they are laws, the Locofocos set up a hue and cry, hatch conspiracies against the government, hold secret cabals, denounce the Governor in advance, and threaten to *impeach* him for not doing what would be a flagrant violation of his duty! The further they have progressed however, the more they have exposed their ears.

The Senate have very properly passed a resolution directing their Clerk to get the bills and attach the proper certificate to them When the House of Representatives does this also, it will have performed its duty in the case, and the difficulty will be settled.—(The House has since referred the matter to its Judiciary committee.)

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—A State Convention of the friends of Temperance, assembled in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, and organized by the appointment of Reuben C. Hale, Esq., of Lewistown, President; Edward Mallory, Esq., of Luzerne, Cornelius Walburn Esq., of Philadelphia, Dr. Speck, of Perry, Mr. Patrick, of Fayette, and Mr. John Halbert, of Cumberland, Vice Presidents; Hon. George R. McFarland, of Blair, and other gentlemen, Secretaries.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention we find the following plan of future action laid down:

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of Temperance, the formation of ward borough, township, county and State Associations. The local or subordinate Associations to be composed of members of both sexes, and all ages and conditions, each member to contribute to the fund of the Association, the small sum of one cent a week. The surplus of funds thus collected after paying the necessary expenses of the subordinate Association, to be deposited in the Treasury of the County Association. The County Association to be composed of delegates appointed by the subordinate Association. The duties of the County Association shall be to supervise the various means of forwarding the cause of Temperance, each in its own county, to employ the requisite number of Temperance Lecturers, whose duty it shall be to lecture in the county, at such points as are occupied by the subordinate Association. The State Association to be composed of delegates appointed by the County Associations, whose duty shall be to assemble at least once in each year, at some central point and by interchange of sentiment to recommend to the County Association, and through them to the subordinate Associations, what they may deem to be the most advisable course to be pursued in uniting the combined energies of the whole State for the promotion of the Temperance cause.

Several other resolutions were passed, and a State Central Committee appointed, after which the Convention adjourned to meet in Lewistown, on the 4th Tuesday in January, 1850.

☞Mr. Clay is certainly to be returned to the Senate from Kentucky.

State Legislature.

Banks.—The Banks applying to be rechartered this winter, will have to submit to close scrutiny, before their applications can be acted on, if the bill for this purpose becomes a law, as it probably will. The Senate has already passed the bill. It directs that each branch of the Legislature shall investigate seperately the affairs and claims of all Banks applying for re-charter, shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony, if necessary, and prescribe a certain form of oath to be administered.

The Unsigned Bills.—The Senate has passed a resolution directing the Clerk to procure from the Executive department certain bills which passed both branches of the last Legislature, but which were not returned by the Governor within three days after the commencement of the present session, as required by law; to the end that they may be enrolled as laws, agreeably to the Constitution. The vote on the adoption of this resolution was—Yeas 20, Nays 11.

Homestead Exemption.—The homestead exemption which has been adopted in several of the Western States, appears to find favor with our Legislature. A bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. *Small*, last Friday, exempting the real estate of insolvent debtors, from levy and sale under execution, when its yearly value does not exceed three hundred dollars. The Judiciary Committee have reported favorably upon the bill, and there is every probability of its passage.

Divorces.—Applications for Divorce do not meet with much success this winter, which the *Ledger's* correspondent attributes entirely to the fact that the "ladies in the case" are old and ugly, instead of young and pretty. The House Committee last week reported against four petitions for divorce.

Liquidation of the State Debt.—On Thursday last, in the House, Mr. Evans, of Chester, introduced a bill for the abolition of militia trainings and the extinction of the State Debt. The object of the bill, (says a correspondent of the Ledger,) is to release the State from the militia musterings which in point of fact are a heavy loss to the Commonwealth, 250,000 able bodied citizens being subjected to a loss of two days annually in mustering—and to substitute in lieu thereof a small tax of 50 cents. This tax is estimated to amount to $60,000 per annum.—This is to be appropriated as the first item of the sinking fund. The second item provided for, is the discount now allowed to tax payers for prompt payment of State taxes, and prompt payment is enforced by the sixth section. This saving would create an additional fund of $40,000. The saving by the reduction of the per centage for collection of the State taxes is estimated at $40,000, and constitutes the third item of sinking fund—making in all about $140,000.

The important features of this project are as follows:—1st, it imposes no new taxes, unless the substitution of a small tax in lieu of military trainings, which cannot justly be regarded as such, be so considered,—2, it economizes the collection of the State taxes;—3, it enforces the prompt payment of taxes, by imposing 5 per cent, upon such as neglect to pay at the time appointed;—4th, the fund thus constituted will amount annually to the sum of $140,000, besides the interest annually accruing upon the State loans purchased by the fund, and which interest is to be added to the fund, to be appropriated to the same purpose;—5th, this fund will increase at compound interest, and by the addition of the interest accruing upon the stock purchased also at compound interest, in such a ratio that, in the space of about 55 years, it would entirely extinguish the State debt. The power of the fund so created can only be properly appreciated, when it is considered that it would require the appropriation of $500,000 annually for a period of eighty years to accomplish the payment of the State debt. Another feature worth considering in connection with the consideration of this bill is the fact that the taxes of the people would be paid with more cheerfulnes when any prospect shall be afforded of a sinking fund. It would also put the State credit upon a solid basis, and bring up the State stocks to par in a few years.

Slavery Extension.—On Saturday, in the House, the joint resolution offered some days since by Mr. Eshleman, against the admission of slavary into any territory now belonging or hereafter to belong to the United States, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated by Messrs. Packer, Eshleman, Roberts, and others, until five minutes of one, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, in the House, Mr. Lamberton, of Cumberland, introduced a supplementary bill, to the act relative to fishing in Silver Spring.

On Thursday, in Senate, Mr. Sterrett read in place a bill for the relief of Samuel White.

On the same day, in the House, Mr. Lamberton reported a bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Carlisle Deposit Bank. (We have not learned what its provisions are.)

CONGRESS.—The slavery excitement has almost entirely subsided; the honorable members of the House of Representatives are nearly tired of abusing Mr Greely for his mileage resolutions; the people of California and Oregon are being permitted to mind their own business; and the most interesting measure now before Congress has for its object the reduction of letter postage to a uniform rate of three cents.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE GOVERNOR.—A correspondence is published in the Philadelphia papers of Thursday, by which it appears that a number of the personal and political friends of Governor Johnston proposed to present Mrs Johnston, his wife, with an elegant Tea Service in acknowledgement of the valuable services rendered by him during the recent campaign. The Governor, in a spirit that does him infinite honor, declined the proffered courtesy, preferring that the sum intended to be appropriated to that object, should be employed in deeds of charity, and it has accordingly been so appropriated.

☞The Civil and Army appropriation bills have passed Congress.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 26.

After a long struggle, and one which at one time threatened to involve us in a kind of civil war, it has been decided that Messrs. Pugh and Pearce are entitled to their seats in the House of Representatives from Hamilton county. The vote stood 82 in favor and 31 against. (The question of the contested seats, it will be remembered, caused the late difficulty in the Ohio Legislature. Two sets of Representatives claimed to be from Hamilton county—Messrs. Pugh and Pierce democrats, and Messrs. Spencer and Runyan, Whigs.)

MORE GOLD DISCOVERED.

Washington Jan. 24, 1849.

The editor of the Union has received a later letter from California, which states that another gold mine, far richer than any yet discovered, has been found further north.

The U. S. ship Lexington with half a million of dollars of gold dust on board, belonging to private individuals, was coming home.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1849.

The St. Louis Daily Organ says that it is reported that gold has been found in large quantities on the Rocky Mountains.

Gen. Cass Elected U. S. Senator.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 29.

Gen. Cass was to day elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of this State. The vote stood 44 to 36. Twenty two Democrats voted with the Whigs.

VIRGINIA GOLD.—The *Union* states that at the Whitehall mines of Messrs. Heiss and Stockton, in Virginia, $9,000 of gold was found in a single week by a dozen hands, and from the 1st to the 7th of the present month six negroes obtained thirty-five pounds of gold, the last day's working of these negroes being worth $1,594. The $9,000 above mentioned, was obtained during the first week of the employment of the new machinery. This equals California.

☞Judge McLean has written a letter to the editors of the Intelligencer, in answer to an attack made upon him in the Senate, the other day, by Mr. Foote, of Miss. The Judge very calmly denies the charges made but says, in conclusion; "As a citizen, I claim the right, and shall exercise it, of forming and expressing my opinion on public measures."

☞The Mayor and Common Council of Washington City *have petitioned Congress to empower them, directly or indirectly, to abolish the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.*—Major Gaines, of Kentucky presented the petition in the House, on Monday. This is an important and glorious sign. It is taking hold of the subject in the right way.

☞The *National Intelligencer* of Friday last, states, in behalf of the Members of Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, that the report which has been put in circulation through the public press, in relation to a meeting held by them, is erroneous. They have never agreed to recommend any one for a Cabinet appointment under General Taylor.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PATENT AGENT.—MUNN & Co., publishers of the *"Scientific American,"* have favoured us with a Pamphlet containing the Patent Laws of the United States, together with *all* the forms necessary for applying for a Patent, information in regard to filing caveats, with remarks on its uses, etc., amount of fee required at the Patent Office, and every other information that is necessary to instruct a person in making his own applications.

Price 12½ cents single, or 12 copies for one dollar—sent by mail to any part of the United States. Address MUNN & Co., New York.

Items.

All the vast empire of New York city was set in uproar on Monday, by a telegraphic despatch from Washington, to the effect that General Taylor had embarked in the steamer Falcon, at New Orleans, for N. York, and might be hourly expected there. Spy-glasses were in great demand that day. Of course it was a hoax.

The Church is off to the "washings" too! The Christian Advocate of the 11th inst. states that a joint stock company of one hundred is now forming in New York city, to consist of Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It is said that about forty have agreed to join the association.

An inquest was held in the New York City Hospital, on Saturday last, on the body of John Griffin. The verdict of the jury was, that death was caused by the administration of Chloroform, given with a view to alleviate his sufferings while undergoing a painful surgical operation.

Judge Eldred has decided that listening at a key hole, though highly improper and even a violation of law in a man, is perfectly excusable in a woman, owing to the natural curiosity of the sex.

The States which furnished the most troops for the Mexican war were as follows:—New York 8,550, Pennsylvania 4,336, Ohio 2,321, and Maryland 2,151.

An iron steamer, constructed in parts, engines complete, &c., will be shipped in a few days from New York to the Sacramento, to ply on that river.

It is said that of 48 students who were entered at the West Point Military Academy last July, 20 of them failed to pass the January examination, and have got their dismissal.

Two "humans" have arrived in Boston (form the old world, measuring each (male and female) over eight feet in height, and large in proportion. They dress in Quaker costume and call themselves Quakers.

Judge King, of Philadelphia, gave his decision on Saturday in the Butler divorce case, sending the whole affair for trial before a jury.

A late official in California, writing to his friends in New York, says that his letter, including paper, pen, ink, and time spent in writing, cost him about $200.

Dr. JOHN LOFLAND, well known as "the Milford bard," died in Wilmington, Del. on Monday.

Hon. John M. Niles has been nominated as their candidate for Governor by the Abolitionists of Connecticut.

The Cincinnati Gazette of Monday, 22d inst., states that there have been no new cases of Cholera in that city.

Mrs. Christiana Feagg died at Hagerstown on the 21st inst., at the age of 101 years.

GEN. TAYLOR and Mr. Fillmore have both taken rooms at Coleman's Hotel, in Washington. Large preparations are in progress for a grand inaugural ball. An immense booth is to be built in Judiciary square, for the occasion, capable of holding 10,000 people.

BE UNPREJUDICED.—Let no foolish persons be so prejudiced against this now truly celebrated medicine as to despise this advice, let it be used immediately on pain being felt, no matter where it may be, whether in the head or feet, whether it be in the back or abdomen, whether arising from external or internal cause, use the Brandreth's Pills, and rely upon it, that the pain will go, the body will be restored to health as soon as nature has received sufficient assistance from their effect.

The quantity of impure humors discharged from the body by the action of the Brandreth's Pills, is replaced in the course of a few hours with new and pure blood, by the digestion of a moderate meal. By purging the body with this medicine the whole mass of blood becomes entirely purified and regenerated.

That the blood is the life of the body, I presume is undisputed, therefore I shall say that in being the seat of life, it must also be the seat of disease. If disease be in the blood, we should abstract the disease only, not the blood. It is the impurities which must be removed by purgation to secure our health, in all states of the weather, in all situations, and in all climates.—But it is not capable to effect its own purification at all times, to do this it must often have assistance. When the blood is loaded with impurities, especially in this climate, the consequences may be fatal provided the blood is not purified at once and this is sure to be affected if Brandreth's Pills are used.

For sale by CHAS. BARNITZ.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.—THOMPSON'S Compound Syrup of Tar and Wood Naphtha.—This medicine the invention of a man who gave the subject of Pulmonary, Bronchia and Pectoral Diseases the most rigid examination, has now been before the public near four years. During this period it has performed some of the most remarkable cures on record of Pulmonary Consumption—secured the recomendation and use of Physicians in their practice, and the warmest approval of thousand of persons in ordinary and severe colds, coughs, in hoarseness, spitting blood, &c.

Certificates of its wonderful power have been given in some instances, and sworn to as true, by persons, who at any time, will give verbal verifications of their contents.

But, beware of imitations, and purchase Thompson's Compound Syrup of Tar, from none but advertised agents, or of those above the suspicion of dealing in counterfeits.

Prepared and sold by ANGNEY & FICKSON, N. E. corner of Fifth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. & W. B FLEMING, Carlisle. Price 50c and $1 per bottle.

☞COLD FEET are an evidence that the blood is encumbered with morbid humor, which not only render the circulation sluggish and unequal, but prevents a proper supply of the vital fluid to the extremities.—Hence coldness of the hands and feet, accompanied with headache, giddiness, and many other unpleasant complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best preventatives in the world against cold feet, because they not only cleanse the blood from those impurities which are the cause, but they impart an energy to the circulation which carries it with vigor to every part of the system.

☞Beware of counterfeits and imitations. Remember that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine is for sale by CHARLES OGILBY, sole agent for Carlisle, and general agent for Cumberland county, by whom country dealers will be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 24th inst., by the Rev C. P. Wing, LEMUEL TODD, Esq., to Miss SALLY, youngest daughter of the late John Wilson, all of this place.

DIED.

On Saturday, the 20th inst., at his residence in East Pennsboro township, Mr. ABRAHAM ERB, clock-maker, aged 64 years.

Died, at the residence of his Aunt, in Mifflin township, on Friday night, the 19th inst. after a short illness, Mr. JOHN WALLACE, in the 19th year of his age.

We may truly mourn him, as a flower untimely cut off, and withered ere its full unfolding. It is not for us to scan the inscrutable ways of our God, nor to apply the measure of our weak and blinded affection to the mysteries of Providence, but in the early removal of those so full of promise, and so much blessed with the means of usefulness, we cannot but see the ordinary standard of human life overthrown, and feel that in the purposes of God there is a height and depth, a length and a breadth, neither to be reached nor embraced by any finite intelligence. His natural disposition persented a foundation, on which the Christian virtues can be built in their perfectness, and in the triumph of Christianity. He was a favorite with all who knew him, greatly beloved by his relatives, and dear to every person that had the pleasure of being his acquaintance. He was one of whom two may say emphatically, "he had not an enemy." Being possessed of a superior mind and fond of study, we justly indulged the hope, that he might be eminently useful in coming years, (The writer of this hath known him long and intimately, and bears cheerful testimony of the same.) But alas; in the midst of much to make life attractive, our fondest hopes are blasted in a moment. Oh, it is fearful thus to be stricken down and our hopes and hearts crushed! How uncertain are all earthly joys, and how soon can the strongest and tenderest ties be severed!—Thus faded from earth one of its loveliest flowers—thus passed from among us one of our most favored intellects. Upon all may the impressive lesson rest, as a voice from the Lord, saying, "Be ye also ready." H. S.

NOTICE.

THE JURORS who have been summoned to attend the Special Court on the 19th day of February next, are hereby notified that they will not be required to attend.

JAMES HOFFER, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Jany. 26, 1849.

Amendment of Ordinance.

Sect. 19.—No person shall sell any hay to a citizen of the borough, unless by the Stack without having the same weighed in the hay Scales, or patent balance, before its delivery to the purchaser, under the penalty of FIVE DOLLARS.—Borough Ordinance, passed 11th of January, 1849.

In Council January, 13th 1849:—Resolved, That Section 19th of Ordinance passed 11th of January, 1841, be amendedinas to strike out the words "a citizen of the borough," and insert in lieu thereof the words "any person residing within the limits of the borough."

JACOB RHEEM, President.

Attest—Jas. M. Allen, Secretary.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that Samuel Bear, st. has made an Assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Thomas Gronson, to whom all persons will present their claims and all persons indebted will make payment to the said

THOS. GREASON, Assignee

Westpennsboro Township, Jan 23 1849.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of the Rev. WM. D. JOHNSON, late of the Borough of Newville, dec'd., have been granted to the Subscriber residing in West Pennsborough township. All persons having claims against said Estate will present them for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment to

ATCHESON LAUGHLIN.

Jan. 17—31 pd.

Estate of Henry Wise, decd.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of HENRY WISE, late of Monroe tp. decd., have been granted to the subscriber residing in South Middleton tp. All persons having claims against the Estate of said decedent, to present them for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment immediately to

GEORGE O'DONNELL, Admr.

January 17, 1849.—6t.

Estate of Bernard Hendel decd.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Bernard Hendel, late of the Borough of Carlisle Cumberland county, decd. have been granted to the Subscriber residing in West pennsboro Township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them to

CHAS. W. WEAVER, Executor.

January, 17, 1849.—6t.