

An edict was also issued, declaring that whoever should refuse to take bank notes in the course of trade, should forfeit double the amount!

The continued and vehement opposition of parliament to the whole delusive system of finance, had been a constant source of annoyance to the Regent; but this obstinate rejection of his last grand expedient of a commercial monopoly, was not to be tolerated. The Abbe Dubois and Law suggested a simple mode; it was to suppress the parliament altogether, being, as they observed, so far from useful, that it was a constant impediment to the march of public affairs. The Regent was half inclined to listen to their advice; but upon calmer consideration, and the advice of friends, he adopted a more moderate course. On the 20th of July, early in the morning, all the doors of the parliament house were taken possession of by troops. Others were sent to surround the houses of the various members, who were all at first in great alarm, until an order from the king was put into their hands, to render themselves at Pontoise, in the course of two days, to which place the parliament was thus suddenly arbitrarily transferred.

This despotic act, says Voltaire, would at any other time have caused an insurrection; but one half of the Parisians were occupied by their ruin, and the other half by their fancied riches, which were soon to vanish. The president and members of parliament acquiesced in the mandate without a murmur; they even went as if on a party of pleasure, and made every preparation to lead a joyous life in their exile. The musqueteers, who held possession of the vacated parliament house, a gay corps of fashionable young fellows, amused themselves with making songs and pasquinades, at the expense of the exiled legislators; and at length, to pass away time, formed themselves into a mock parliament; elected their presidents, kings, ministers, and advocates; took their seats in due form; arraigned a cat at their bar, in place of the Sieur Law, and after giving it a "fair trial," condemned it to be hanged. In this manner, public affairs and public institutions were lightly turned to jest.

As to the exiled parliament, it lived gayly and luxuriously at Pontoise, at the public expense; for the Regent had furnished funds, as usual, with a lavish hand. The first president had the mansion of the Duke de Bourbon put at his disposal, all neatly furnished, with a vast and delightful garden on the borders of a river. There he kept open house to all the members of parliament. Several tables were spread every day, all furnished luxuriously and splendidly; the most exquisite wines and liquors, the choicest fruits and refreshments of all kinds abundant. A number of small chariots for one and two horses were always at hand, for such ladies and old gentlemen as wished to take an airing after dinner, and card and billiard tables for such as choose to amuse themselves in that way until supper. The sister and the daughter of the first president did the honors of the house, and he himself presided there with an air of great ease, hospitality, and magnificence. It became a party of pleasure to drive from Paris to Pontoise, which was six leagues distant, and partake of the amusements and festivities of the place. Business was openly slighted; nothing was thought of but amusement. The Regent and his government were laughed at, and made the subject of continued pleasantries; while the enormous expenses incurred by this idle and lavish course of life more than doubled the liberal sums provided. This was the way in which the parliament resented their exile.

During all this time the system was getting more and more involved. The stock exchange had sometime previously been removed to the Place Vendome; but the tumult and noise becoming intolerable to the residents of that polite quarter, and especially to the chancellor, whose hotel was there, the Prince and Princess Carignan, both deep gamblers in Mississippi stock, offered the extensive garden of their Hotel de Soissons as a rallying place for the worshippers of Mammon. The offer was accepted. A number of barracks were immediately erected in the garden, as offices for the stock-brokers, and an order was obtained from the Regent, under the pretext of police regulations, that no bargain should be valid, unless concluded in these barracks. The rent of these immediately amounted to a hundred livres a month for each, and the whole yielded these noble priories the ignoble revenue of half a million of livres.

The mania for gain, however, was hot as an end. A universal panic succeeded.—"Sauve qui peut" was the watch-word.—Every one was anxious to exchange falling paper for something of intrinsic and permanent value. Since money was not to be had, jewels, precious stones, plate, porcelain, trinkets of gold and silver, all commanded any price in paper. Land was bought at fifty year's purchase, and he esteemed himself happy who could get it even at this price. Monopolies now became the rage among the noble holders of paper. The duke de La Force bought up nearly all the tallow, grease and soap; others the coffee and spices; others hay and oats. Foreign exchanges were almost impracticable. The debts of Dutch and English merchants were paid in this fictitious money, all the coin of the realm having disappeared. All the relations of debtor and creditor were confounded. With one thousand crowns, one might pay a debt of eighteen thousand livres!

The Regent's mother, who once exulted in the affluence of bank paper, now wrote in a very different tone: "I have often wished," said she in her letters, "that these bank notes were in the depths of the infernal regions. They have given my son more trouble than relief. Nobody in France has a penny. My son was once popular, but since the arrival of this cursed Law, he is hated more and more. Not a week passes without my receiving letters filled with frightful threats, and speaking of him as a tyrant. I have just received one threatening him with poison. When I showed it to him he did nothing but laugh."

In the mean time Law was dismayed by the increasing troubles, and terrified at the tempest he had raised. He was not a man of real courage, and fearful for his personal safety, from popular tumult, or the despair of ruined individuals, he again took refuge in the palace of the Regent. The latter, as usual, amused himself with his terrars, and turned every new disaster into a jest; but

he, too, began to think of his own security. In pursuing the schemes of Law, he had, no doubt, calculated to carry through his term of government with ease and splendor, and to enrich himself, his connections and his favorites; and had hoped that the catastrophe of the system would not take place until after the expiration of the regency.

It now saw his mistake; that it was impossible much longer to prevent an explosion; and he determined at once to get Law out of the way, and then to change him with the whole tissue of delusions of paper alchemy. He accordingly took occasion of the recall of parliament in December, 1720, to suggest to Law the policy of his avoiding an encounter with that hostile and exasperated body. Law needed no urging to the measure. His only desire was to escape from Paris and its tempestuous populace.

Two days before the return of parliament he took his sudden and secret departure.—He travelled in a chaise bearing the arms of the Regent, and was escorted by a kind of safeguard of servants, in the duke's livery. His first place of refuge was an estate of the Regent's about six leagues from Paris, from whence he pushed forward to Bruxelles.

As soon as Law was fairly out of the way, the Duke of Orleans summoned a council of the regency, and informed them that they were assembled to deliberate on the state of the finances, and the affairs of the India Company. Accordingly La Houssays, Comptroller General, rendered a perfectly clear statement, by which it appeared that there were bank bills in circulation to the amount of two milliards, seven hundred millions of livres, without any evidence that this enormous sum had been emitted in virtue of any ordinance from the general assembly of the India Company, which alone had the right to authorize such emissions.

The council was astonished at the disclosure, and looked to the Regent for explanation; but to their extreme, the Regent explained that Law had emitted bills to the amount of twelve hundred millions beyond what had been fixed by ordinance, and in contradiction to express prohibitions; that the thing being done, he, the Regent, had legalized or rather covered the transaction, by decree ordering such emissions, which decrees he had antedated.

A stormy scene ensued between the Regent and the Duke de Bourbon, little to the credit of either, both having been deeply implicated in the cabalistic operations of the system. In fact the several members of the council had been among the most valiant "beneficiaries" of the scheme, and had interests at stake, which they were anxious to preserve. From all the circumstances of the case, it would be difficult to think that others were more to blame than Law for the disastrous effects of his financial projects. His bank, had it been confined to its original limits, and left to the control of its own internal regulations, might have gone on prosperously, and to the great benefit to the nation. It was an institution fitted for a free country; but unfortunately it was subject to the control of a despotic government, that could at pleasure alter the value of the specie within its vaults, and compel the most extravagant expansions of its paper circulation. The vital principle of a bank is security in the regularity of its operations, and the unshaken credit of its paper into coin, and what confidence could be reposed in an institution, or its paper promises when the sovereign could at any moment couple those promises in the market, and seize upon all the money in the bank? The compulsory measures used, likewise, to force bank notes into currency, against the judgment of the public, was fatal to the system. Credit must be free and uncontrolled as the common air. The Regent was the evil spirit of the system, that forced Law on to an expansion of his paper currency far beyond what he had even dreamed of. He it was that in a manner compelled the unlucky projector to devise all kinds of collateral securities, and monopolies by which to raise funds to meet the constantly and enormously increasing emissions of shares and notes. Law was but like a poor conjurer in the hands of a potent spirit that he evoked, and that obliges him to go on, desperately and ruinously, with his conjurations.

He only thought at the outset to raise the wind, but the Regent compelled him to raise the whirlwind. The investigation of the affairs of the Company by the council, resulted in nothing beneficial to the public. The princes and nobles who had enriched themselves by all kinds of juggles and extortions, escaped unpunished, and retained the greater part of their spoils. Many of the "sudden" rich in the busy classes of the chivalry of giddy-height of imaginary prosperity, and had indulged in all kinds of vulgar and ridiculous excesses, awoke as out of a dream, in their original poverty, now made more galling and humiliating by their transient elevation.

The weight of the war, however, fell on more valuable assets of society, honest tradesmen and artisans, who had been reduced away from the safe pursuits of industry, to the specious chances of speculation. Thousands of meritorious families, also, once opulent, had been reduced by indigence by a too great confidence in government. There was a general derangement in the finances, and a long exercise of the pen, was necessary to national prosperity; but the most disastrous effects of the system were upon the morals and manners of the nation. The faith of engagements, the sanctity of promises in affairs of business, were at an end. Every expedient to grasp present profit, or to evade present difficulty, was tolerated. While such deplorable laxity of principle was generated in the busy classes, the chivalry of France had soiled their penons; and honor and glory, so long the idols of the Gallie nobility, had been trampled to the earth, and trampled in the dirt of the stock-market.

As to Law, the originator of the system, he appears eventually to have profited but little by his long exercise of the pen, and his "quack," says Voltaire, "to whom the state was given to be cured, but who poisoned it with his drugs, and who poisoned himself." The effects, which he left behind in France, were sold at a low price, and the proceeds dissipated. His landed estates were confiscated. He carried away with him barely enough to maintain himself, his wife, and daughter with decency. The chief relic of his immense fortune was a great diamond, which he was obliged to pawn. He was in England in 1721, and was presented to George the First; he returned shortly after to the continent; shifting about from place to place, and died in Venice in 1729. His wife and daughter, accustomed to live with the prodigality of princesses, could not conform to their altered fortunes, but dissipated the scanty means left to them; and sank into abject poverty. "I saw his wife," says Voltaire, "at Bruxelles, as much humiliated as she had been haughty and triumphant at Paris." An elder brother of Law remained in France, and was protected by the Dukes of Bourbon. His descendants have acquitted themselves honorably, in various public employments; and one of them is the Marquis Labrousse, some time Lieutenant General and Peer of France.

ESTATE OF PETER FORSCH, deceased.
NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Peter Forsch, late of Silver Spring township, deceased, have been issued to the subscriber residing in Monroe township. All persons indebted to said deceased will make payment, and those having claims present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL BRICKER, Adm'r.
April 30, 1840.



CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
James Clarke of Ind. George G. Leiper, of Del. CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.
1. John Thompson, 12. Frederick Smith,
2. Frederick Stover, 13. Charles McClure,
Benjamin Milfill,
3. William H. Smith, 14. J. M. Gemmill,
15. Geo. M. Hollenback,
4. John F. Steinman, 16. Leonard Foutz,
17. John Horton, jr.,
Henry Myers, 18. William Philson,
19. John Morrison,
20. Westly Froat,
7. Jacob Able, 21. Benjamin Anderson,
8. George Christman, 22. William Wilkins,
9. William Schoener, 23. A. K. Knight,
10. Henry Dahoff, 24. John Findley,
11. Henry Logan, 25. Stephen Barlow.

MASTER HUTCHINGS.—This interesting little boy, only five years old, whose extraordinary powers have astonished London, New York, Philadelphia, and all the principal cities in England and the United States; will display his talents to the inhabitants of this Borough, at the "Equal Rights" Saloon, this evening at early candle light.

The entertainment will consist of Recitations, Songs, Duets, &c.

Our correspondents will have to bear with us. After this week we shall have more elbow room.

We make no apology to our readers for a lack of variety this week. We are very sure that nothing more interesting and instructive, particularly in the present depressed state of affairs brought about by excessive issues of bank paper, &c., could be published, than the article "A Time of Unexampled Prosperity;" and we are confident that its careful perusal will amply repay the reader for the time spent with it.

The article in question is no fiction—no mere coinage of the brain. It is sober reality—made up of facts as they occurred about a century ago in France. Most of our readers have no doubt heard of the celebrated banker, John Law, and the Mississippi bubble; but few, indeed we may say not one, have previous to this time, been made acquainted with the details of that monstrous scheme of villainy, which, in its explosion, ruined one-half the entire population of France.

Under the impression that it will be useful at the present time, and believing that we could not furnish our democratic readers with a richer intellectual and historical treat, we present it entire to the exclusion of almost every thing else.

A new Post Office has been established at the White House, (Stone Tavern,) Walnut Bottom Road, and Andrew G. Miller, Esq. appointed Post master.

LAMONEL WOODRUFF, Esq., of Dickinson, and ADAM SUNDORFF, Esq., of Silver Spring, have been appointed Deputy Marshals, to take the census of Cumberland county. Their duties commence on the 1st of June next.

Messrs. Buchanan and Surgeon of the U. S. Senate, and Messrs. Ramsey and Leet of the House, will accept our thanks for interesting public documents, &c.

HOPEWELL AWAKE!—The democrats of Hopewell had a great day on Saturday last. An unusually large number of the honest and intelligent Farmers and Mechanics of that and the adjoining townships assembled at Newburg, for the purpose of erecting a Hickory, *alias* LIBERTY POLE. At 1 o'clock, the pole was brought to the ground, and by 3 it was erected, with a large banner on which was inscribed—"MARTIN VAN BUREN, RICHARD M. JOHNSON & DEMOCRACY," streaming in the wind at an elevation of 90 feet from the ground. After the pole was erected, the vast concourse was ably addressed by Mr. WILLIAM Z. ANONY, of Carlisle, whose remarks elicited the warmest applause from the whole company.

We were present at the raising of the pole, and were highly gratified at the zeal and activity manifested by the democrats present. It augurs well for the success of the republican cause in that section of the county, and we have not a doubt but at the coming elections the democracy of the "upper end" will rout the common, enemy "horse, foot and dragoons."

LIBERTY POLES are being erected all over the county by the democrats. There is one at Stoughtown, one at Springfield, one on lands of John Rath in Newton township, one at Newburgh, and one in Carlisle—and on Saturday next, it is in contemplation to erect one in Mechanicsburg. Many others will also be erected shortly in different quarters.

The democrats of old Cumberland are moving forward gloriously in the good cause—and our friends elsewhere may expect one of our old faithful majorities at the Presidential election.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.—We learn from the Globe that the General Appropriation Bill passed the House of Representatives, on Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock, by a vote of 145 to 15. So much for the infamous attempts of some of the leading federal members to defeat it.

SCHOOL TAX.—The citizens of Carlisle, at their meeting on Tuesday last, voted an additional tax of \$1800 for school purposes for the ensuing year, in conformity with the estimate made by the Directors. The vote stood:
For \$ 1,800 171 votes.
831,800 1 vote.
" 811,800 1 do.
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VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Complete returns are still not received; but sufficient are now known to warrant the belief that parties will stand about the same as in the last Legislature—the federal rejoicing to the contrary notwithstanding.

We hereby inform our friend Jonathan and his man Friday of the "Hero of Tippecanoe," that we cannot afford to quarrel with men of little minds, or papers of little circulation. When there are pigeons in the woods we do not intend wasting our ammunition on feds. Our correspondent "Cujum Pecus," has, however, forwarded us another communication, which we may publish next week, if we find room. Jonathan will then, in all probability, be abundantly satisfied.

FIRE AT SPRINGFIELD.
Letter to the Editors, dated
Stoughtown, May 5, 1840.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday the 2d inst. a fire broke out in the beautiful and thriving village of Springfield in this county. It originated in a stable belonging to Mr. Samuel M'Neal. The wind blew a hurricane from the south-west, and in the short space of three hours, notwithstanding the untiring efforts of the citizens of the town and adjoining country, of thirteen houses, and ten barns and stables with almost all their contents, nothing remained but a smouldering ruin. Thus, as it were in a moment, the prospects, hopes, and expectations of a number of enterprising citizens, have been blighted. Col. Josiah Hood, has been the principal sufferer, having received a fresh supply of goods to renew his stock in store, together with three large and well finished houses, a barn and other out buildings, were all consumed by the devouring element. The loss of many others has been great, some being left destitute even of wearing apparel.

This is another warning to our citizens to be more cautious in regard to their incautiously handling fire in the immediate vicinity of buildings.

Much praise is due the ladies of Springfield and vicinity, for their untiring exertions to preserve the town from a general conflagration.

It has been supposed by some, that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.
At a meeting of the citizens of Stoughtown and vicinity held April 29th, 1840, after erecting a hickory pole of the length of seventy-seven feet, and bannered "Van Buren, Johnson and Democracy," the citizens resolved to invite John Stoughton, when on motion JOHN REDDICK was appointed President, JOSEPH DURNBACH, JACOB SNYDER and SAMUEL JACOBS, Vice Presidents, and Samuel Stough and Joshua Styner, Secretaries.

On motion of John Barnhart, Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon Mitchell, Stewart, James Stough, Daniel M'Coon, C. G. Stough and John H. Peirson, were appointed said committee, who after a short absence reported the following which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren, as President of the United States, his sound republican principles and support of democratic measures, deserve the regard and support of the democratic party of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the military services of Col. R. M. Johnson, and his eminence as a statesman, fully entitle him to the confidence and support of every friend of liberty and equality.

Resolved, That the Hon. J. R. Porter in convening the Legislature to pass an act for the faithful performance of the engagements entered into by his predecessor, incurred by the finishing and extension of our internal improvements, will gain for him the confidence of the people of Pennsylvania, at the next gubernatorial election.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Hon. James Buchanan, in his independent support of the Sub Treasury system.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the Hon. Amos Kendall, Post Master General, the talented officer and accomplished scholar. The shafts of calumny have been aimed at him with unrelenting severity by the opposition, but they have fallen harmless in his face.

Resolved, That we recommend to our democratic brethren of Pennsylvania, to hold meetings in their respective counties, and recommend the measures of the present administration of the General and State Governments.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the name of the meeting and published in the American Volunteer.

JOHN REDDICK, President.
JOSEPH DURNBACH, J. V. Presidents.
JACOB SNYDER, SAMUEL JACOBS, Secretaries.
Samuel Stough, Joshua Styner.

MILITARY MEETING.
At a large and respectable meeting of the friends of Maj. EDWARD ARMOR, convened according to notice at the public house of Capt. William S. Allen, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Thursday evening the 30th of April, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the Hon. Gen. Wm. Clark and Lieut. CHARLES G. MURRAY and Lieut. WM. H. LAMBERTON, appointed Secretaries.

The following preamble and resolutions were then read and unanimously adopted: Whereas, a vacancy has occurred in the office of Brigadier General of the 1st Brigade, 11th Division, U. S. Army, in consequence of the removal of Gen. Wm. Clark out of the Brigade, therefore Resolved, That Maj. Edward Armor by his long services in the Brigade, both in peace and war, his acknowledged military talents, and his unwavering devotion to the best interests of the volunteers and militia, merits the warm and hearty support of every citizen soldier.

Resolved, That we will give him our undivided support for that office.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That 25 of the enrolled citizens of this Battalion be appointed as a committee of vigilance.

The following paragraphs were appointed said committee—Maj. S. Brenizer, Thomas Bruner, J. T. Ayres, Capt. W. Bigley, Sergt. J. Rupley, David Criswell, Lieut. J. Emminger, J. H. A. Dunlap, David Sponler, jr., Jacob Bowman, Col. Lewis Hyer, Capt. Levi Zerby, Michael Dill, I. N. Hays, Dr. A. H. Van Hoff, Dr. W. W. Dale, John Martin, Comdr. Jones, John Grubbs, Capt. L. Farntingham, George Wunderlich, Lieut. Schriener, Wm. Phillips, Col. J. Clendenin, and Capt. J. Maltz.

MARRIED:
On the 16th ult., by the Rev. Henry Aurand, Mr. Jacob Kunkle, to Miss Margaret Haas, all of North Middleton township.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. Jonathan Carl, to Miss Mary Ann Thompson, both of this place.

DIED:
On the 24th ult., in Washington, Pa. Mr. CHARLES B. MCGONIGAL, printer, formerly of Carlisle.

On the 17th ult., in Washington county, Pa. Mr. VINCENT COCKINS, formerly of Cumberland county.

On Saturday last, Miss ELIZABETH MANA, second daughter of Jonathan Holmes, of North Middleton township.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, Pa. May 1st, 1840.

Enquirers will please say advertised.

Alexander Jane Lehman Elizabeth
Anderson Rev. David Leidig Henry
Atkinson John Line William P
Arnor Sarah Libe Christian
Brown Albert Mullin Anna
Brown July Ann Mellinger Christian
Butler John Mitchell Nancy
Bliger David Millar Sally
Bitzer Henry 9 Moore John
Barbour David McClure John 2
Beitner Joseph McAlister James 2
Baker Jacob McCormick Thomas
Birely Jacob Nelson John A
Belgis Daniel Ors Edwards
Bates James C Pauling Lydia
Blackburn George 3 Parkerson Mr
Butt Hannah Pierce William A
Cook Stephen Ringwalt Cyrus
Clister Susan Reighner Mary
Crows Rachel Rudolph Catharine
Cambell William K Rhinert Henry
Dixon James Randolph Wm F
Diller Peter, Esq Roth John
Donker Jacob Rudesil Jacob
Degroff Isaac Rupp Mary
Egloff Elizabeth Skinner Rachael
Finnell Russell 2 Shapley Rufus E
Fessler Daniel Sander John
Francis Hannah Schaefer Thomas 2
Fisher Margaret 9 Smyers Phillip
Falk John Stupe Elizabeth
Fleeger Charles Schriver Samuel
Frazier John, M.D Stewart Robert
Fields William Stuart Ann
Gorgas John White William
Gos Elizabeth Thompson Mary
Gibson Francis, Esq 2 Usher Mary E
Glancey Elizabeth Ulrich Nicholas
George Martin Vonasden Isaac
Hill James Wright Loyd
Heminger John Walker Elizabeth
Holopple John Wanner John G
Kaufman Harriet Wert Martin
Hampton Margaret Weaver Mary
Hann Daniel Wolf Daniel
Honor Mary Wolf Elizabeth
Hoffner Jacob Waggoner Abraham
Johnson Mary Ann Westheffer Charles
Johns Peggy White William
Kaufman Harriet Wagoner Jacob
Kirkpatrick Nancy Weirich Israel
Klein Lorenz Wartdecker Samuel
Latschaw Joseph Young Catharine
Letchaw John Esq

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers at private sale, on reasonable terms, the following real estate, viz:
A TRACT OF LAND
situate in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, 3 miles north of Newburg, adjoining lands of John Heverlich, Thomas Hefflinger, and others, containing 20 acres of silo and free-stone land, having thereon erected a good two story HOUSE new BANK BARN, Spring House, a first rate Saw Mill, with an Orchard of excellent fruit. About 120 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the residue covered with good timber. Any person wishing to view the premises can be shown them by applying to Benjamin Rump, residing thereon.

Also, a Tract of Woodland, adjoining the North Mountain, containing about 80 acres. This tract will be sold together or in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Millin township, about 5 miles north of Newburg, containing 22 acres, having thereon erected a two story Log HOUSE, KITCHEN, SPRING HOUSE, and BANK BARN. About 150 acres are cleared, and the balance in good timber. There is also erected thereon a Tenant House and Blacksmith Shop, with a young Orchard of grafted fruit trees, and a good well. It is quite a fine farm, and the subscriber residing on the last mentioned tract.

WILLIAM RAMP, Jr.
May 7, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC.
RUMORS having been circulated through a portion of the county relative to a transaction between Christian Klepfer and myself, which, if true, would justly bring upon me the indignation of my friends, I deem it a duty which I owe myself thus publicly to make known to the community the truth of the matter, that they may not be misled by the tales of those who are prone to repeat with embellishments every idle story as undoubted truth. What motive could have actuated Mr. Klepfer to avow that the note which I held upon him was fraudulently obtained and without consideration, is not for me to enquire or declare. It is quite enough for the purpose of removing from me every suspicion of fraud, that the subject has undergone a judicial investigation before the Court of Common Pleas of this county, where the validity of the note in question was established by a weight of evidence which ought to have been sufficient to give credence to what he has said or may say; I only ask them to go and read the written evidence and he will be convinced that he has been employing his "unruly members" in such a way as to add nothing to his reputation as a man of honor or honesty.

GEORGE MATHEWS.
May 7, 1840.

NEW AND CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONERY & FRUIT STORE.

GEORGE W. FELIX.
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Carlisle and the public in general, that he has opened the above business in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Roland, nearly opposite the Carlisle Bank, and next door to Arnold & Co's store, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a large assortment of CANDIES and

SYRUPS.
such as Lemon, Ginger, Pine Apple, Sarsaparilla, Orange, Capillaire, and Strawberry, all of which are manufactured by himself—also, Water, Soda, Butter and Sweet CRACKERS. He intends keeping constantly on hand a large assortment of

FRUIT AND NUTS.
such as Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Citron, Almonds, Cream Nuts, Filberts, English Walnuts, Ground Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, &c. &c.

All of the above he will sell wholesale & retail. **MERCHANTS, DEALERS,** and all others, will find it to their advantage by calling before purchasing elsewhere. All orders from the country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

BAKING
attended to at the shortest notice.
ICE CREAM served up for parties, &c. N. B.—Two apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply unless they can come well recommended.
May 7, 1840.

DIVIDEND.
CARLISLE BANK, May 5, 1840.
The Board of Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, on the capital stock paid in, which will be payable to the stockholders or legal representatives on or after the 15th inst. at W. S. COBURN, Cashier.

NOTICE.
THE Books, Notes, &c. of the subscribers are placed in the hands of Squire Smith, for collection. All those indebted will please come forward and pay off as longer indulgence will not be given.
HAMILTON & GRIFF.
Carlisle, May 7, 1840.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! AT THE NEW STORE.
I HAVE just received a reasonable assortment of DRY GOODS, which I have recently purchased and will be able to sell them at greatly reduced prices. The stock consists of extra wool dyed blue, black, brown, olive and various other colors of

BROAD CLOTH, very superior CASSIMERES, and Sattinetts, English and Domestic linen & Cotton Trillings, and a general assortment of summer stuff for men's and boys' wear, Bangs, Gents, Linen skin Cloth, together with a great variety of Calicoes, Calicoes, Mouslin de Laines of rich shades, French Lawns, Bombazine, Gro de Rhine Silk, blue black Italian and Mattone Silk, French needle worked and common Capes, bobinet and cotton laces and Ribbons, French of various breadths and qualities, Paris, Kid, and cotton Ladies' and Misses' Gloves; black, lace and green and white broad Veils, together with a neat assortment of Cashmere, Brocha, twisted silk and other dress Shawls and Handkerchiefs—also a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Groceries, Shoes, Hats and Caps, all of which have lately been selected with care, which makes me confident that I sell good goods and give good bargains. I therefore take the liberty of inviting my former customers and friends and the public generally, to examine my stock in due season.

Thankful for past favors I hope by close personal attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
CHAS. BARNITZ.
Carlisle, May 7, 1840.

Estate of Henry Hagan, dec'd.
NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration in the estate of Henry Hagan, deceased, late of the Borough of Carlisle, have been issued to the subscriber residing in said Borough. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN IRWIN, Adm'r.
May 7, 1840.

STRAY CALF.
CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in South Middleton township, about the last of July, 1839, a stray red CALF with a white head, about six months old. The owner by proving property and paying charges can have it, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs.
DANIEL K. FRIESE.
May 7, 1840.

Hats! Hats! Hats!
Black and white Russia, Virginia, Fur, Chip, Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Willow, Can and Wood Hats, for sale wholesale and retail.
CHAS. BARNITZ.
MAY. EDWARD ARMOR.

Will be a candidate for BRIGADIER GENERAL of the 1st Brigade 11th Division U. S. Army, at the election to be held on the 16th of May
Carlisle, April 26, 1840

Notice to Justices of the Peace.
THE Directors of the Poor having understood that there still remains in the hands of some of the Justices of the Peace, funds belonging to the Directors of the Poor for the use of the Poor, which there has been no return made according to law, NOTICE is hereby given to them to make return thereof on or before the August Court; of the law will be put in force against us as such:
By order of the Board.
M. FISHBURN, Steward.
April 20, 1840

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, "PETER PARLEY."
Will stand the ensuing season at Carlisle, on the terms set forth in the advertisement of the 11th inst. Peter Parley is of the very first racing blood: He was got by "Oscar"—his dam "Betsy Wilkes" was by the celebrated "Sir Archdale"—his grand dam by "Bedford"—his great grand dam by "Dare Devil"—his g. g. grand dam by "Synn"—his g. g. grand dam by "Wildair". The above pedigree is authentic as will be seen by a reference to the American Turf Register.

For further particulars apply to
JACOB CROWLEY, Groom.
Carlisle, March 26, 1840.
NOTICE.
THE subscribers being appointed Assignees of the estate of Peter Parley of the Borough of Mechanicsburg, under a voluntary assignment, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said firm to make payment immediately to him; and those having claims to present them without delay. His residence is at Hillsburg, York county.
S. N. BAILEY, &c.
April 23, 1840.