

READ IT FREEMEN!

BEHOLD THE WHITE SLAVERY CANDIDATE!
CERTIFIED COPIES FROM THE RECORDS!
From the Washington Examiner.

Extracts from the Journal of the Senate of Ohio, being the first Session of the nineteenth General Assembly, began and held in the town of Columbus, in the County of Franklin, Monday, December fourth, 1830; and in the nineteenth year of said State. Published by authority. Columbus: printed at the office of the Ohio Monitor, by David Smith. [See pages 299-303-304-305-]

Tuesday, January 30th, 1821.
The Senate then according to the order of the day resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, upon a bill from the house, entitled an act, supplementary to the act for the punishment of certain offences therein named; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Ruggles reported that the committee had made sundry amendments to said bill.

Mr. Ruggles then moved to strike out the 15th Section of said bill, as follows: "Be it further enacted that when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine or costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the County, to sell out such person as a servant to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount due for the shortest period of service, of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days, and upon such sale being effected, the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him; from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner, shall be that of Master and Servant, until the time of service expires; and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner as is, or may be provided by law in the case of master and apprentices. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the thirty-seventh section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge. Provided, that the Court in pronouncing sentence upon any person or persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act."

"Which motion was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 20; Nays 12.
"And the yeas and nays being required, those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Beasley, Brown, Fithian, Gass, Heaton, Jennings, Lucas, Matthews, McLaughlin, McMinn, Newcom, Robb, Russell, Seefeld, Shelby, Spencer, Stowe, Swearingen, Thompson, and Womeldorf, 20.
"Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Baldwin, Cole, Fors, Foster, HARRISON, McLean, Ozwall, Pollock, Ruggles, Roberts, Wheeler, & Speaker, 12."

I hereby certify that the Journal of the Senate of Ohio, from which the foregoing proceedings are extracted, was procured by me from one of the State Officers at Columbus, Ohio, being there deposited with other archives of the Commonwealth. And I do further certify that said Journal is the true and genuine "Journal of the Senate of Ohio," printed in Columbus in 1821; by David Smith, printer to the State.

T. JEFFERSON MORGAN.
June 8th, 1840.

I John Wilson, Notary Public of the County of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that I have carefully and minutely compared the foregoing extracts from the Journal of the Senate of Ohio with the Journal itself, and find the extracts to correspond word for word with the original. Witness my hand, seal, June 9th, 1840. JOHN WILSON, Not. Pub.

Extracts from the "Laws of the Indiana Territory," printed by authority, and under the inspection of the Committee. Vincennes, printed by Stout and Smoot, printers to the Territory. A 807-2.

[See pages 39 and 40.]
Section 30. When any person or persons shall on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the Court before whom such conviction shall be had, to order the sheriff to sell or hire the person or persons so convicted, to service, to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs for such term of time, as the said Court shall judge reasonable.
"And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress, before the term of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so absconding, shall on conviction before a justice of the Peace, be WHIPPED with THIRTY-NINE STRIPES, and shall moreover serve two days for every one so lost."

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.
Approved, September 17, 1807.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.
I John Wilson, Notary Public of the County of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing extracts with the laws of Indiana Territory, printed in Vincennes, in the year 1807, and find them correct in every particular. Witness my hand and seal, June 9, 1840.

JOHN WILSON, Not. Pub.
We the undersigned Committee, appointed by the Democratic Club of Washington for the purpose of authenticating the foregoing extracts from the Indiana and Ohio State Journals, made application to John Wilson, Esq., Notary Public, to examine and certify the same, and having ourselves examined and compared the said extracts with the Journals themselves, do certify that they are true and correct extracts.
Alex. W. Ascherson, S. Workman, A. Silvey, John Wisbart, S. B. Hays, Jno. Watson, John Wilson, John Morrow, Peter Wolf, Z. Reynolds, James Rupel, Alfred Galt, T. Brady, Andrew Shearer, Chas. Hays, Wm. Hays, Geo. Morrison, James Brown, David White, Jno. Grayson, Wm. Hughes, Daniel S. Thomas-Morgan.

From the Pennsylvanian.
The more fully the Harrisonian system of electioneering develops itself, the more evident does it become that the party thus organized, and thus endeavoring to enjoin the people, must fail. At the time the Oswego correspondence saw the light, it became manifest that the purpose was, if possible, to marshall all the elements of opposition against the democratic party, by making no avowed principle, that the discontented of all kinds might be rallied under the federal banner, and that Harrisonism might be advocated on different grounds in different sections of the country—a design plausible enough, perhaps in theory, but utterly impracticable when it is attempted to be practised before a keen, scrutinizing, intelligent people, who are determined to sift every thing, and to take nothing upon trust. That such is the deliberately formed plan of the opposition, becomes more strikingly evident every day. Harrison's recent letters and speeches which are so vauntingly paraded in the federal papers, when stripped of their verbiage and self-glorification, are made up with ambiguous and non-committalism, which are the natural resort when the purpose is to talk, but to say as little as possible. His late speech at Columbus is of the same description, and we subjoin from the Globe an account of his remarks at Cleveland, which fully confirms existing impressions as to the "policy" on which Harrisonism desires to operate.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13th, 1840.
Dear Sir: I informed you yesterday that Harrison had arrived here, on his electioneering tour through the State, and I closed my letter for the purpose of listening to the speech, which he then commenced from the piazza of the American House, to the people assembled in the street. He spoke for nearly two hours, and it is impossible for me to give you an outline of the whole speech, as it was extremely incoherent and disconnected, Harrison assigning, as the cause, the sea-sickness which he had endured on his recent voyage down the lake.

While in the progress of his remarks, he said that if he was elected President, he would be governed by the will of the people, as expressed by both Houses of Congress. Upon this remark, your friend G. Kirkum, of Portage, who was standing in the crowd, loudly exclaimed: "there is the man," (pointing to Harrison) "who is accused of making no pledges." Harrison mistook Kirkum for a political opponent, and understood him to call for pledges; and he therefore became greatly excited and agitated, and raising his voice to the highest pitch, said: "I will make no pledges in regard to principles; should I be elected, I will give my assent to all the laws, which may pass both Houses of Congress, however much those laws may be against my own opinions and judgment;" and then directing his eyes across the street, he said: "I see over the way a public officer; although that officer may oppose me, yet if he does so conscientiously and honestly, I will be the last man to disturb him;" and then turning to Mr. K. he said: "Is the gentleman now satisfied? I give you his exact words as uttered at the time, and which will not be disputed. So you see that Harrison, has after all committed himself on one point; he has disclaimed the veto power, and has pledged himself, that he will sanction any thing which may pass both Houses of Congress, no matter by what majority, and whether it be to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or to charter a United States Bank.

In alluding to his military services, he said: "I rely upon the good opinion of my countrymen; I care nothing for the opinion of those (alluding to our foreign and adopted population) who have come hither three thousand miles across the water."
This remark evidently gave great offence to our foreign and adopted citizens, who were standing in the crowd, and made it evident to all, that Gen. Harrison still retained the spirit of the alien and sedition laws, which he is said to have approved. He made frequent allusions to his own log cabin and hard cider; called Van Buren a magician, and declared that the Administration were not only tending that way, but had already converted our Government into a monarchy.
On the whole, it is extremely fortunate that the people of this part of the State have seen and heard Gen. Harrison.

The Cleveland Herald and Gazette, you know, is a leading Whig paper of this State, and opposed with all its might the nomination of Harrison: This paper set forth as one of the great reasons why he should not be nominated, that when he was the candidate before, "It was observable that the counties which Harrison visited in person, gave increased majorities against him." What was true, then, Harris, the editor, will find to be true now; and it is a pity that Gen. Harrison could not visit every county in the State: His present visit was contrary to the wishes and policy of his advisers, and he will return directly home by way of the canal.
There is in this a curious confirmation of the justice of the remark which designates Harrison as the "no-principle candidate;" and his friends as the "no-principle party." He expressly refuses to pledge himself to any course of policy, and, in altogether renouncing the veto power, for the convenience doubtless of the moment, he flies directly in the teeth of the following from his letter to Harman Denny in 1838, wherein he said: "That in the exercise of the veto power, he should limit his rejection of bills to First; Such as are unconstitutional; Second; such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States or individuals; Third; Such as involving deep interests, may, in his opinion, require more mature deliberation or reference to the will of the people, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections."
This letter to Harman Denny is one of the documents to which the public are referred for Harrison's principles, and now that we find it to be in contradiction to the only point on which the available has been induced in the slightest degree to commit himself, it will perplex any one to say what he thinks or where he stands in any respect. The whole amount of it is, that while he remains silent or deals in ambiguities, his friends are to electioneer for him *sub rosa*, as being in favor of whatever may happen to suit the temper of the place in which they happen to be operating, so that he may be for or against every thing according to the latitude.

Flour in Baltimore, 84 30
In Philadelphia, 62
In Carlisle, 4 09

From the Baltimore Republican.
FORGED BIOGRAPHY OF MR. VAN BUREN.

We did not know until recently that the Federal managers had forged a life of Mr. Van Buren, and attributed it to Professor Holland, the author of the authentic biography. But we now learn, from a member of Congress, that he encountered this spurious production during his last canvass in Kentucky for Congress. One of the tribe of travelling haranguers, employed by the Federalists, while traversing Col. Johnson's old district, read some very disreputable passages from a book, purporting to be a life of Mr. Van Buren, by Professor Holland, in the presence of the present Representative from that district. He detected the imposition, and the emissary of the Federal party attempted to excuse himself by declaring that he was totally ignorant of the fact that the volume he was using was a counterfeit of the real biography of Mr. Van Buren by Holland.

We find from the following, from an Illinois paper, that the Federal prints in that distant State are now venturing to quote from this false publication, to countenance their fabrications against the President. The Democratic press every where should unite in exposing this fraud, to put the public on their guard.—Globe.

FRAUD UPON FRAUD!
ANOTHER EXPOSURE.—We should not have noticed the contemptible fraud the Federalists have been guilty of, in publishing a book purporting to be a life of Mr. Van Buren, (but containing calumny upon calumny against that distinguished officer,) yet it is not for the fact that the Sangamon Journal has quoted largely from that work, and then declares that it quotes from a spurious biography. The Chicago Democrat has fully made the exposure. That paper says that other Federal papers, besides the Journal, has had the audacity to publish base calumnies upon the character of the President and then refer the public to his life to substantiate them, leaving the inference that they were to be found in Professor Holland's life, as they knew that not one man in a thousand has the work. This mystery is now fully explained, and we find these editors, though wilfully lying, when arraigned before the public therefore, can practise what is called "whipping the devil round the stump."
They have in their possession a work recently and clandestinely published which, is about the size of Professor Holland's, purporting to be the life of Mr. Van Buren; which is full of the foulest libels upon his character, both moral and political. It was published in New York city, and was unquestionably paid for by the Whig Congressional Committee. This should rank among the vilest of the vile tricks of that party, which can never be sustained by honest means. We have no doubt that every Whig Editor in the Union has one of them, from which he can privately read to the ignorant and unsuspecting, or publish to the world, as may best suit his zeal, in promotion of the Whig cause.

"Will not the people arouse to a proper indignation at such outrageous frauds, such malignant and incendiary attacks upon an honest reputation?"

HARRISON LET LOOSE.
The Whig candidate for the Presidency, who stiffs himself above the people by refusing to answer their questions, and yet expects them to give him their votes, has been let loose from his imprisonment for the benefit of his health, and under the care of one of his Cincinnati editors, has been on a trip to celebrate his defeat at Fort Meigs. He made a speech at Columbus, on his way, but the editor of the Ohio Statesman—says he carefully avoided expressing an opinion upon any of the great questions at issue before the people—such opinions, of course, not being for the "public eye;" but only to be given under secrecy for private effect. It was noticed, that along his route, he always shook hands with the people with his glove on, and complained, that even thus protected, some of the farmers hurt his hand. And this is the "hard-working, log cabin" candidate, with a palm so soft that he cannot shake hands with the few hard-fisted farmers, who have been galled in his support, without fear of having the skin ruffed.—We wonder if any one ever saw Old Hickory or Mr. Van Buren, put gloves on to shake hands with the people. But we suppose that Harrison has adopted David Hoffman's slander, and with him, looks upon the poor laboring classes as "the dung of the people," and therefore, when he "stoops to conquer," as the Whig banner had it, he encases his delicate fingers in kid to keep them from being soiled. And yet these are the men who claim to be the "People's men," the "Poor man's men!" Bah! humbug can go no farther.—Ball. Rep.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned on the 22d to Tuesday the 26th May—the Monday preceding being the Anniversary of the execution of King Charles the First.

Nothing has appeared touching the Northern Boundary. Some weeks since Lord Russell informed Parliament that the Ministry were reflecting on a reply to Mr. Van Buren's proposition. By this ship a special messenger has come out with despatches for the British Minister, and it is supposed on the above subject.

The Corn Bill has been lost by a majority of 126.
The Bank of England has noticed that they will issue loans at 5 per cent. to be repaid July 16.
A London paper, received by the Great Western, has the following heart-sickening paragraph:
The Cape of Good Hope Shipping List, just received, contains the following dreadful account of the loss of seven hundred slaves, and subsequent wreck of the slaver: "The last accounts from the Mozambique state that two slaves, one a ship and the other a brig, were wrecked in Mozambique harbor during a hurricane from the southeast, but the crews of both and two hundred slaves on board the brig were saved; the ship had arrived the preceding day and had not taken in any slaves. It was reported of the brig, which was commanded by a Spaniard, that she originally had on board nine hundred slaves; but during the hurricane the hatches were battened down, and on opening them after the hurricane had subsided, it was discovered that three hundred of the slaves had died from suffocation and want of food.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, as publishers of the "American Volunteer," under the firm of "Sanderson & Cornman," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books and accounts of the late firm are placed in the hands of E. Cornman for collection, to whom payment must be made IMMEDIATELY. Said Cornman will also pay all debts due and owing by the late firm.

Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, as publishers of the "American Volunteer," under the firm of "Sanderson & Cornman," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books and accounts of the late firm are placed in the hands of E. Cornman for collection, to whom payment must be made IMMEDIATELY. Said Cornman will also pay all debts due and owing by the late firm.

George Sanderson, Ephraim Cornman, Carlisle, June 11, 1840.

Estate of Conrad Ensminger, dec'd.
NOTICE.
LETTERS do bonis non with the will annexed, on the undistributed estate of Conrad Ensminger, late of Silver Spring township, dec'd, have been issued to the subscriber, residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
DAVID LEHN,
June 25, 1840.—Gt.

TAKE NOTICE.
That letters of administration on the estate of William McDougle, Esq. late of Springfield, in Westmoreland township, Cumberland County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber who resides in Springfield aforesaid. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to make payment to
JOSIAH HOOD, Adm'r.
June 18, 1840.—Gt.

ASTRAL LAMPS.
Just received and for sale at the manufacturers prices, an assortment of Astral Lamps, large and small sizes, with plain and cut shades.
J. J. MYERS & Co.

The gale re-commenced, the hatches were battened down a second time, the consequence of which was, an additional three hundred slaves perished from the same cause, and one hundred of the remaining three hundred died on the passage to Mozambique harbor, whither she repaired for the purpose of getting a further supply.
Within a short time, very heavy losses have been thrown on the underwriters at Lloyd's. The most important of these is the loss of the steamer Vulture, on her first voyage of the season to St. Petersburg. The ship and cargo were insured for something like £150,000 in London, and but little will likely be saved. Besides this, the Chase, from Hull to St. Petersburg also, has been wrecked—insured for £20,000; and three or four other heavy amounts have all been reported.

Death of Sir Sydney Smith.—It is our painful duty to announce the decease of the gallant and illustrious officer, Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, which took place yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 9, Rue d'Au-guste, an event which will fill all Europe with regret and sorrow. Sir Sydney was born in 1764, and was therefore, aged seventy-six. No praise of ours can add to his fame, which he gloriously and deservedly acquired; of which his own country must ever be proud, and which no generous foreigner envies.—Galignani's Messenger.

Fires in New York.—The commissioners appointed to examine into the causes and origin of fires happening in this city, on Monday published a report giving a statement of all the fires which occurred between May 23, 1839, and the same date in 1840. During this period there were 192 fires, being an average of one for every 48 hours! Ninety-six fires originated in brick and fire proof buildings; 83 in frame, and 12 in brick front. Of the whole number, 96 were caused, in the opinion of the commissioners, by incendiarianism; 90 were the result of accident or carelessness, and 7 of causes not ascertained; only 39 had their origin in dwelling houses.
The value of property destroyed by fire during the year, is THREE MILLIONS TWO HUNDRED & TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED AND NINE DOLLARS! More than half this loss is attributed to incendiarianism! The amount of insurance was \$2,983,510.00, or more than seven-eighths of the loss.—Stm.

A STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—The boats from N. York to Albany are running the fiercest kind of an opposition. The Napoleon and Albany boat, put on the route for the purpose of carrying cheap, left New York on Saturday evening crowded with passengers. The opposition line had sent off the Utica, only one third full, just before, and just as the Napoleon passed Barclay street, the De Witt Clinton, belonging also to the opposition line, started out and ran her bows directly into the Napoleon. Four hundred persons were on board the latter; she careened till her smoke pipe nearly touched the water, and then came near upsetting. The screams of the women and children were terrific, yet the De Witt Clinton never backed water, but tried to run her down. Finally the Napoleon got clear, and proceeded on her course. During the collision, some gentlemen on board the Napoleon fired five shots at the three men in the pilot house of the De Witt Clinton, and it is believed that "one was seriously wounded. We make no comment on such disgraceful proceedings.—D.

Horrible Death.—One of the most horrible scenes was witnessed in this country on Tuesday that has ever come under our observation. Bartholomey Vosburn, residing in Danube, Herkimer county, left his residence in the forenoon of Tuesday the 9th inst., in order to carry a gift to wife, some three miles distant. Having been subjected to intemperate habits, it is supposed he became intoxicated on his way home. He arrived safely, though escaping many dangers, within about half a mile of his residence, when he was seen to fall from his wagon, with his leg remaining fast at some place in the forward part of it. Thus, suspended by his leg, with the upper part of his body upon the ground, his horses at the height of their speed, "he dragged past his residence, when his leg was severed or torn from his body, and he was left lying in the road, horribly mangled. No trace of a feature was left. His arm and shoulder were broken, together with his ribs on one side, and one leg which was in part lost, and the remainder twice broken.—The whole body together presented a most horrible spectacle; and yet, surprising as it may seem, he lived some four hours after being picked up in the road and appeared to be rational.—Albany Argus.

Assigneeship Account.
THE Assigneeship Account of George Rupley, Assignee of John McCormick, having been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, said court have appointed the first day of August Term next, for the final passage and confirmation of the same, and rule on all concerned to appear and show cause if any they have, why said account shall not be confirmed by said court.
GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Carlisle, June 25, 1840.

Assigneeship Account.
THE Assigneeship Account of Samuel Senese, Assignee of Jacob Gorgas, having been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, said court have appointed the first day of August Term next, for the final passage and confirmation of the same, and rule on all concerned to appear and show cause if any they have, why said account shall not be confirmed by said court.
GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Carlisle, June 25, 1840.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County.
Daniel Reynolds & Magdalena his wife, in right of said Magdalena,
vs.
Henry Neidigh, Samuel Neidigh, Daniel Neidigh, John Neidigh, Frederick Frey, and Elizabeth his wife, in right of said Elizabeth, Henry Highlands & Dorothy his wife in right of said Dorothy, John Flory & Esther his wife in right of said Esther and Catharine Neidigh.
Writ de Partition Facienda. No 12, January Term, 1840.
28th April 1840, the former rule upon the Parties in interest to appear and accept or refuse the real estate at the valuation, not having been served—the court grant an alias rule on all the Parties in interest to appear at the next August court being the 10th day of August next, and accept or refuse the real estate mentioned in the aforesaid writ of Partition, at the valuation and appraisement thereof, or show cause why the court shall not make an order and decree for the sale of the same agreeably to law.
By the Court.

Cumberland County, ss.
I, George Sanderson, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, do certify that the above is a true copy of a rule entered in the above case. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at Carlisle, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1840.
GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.

LAST NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN STOUGH, late of Newton township, Cumberland County, dec'd, by bond, note, or book account, are hereby notified for the last time, that unless payment is made to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of August next, suits will be instituted without resort to persons.
JOHN STOUGH, Jr. Adm'r.
Spiguitstown, June 18, 1840.—Gt.

FLOOR MATTING & DOOR MATS.
Just received and for sale very low, 6 bales 6 qu. Straw Floor Matting at 50 cents per yard; also, a doz. Door Mats, large and small sizes.
J. J. MYERS & Co.



JOHN & GEORGE TAYLOR, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their establishment to the room recently occupied by Mr. McPherson, a few doors west of the Post Office, where they have a large assortment in their line, and are ready to make up to order on very reasonable terms. They feel grateful for the very liberal encouragement they have received from their friends and the public, and hope by their exertions to please, to merit its continuance.
N. B. The latest Philadelphia fashions have been received.
Carlisle, June 16, 1840.—3t

To those who like to ride easy?
SAMUEL ENSMINGER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased the Patent Right of Robert Wilson, for Cumberland County, for constructing a new and improved Spring Seat Saddle, and that he is now prepared to receive orders for the same. The improvements claimed are applicable to any of the saddles now in use, and consist of springs of a peculiar construction in the seat, warranted to be good, durable and superior to any ever yet invented.
Persons desirous of examining the above named saddle, are requested to call and judge for themselves, at his well known establishment in High Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where they can also be accommodated with any article in the line of Saddles, Harness, &c. on the most reasonable terms.
The saddlers of the county are most respectfully invited to call and see this excellent improvement in saddles.
Reference as to the ease and superiority of this over other saddles, may be had of the following named gentlemen—Hon. Samuel Hepburn, Samuel Allen, M. G. Ege, Joseph Ege, Thos. Gresham, Henry Stubb, Henry Buttorf, H. Yotter, J. Stevenson, Benjamin Toller.
Carlisle, June 25, 1840. 3m

STRAY COW.
Came to the plantation of the subscriber, residing in Monroe township, 2 miles east of Churchtown, about two weeks since, a light brindle cow, with a white back and breast, supposed to be about 8 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away—otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.
THOMAS McELHENEY,
June 25, 1840. 3t

Estate of Nathaniel Whisler, dec'd.
NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Nathaniel Whisler, late of the Borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, dec'd, have been issued to the subscriber residing in said Borough: All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to make payment to
FREDERICK WUNDERLICH, Administrator.
June 25, 1840. 6t

Four Journeymen Coopers Wanted,
To whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given. Apply at Petersburg Mills, Petersburg, Perry county, Pa.
J. P. RIFE,
June 25, 1840. 3t

Assigneeship Account.
THE Assigneeship Account of Jacob Gorgas, having been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, said court have appointed the first day of August Term next, for the final passage and confirmation of the same, and rule on all concerned to appear and show cause if any they have, why said account shall not be confirmed by said court.
GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Carlisle, June 25, 1840.

Assigneeship Account.
THE Assigneeship Account of Samuel Senese, Assignee of Jacob Gorgas, having been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, said court have appointed the first day of August Term next, for the final passage and confirmation of the same, and rule on all concerned to appear and show cause if any they have, why said account shall not be confirmed by said court.
GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Carlisle, June 25, 1840.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County.
Daniel Reynolds & Magdalena his wife, in right of said Magdalena,
vs.
Henry Neidigh, Samuel Neidigh, Daniel Neidigh, John Neidigh, Frederick Frey, and Elizabeth his wife, in right of said Elizabeth, Henry Highlands & Dorothy his wife in right of said Dorothy, John Flory & Esther his wife in right of said Esther and Catharine Neidigh.
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By the Court.

Cumberland County, ss.
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Spiguitstown, June 18, 1840.—Gt.

FLOOR MATTING & DOOR MATS.
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J. J. MYERS & Co.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Mechanicsburg, Pa. June 30, 1840.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Anchbarger Jacob | Harris Thomas |
| Baughman John | Kinsey Isaac |
| Bowermaster Fredk | Laughlin Tamar |
| Boob George | Lahe David |
| Bauman Jesse | Logan Eliza J. |
| Bauman Jacob | Mace George |
| Barry Thomas J. | Myers Joshua |
| Chooover George V. | Matar Samuel |
| Calhoun Elizabeth | Merkel Levi Esq. |
| Coleman Dr. | Merlin Sarah |
| Deviny Dennis K. | Mum Jacob |
| Daugherty George W. | Post Rebecca |
| Dunlap John C. Esq. | Pugh David |
| Evans John | Plank Jacob |
| Eichelberger Adam | Rupp Henry |
| Enrice Rebecca | Rentzel Adam |
| Franklin Jonathan | Rupp I. D. |
| Frankly Samuel | Titler John Senf. |
| Graham Hadassah | Tull Samuel |
| Grier Mr. | Smith John |
| Gibler Benjamin | Smith John |
| Givler Ester | Smith William |
| Gobrecht Auguste | Smith Nicholas |
| Hagg Gattigue | Welcome Joseph |
| Helf Joseph | Whisler Lidia |
| Helfenstein Charles | Zimmerman Jacob |
| Hempill Sarah | |
- GEORGE F. CAIN, P. M.

List of Causes for Trial at August Term, 1840. First week commencing the 10th day of August; A. D. 1840.

Ross	vs	Moore
Church	vs	Davis adm'r
Bair	vs	Crawford
Baum	vs	Summ
Egert et al.	vs	Phillips et al
Ensminger for use	vs	Fleming
Wilson	vs	Miller et al
Church	vs	Dickin College
Moore et al	vs	W. H.
Bricker	vs	Hopple's adm'r

Second week commencing the 17th day of August; A. D. 1840.

Bricker	vs	Corklin & wife
Kretzer	vs	Meilly
Musell	vs	Laughlin's adm'r
McCure	vs	Samie
Kendy	vs	Kenedy
Anderson	vs	Lutz
Noacre	vs	Hood
Law & Co.	vs	Wilson et al
Moyle et al	vs	Evon et al
Moyle et al	vs	Woods
Ulrich	vs	Haldies
Fulke	vs	Reisingers Ex'r
Brandt	vs	Brandt Ex'r
Church	vs	Roles Adm'r
Cover	vs	Sheffler et al
Keith	vs	Field
Conly	vs	Notic
Stewart	vs	Zinn's Exr.
Noble Exr.	vs	Wilson
Moore	vs	Bennett
Ege	vs	Ege

GEO. SANDERSON, Prothonotary.

Brigade Inspector's Orders.
An election will take place on Saturday the 15th of July, 1840, at the public house of Simon Wunderlich, in the Borough of Carlisle, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon, and 6 in the afternoon, for one FIRST LIEUTENANT in the "George Washington Artillery" Company, in room of Lieut. A. Cough. Captain Leitch's Troop will act as judge. Capt. W. Z. Angley as clerk to said election.
Brigade Inspector's Office,
Carlisle, June 30th, 1840. J. W. FOLK, Brig. Inspector.

Grand Military Encampment.
The First Regiment Volunteers intend to form an encampment at Newville, to continue for three days, commencing on the 26th of August next. It is expected that several corps from neighboring counties, will unite with the Regiment. An abundance of tents will be provided, and every effort made to impart interest to the encampment, and render it gratifying to all concerned. Military officers, generally, are invited to participate with us on the occasion.
Persons desiring any information respecting the encampment, may address Colonel W. H. Woodburn, Captains John Bricker and W. G. Reed, Newville, Pa.
Col. W. H. WOODBURN,
Lieut. J. JOSIAH HOOD,
Maj. JOSEPH A. EGE,
Maj. WM. WALLACE,
Capt. GEO. H. CRESSLER,
Capt. JAMES M'CULLOCH,
Capt. GEORGE MILLER,
Capt. JOHN BRICKER,
Capt. WM. G. REED,
Capt. DAVID CLEVER,
Capt. JOHN HOOD,
Capt. JOHN WALLACE,
Commodore's Office, Carlisle, June 25, 1840.

N. B. Editors in neighboring counties favorable to encampment for military instruction, will oblige by giving the above a few insertions.
July 2, 1840. J. W. FOLK, Brig. Inspector.

CABINET MAKING.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above mentioned business in all its various branches, in the Borough of Newville, where he is prepared to make to order, and at moderate prices, Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables, Bedsteads, Coffins, and all articles in his line of business. He hopes by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.