

**MEDICINES.**

**Important Discovery.**  
The following remedy directed to the  
general advertisement of Dr. HARLICH'S  
celebrated COMPOUND STRENGTHENING  
TONIC, and GERMAN APERTENT  
PILLS, has been of great value in  
the adulated, discovered by O. P. Harlich, a cele-  
brated physician at Alsfeld, Germany, which  
has been used with unparalleled success  
throughout Germany. This Medicine consists  
of two kinds: the German Apertent and  
Compound Strengthening Tonic. They  
are each in small packs, and should both  
be taken to effect a permanent cure. Those who  
are adulated, would do well to make a trial of  
this invaluable Medicine, as they never produce  
sickness or names while using. A safe and  
festival remedy for all.

**DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION.**  
A compound, pain in side, Liver  
Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence,  
Inflammation of the Heart, General Debility, Nervous  
Frightened, Rick-Headache, Female Diseases,  
Spasmodic Affections, Rheumatism, Asthma,  
Consumption, &c. The German Apertent  
Tonic, and Compound Strengthening Pill are to strengthen  
and invigorate the nervous and digestive organs  
and give tone to the stomach; as all diseases  
originate from impurities of the blood, or  
disordered stomach. This mode of treating  
diseases is a safe and practical physician  
which experience has taught us to be the  
only way to effect a cure. They are not  
only recommended and prescribed by the most  
experienced physicians in their daily practice,  
but also taken by those gentlemen themselves  
whenever they feel the symptoms of disease  
arising from the disordered condition of the stomach.  
It is the case in all large cities in which they  
have an estable shop. If it is not to be understood  
that these medicines will cure all diseases  
merely by purifying the blood—this they will  
not do; but they certainly will, and without  
authority of daily proofs, amazement that  
these medicines, taken as directed by the  
physician, will cure a great  
number of the diseases of the stomach, bowels  
and liver, by which impurities of the blood are  
occurred.

**Rheches not Health.**  
Those who enjoy health, are generally  
those who consider themselves  
as those suffered that have been affected  
for years with various diseases which the human  
family are all subject to be troubled with.—  
Diseases present themselves in various forms  
and from various causes, which may be  
communicated to us, may all be cured by  
the use of Dr. O. P. HARLICH'S  
COMPOUND STRENGTHENING and GERMAN APERTENT  
PILLS, such as Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,  
Pain in the side, Rheumatism, General  
Debility, Female Diseases, and all  
which human nature can conceive. These  
diseases always accompany them. These  
Medicines can be taken with perfect safety by  
the most delicate FEMALE, as they are mild  
in their operation and pleasant in their effects.

**Liver Complaint**  
Cured by the use of Dr. Harlich's  
Compound Strengthening and German  
Apertent Pills.

Mr. William Richard, Pittsburgh, Pa., entirely  
cured of above, distinguishing himself  
as a man who could not live without  
water. He died in that city, and was buried  
in the Valley. There is no one, the premises,  
a tolerable good HOUSE, part frame  
and part log, and a little expense  
could be made quite a comfortable  
dwelling—there are many  
water-falling streams of water, running through  
the terrain, so the water will be water  
which is in plenty. Meadow and 20 acres  
will be sold for \$100 per acre, and  
the rest will be sold for \$50 per acre.  
This land is situated in the  
country.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.**  
Dr. O. P. HARLICH'S  
Compound Strengthening Tonic,  
and German Apertent Pills.

These pills remove all those distressing diseases  
which Females are liable to be affected with.  
They remove those morbid symptoms which  
when retained, become a number of diseases  
and causes render Females unhappy and  
unwell. It is the best medicine known to  
those suffering from the above, and  
is easily cured by the use of Dr. HARLICH'S  
Medicine, which terminated in effecting a perfect  
cure.

**Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!**  
More PROOFS of the efficacy of Dr.  
Harlich's Medicines.

Mr. John Hayman, of Summerville, Pa.,  
entirely cured of the above disease, which he  
had suffered for years, and was unable to  
eat, drink, or sleep, was able to pursue his busi-  
ness without causing immediate exhaustion and  
weariness. Mr. Hartman is happy to state to  
the public, and a willing to give any information  
to the afflicted, respecting the wonderful  
benefit he received from the use of Dr. HARLICH'S  
Medicines, Strengthening and German  
Apertent Pills.

**Dyspepsia and Hypochondri-  
asis.**  
Cured by Dr. Harlich's celebrated  
Medicines.

Mr. Wm. Morrison, of Schuylkill Haven, Pa.,  
Philadelphian, affected for several years with  
the above distressing disease. Suffered the  
most violent attacks of the disease, and  
was compelled to leave his business, and  
was unable to pursue his business without  
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and weight at the stomach after eating, severe  
aching pain in the chest, back and sides; in-  
creases, a diarrhoea for society or convalescence,  
languor and lassitude upon the least exertion.

Mr. Morrison had applied for a cure  
from the best physicians in the country, but  
was unable to find any who could effect a  
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The undermentioned applied to Dr. O. P.  
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## THE FREE CHAIR.

The Legislature is not likely to send Gov. Sharpe to the old States of their own accord.

In the Free State, a Committee of the House of Delegates having made an able and conclusive report against the Governor's signature and sealing—  
the committee take the first ground that the public funds are the common property of the several States of the Union, and that no man may appropriate any of them but by a due distribution of the proceeds.

It is the proper right, though, and one from which the trustees of the old States ought to be exempt or divested.

The Governor is requested to furnish copies of the report and resolutions to the Senators in Congress and to the Governors of the several States.

This action for Maryland, at this instant, that her erstwhile Governor is so completely check-mated by the representatives of the people.

### THE CABINET.

It is of necessity that the President Elect should come days before he leaves the duties of his office, make selections of persons to all the chief Executive Departments of Government.

First information which we presume may be relied upon, we have the pleasure of being able to inform our readers that, it is all probability, the Cabinet will consist of the following:

Secretary of War—Daniel Webster, of the State of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, of the State of Ohio.

Secretary of War—John Bell, of the State of Tennessee.

Secretary of the Navy—George E. Bassett, of the State of North Carolina.

Attorney General—Francis Granger, of the State of New York.

Postmaster General—J. C. Gwin.

We anticipate the warm approbation of a great majority of the People of the United States of these selections, and of the aggregate result.

In some cases, nobodies' choice has been difficult, where many were thought worthy; but out of the abundant materials before him, it cannot be denied that the President will have formed a Cabinet sufficiently strong in talents, character, and the possession of the public confidence.

It is an old observation that the head of a government usually shows how much wisdom and discretion he possesses by the choice of ministers and agents. Tried by this received standard, the new President has, in this first act of his official duties, well justified that great measure of favor which he has received from the People. *U. S. L.*

A writer in the *Baltimore Patriot* strongly urges Mr. Ewing's qualifications for a station in the Executive Department, and particularly for the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

He says that Mr. Ewing's qualifications for that heavy duty, occurring in connection

with his determination to resign his present station, in the appropriate sphere is a legislative body, and move him from this station to one of more dignity, would not be doing him a kindness.

We trust the bulk of the Senate may long reward his thrilling and captivating tones.

### VIRGINIA SENATE.

The Baltimore Whigs are very anxious

to have their party represented in the Senate, and have occupied the Senate, on the subject of electing a Senator of the United States in place of Mr. Rose. The lobby, galleries, and chamber, have been crowded, and all men have seen an immense difference between the Senates of Virginia now, and what it was a few years ago, when it had absolutely divided into contending.

We believe that it is now the abject Slave State in the Union. In this debate there has been an exhibition of Whig talent, which could not but be most gratifying to every Whig.

Messrs. Thorpe, Pease, Conrad, Cocke, Preston, Paulmer, Carter, Anderson, Fontaine, Lyng, have well sustained their own and the Slave's reputation.

Mr. McCalley shamed any death of talent. Mr. McCalley (who is now considered the true leader of that party) has shown with a brilliancy which threatened to pale the honor of the tremendous Extra himself, and he has been well seconded by that gentleman, Mr. Bodine, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Tid, and perhaps others. Doubtless those Senators had exhibited more force if they had had a better cause.

They have endeavored to sustain the representation of Virginia at a most unusual period, and they have been nobly seconded all around the House. There is a decided and almost universal concurrence, that the Whigs are popularly, throughout the debates, has

been pleased to have their side.

IMPORTATION.—The letter to the editor of the *Baltimore American*, (published in the Free Press last week,) giving the particulars of a disastrous fire which was started to have occurred in Williamsport, was a trifling house.

We are pleased to learn that the President of the United States and the President elect, have exchanged visits in the meet, courteous, and reciprocal manner, and that their interview has been marked with all that good feeling which should exist between gentlemen, however much they may differ about politics.

The Baltimore paper states that Gen. Harrison's household will not be completed until after the opening of the Spring, when Mrs. Harrison, now at North Bend, is expected to join the General.

Measures, the domestic arrangements of the White House will be supervised by the family of Mr. Taylor, the General's son-in-law, who will be his Private Secretary.

It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that proposals are invited for supplying large quantities of materials required for the construction of the Rail way track of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, extending from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland.

Messrs. Editors.—The time is approaching when it will be required of the people of this country, in their sovereign capacity, to select two Presidents to represent them in the councils of the world. It is a matter of necessity that at every such period there are many of our citizens who are willing to lay upon themselves the burden of this office. Let us, according to well-ordered custom, let this office be filled by a man of our country, who is in the support of the principles of our country like the fury and outcry against banks, there was no system devised by the antagonist ready to remedy the defects which they charged against the existing state of things.

We say no system for it will not be perfectly urged that the hard-headed practicality had any system about it. It was a party cry—an exploded hallucination, having neither consistency nor substance.

To the authority that created them they are responsible, and their own charters contain the rules by which they are to be judged. If the power of the Federal Government can overrule, and beat down those laws of that State that guarantees existence to corporations which the State saw fit to institute and which she alone has a right to arraign on the charge of a violation of the compact between them, what other State laws can stand secure against a similar overrule?

Individual citizens owe allegiance to both the General and the State Governments in their respective spheres. They are loyal to one or the other, according to well-ordered custom, but this is not a party of a nation.

It is the duty of every citizen to obey the law of his country, and to do his duty to his God, to his country, and to his fellow-men.

There has been much unfairness in all this. The time for reflection has come, and for candor. The substantial interest of the country must, and will prevail against the efforts of politicians who seek to use the prejudices of well meaning but

ignorant and unprincipled men.

On Wednesday the 13th inst., the Committee of Elections made a report upon the Dismal Swamp contested election, which report was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

On Tuesday morning, the House agreed to send immediate actions direct, instead of a week,

Mc. Ralphy, from the Select Committee on the Banks, moved to amend the bill authorizing the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to draw up a plan of paper education.

A former report was made on the Lewisburg bill, and no amendment was ever had.

Mr. Wright moved to amend the act reducing

the number of slaves.

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the Treasury should be met by a tax upon articles of luxury.

To his friends, Mr. Clay said, he had been sorry to see them gradually yielding into a willingness to pass Treasury Notes.

The strong opposition to the measure in 1837, had gradually gone down to a small vote in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Wright rose and replied to Mr. Clay briefly. He preferred the notes to the loan, because the issue of the notes was temporary, and the loan would establish a permanent debt, which would grow upon us.

A note could be more easily repaid, but a loan would be more difficult, and a system not to be done away with.

Mr. Wright leaving this part of the subject, proceeded to sift the Secretary of the Treasury's estimates for the present year. He believed, notwithstanding what had been said, the amount from customs would be less than \$3,000,000.

He now sought to change this an

attempted to bring things to the events sub-

sequent to the passage of the bill.

Mr. Clay said it was very true that those in power had made every care to protect themselves to the last of their time, but doing this, they were ready to leave the new Administration, and the old, pie and bubble along as it could go.

He said, the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury then were not to be relied upon. The Heads of the Department did not agree in their estimates. They were

then, he said, the Estimates. Since the session had commenced, too, new and conflicting estimates had been made by the Heads of the Department. Within a few days, \$100,000 had been called for to

defend the Florida War. There were

other demands made upon Congress from

the Department, which made the esti-

mates could be relied upon.

The Honorable Senator talk of a per-

manent public debt! Who ever thought

of a permanent public debt? No one

ever dreamt of such a thing. Let us hear

no more of this from the friends of the present Administration. They have

coaxed every department with debt,

and the debts increased from fifteen

to forty millions of dollars. For any of

the friends of the Administration to talk of a public debt after this was sheer hypo-

cry.

As for the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, they were not in any sense to be relied on. They were estimated from customs at the sum of nineteen millions. In the opinion of the Senator, the Secretary of the Treasury would have estimated the receipts from customs at \$10,000,000 for the year, if it had been necessary.

He had acted seemingly with a desire to make both ends meet, and that by making estimates without data.

Mr. Wright rejoined again, re-advo-

cating the Secretary of the Treasury.

The condition of the Banks in Philadelphia was allowed to, and the misfortunes of the United States Bank, seemingly spoken of

in the course of the discussion. The

Bank was also alluded to, in the opening

institution of the Senator from Kentucky.

he had spoken of estimates, he had con-

fined his remarks to the official docu-

ments of the Secretary of the Treasury.

He had shown from these that the Secre-

tary's estimates were not to be relied on.

Mr. Clay next referred to the remarks

of the Senator from New York in regard to the Bank of the United States.—

Whence, said Mr. C. does the Sena-

tor derive his right to say that the Bank of the United States, just failed, was a

dangerous institution of mine?

Mr. Wright said he meant no offensive

expression. He thought the Senator was

a friend to the Bank.

When have I ever shown my friend-

ship, continued Mr. Clay, for this institu-

tion? The Senator knows that as long

as four years since I gave my opinion

in regard to it—that I cut myself loose

from it—that I expressed my regret that

it had been re-chartered, and that it had

taken the name of the Bank of the United

States. I do not defend the Bank. It is long

since I have had any business with it of any amount. I regret its failure to meet its obligations less on account of the

management of that institution than on ac-

count of the numerous widows and or-

phans who will suffer from the calamity.

Mr. Bentor continued the discussion,

opposing the issue of Treasury notes and

receiving from speakers made during the

discussion over the Treasury note bill to

show that he had been consistent in his

opposition to an issue of Treasury notes.

In the bullet, he argued this species of

paper, but the time had now come when

the Senate almost upon the gallop. There

were but six Treasury note bills on the

table, and he voted for them.

Mr. Bentor then moved that the House

go into committee of the Whole, for the

purposes of further considering the Bill.

Mr. Bentor, chairman of the Committee

of Finance, called up the appropriation

bill, and the House of Representatives

rose.

Mr. Bentor, and showed what he conceived

would be and was the practical operation

of the note system. The effort to

draw the gold and silver from the west

and south west to New York, where specie

clapped up the notes sent out from

the Treasury. The origin of the debt of

Great Britain was from a beginning like

ours, and the Bank of England, and the

Bank of Scotland, and the Bank of Ireland

were the first to issue notes.

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