

their chairman, Wm. J. Duane, on the 28th of January, 1820:

"As to the extent of the distress it might be answered, in the language of the resolutions under which your committee report, that it is general; it extends, indeed, to the pursuits and habits of the former capitalists, as well as to those of the more humble farmer and mechanic; there is no part of the Commonwealth into which calamity has not penetrated, or in which numerous victims have not been found. But with regard to the extent of the loss which the State has suffered from the destruction of capital, the emigration of our citizens to the wilderness, the stagnation of business, the deterioration of landed property, and the prostration of manufactures, and, above all, in the change of the moral character of many of our citizens by the presence of distress, your committee are unable to decide; the extent of the mischief, they believe, defies scrutiny and surpasses the power of calculation.

"From the numerous petitions which have been presented at the present session, your committee quote the following extracts, which describe crowded distress, such as have been seldom, if ever, before beheld on this side of the Atlantic:

"Sundry citizens of Northumberland county declare—

"The currency is so diminished as scarcely to suffice for the transaction of the most ordinary business; the produce of the country has met with an unprecedented reduction in price, and the citizens of this once flourishing Commonwealth, even with the utmost economy and industry, are scarcely able to obtain sufficient articles to sustain life; real and personal property are daily sacrificed and become the prey of speculators; debts are unpaid, creditors are dissatisfied, and the prisons are crowded with hopeless and unfortunate persons, whose wives and children must be a burden on the township, or suffer for want of the more necessaries of life."

"Sundry citizens of Wayne county represent—

"From the fall of every kind of produce, the scarcity of the circulating medium, and other causes, the general distress of the State has become so great and alarming, as to call for the attention and wisdom of the Legislature. Our most industrious citizens are no longer able to meet their engagements, but their hard-earned property is daily sacrificed at a nominal value, and falling into the hands of a few speculators.

"Sundry inhabitants of Pike county assert—

"At no time since the Revolution has greater distress been felt than at the present moment.— We consider the banking system to have been the principal cause; instead of booming, as was predicted, blessings to the people, banks have become like the scorpions among the children of Israel, parting bread of prey, but not parting the great portion of our industrious people is brought to sale at one fourth of its value, and struck off to speculators, leaving honest creditors unpaid, and families reduced to beggary."

"Sundry inhabitants of Huntington county represent—

"That the mass of the people are utterly unable at once to pay their debts; that their property is selling at such rates, that even the fees of law officers are not realized; that the industrious are impoverished, whilst the speculating part of the community are daily growing more wealthy; that the evil is only beginning, and demands legislative interposition."

"A memorial from sundry citizens of the western parts of the State, asserts—

"That embarrassment is universal: that the timid and avaricious are acquiring the sacrificed property of the liberal and industrious; that so much property is exposed to sale under execution, that buyers cannot be had to pay most of the debts; the fees of the officers: that those mischiefs, instead of diminishing are daily increasing, and that over-trading and the facility of getting credit have produced these effects."

"The petition of the inhabitants of Fayette county represents—

"That the prodigious capital and boundless credit extended by banking, the almost universal spirit of speculation, the prostration of manufactures by the mistaken policy of the national Government, the introduction of luxuries and extravagance, and a reduction of exports, have produced a long train of calamities: that industry is paralyzed,—that the precious metal has been hoarded, and the great suffering—that litigation is unprecedented in extent, and ruinous in its effects,—that many restless creditors, not content with plunging unfortunate debtors into the most abject poverty, frequently take from them the whole of that property to themselves, which in better times would pay the sums due to all, leaving the unfortunate debtor in jail, and his family in misery."

"These are but a few of the extracts, which might be presented to the House and placed upon the journal; but these are deemed sufficient, accompanied by the remark, that these representations are not only supported by all other petitions presented at this session, but by the testimony of the members of the Legislature, coming themselves from all quarters of the State."

The committee then give a short sketch of the commercial history of the country, after which they say—

"In defiance of all prophetic, and in contempt of warnings almost apocalyptic, which were given to them at the time, the people of Pennsylvania during an expensive war, and in the midst of great embarrassment, established forty one new banks with a capital of seventeen and a half million of dollars, and authority to issue bank notes to double that amount! In consequence of this most destructive measure, the inclination of a large part of the capital, created by the prosperity of the speculation and not by labor; was greatly increased; a spirit in all respect akin to gambling prevailed: a fictitious value was given to all descriptions of property: specie was driven from circulation, as if by common consent, and all efforts to restore specie to its natural condition, were treated with undistinguished contempt."

"These remarks are followed by a short view of operations subsequent to the war, after which, the committee declare:—A new measure, however, remained to be adopted, that was really to close the last scene in the drama of error: the currency had already nearly vanished, but was temporarily restored on the authority of the committee of sessions credit began to be felt: the abusive extent of paper issues was about to affect its own remedy in the State, when Congress created a corporation, with authority to circulate upwards of one hundred millions of a new paper medium—a corporation spreading its branches over the Union, with a beneficial influence of the fabric upon the State.

"Awakened by the quick succession of events so disastrous, from the dream of perpetual prosperity under which they had so long been entranced, this people who find themselves involved in distress, against which no provision had been made, and against which they allege, they can find no refuge but in legislative interposition."

Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in a communication to Congress about the same period, gives an unvarnished picture of the effects produced by an inflated paper circulation.

"Poverty and distress," says he, "are impending over the heads of most of those who have attempted to improve their farms by the aid of bank credits. So general is this distress, that the principal attention of the State Legislatures, where the evil exists, is at this moment directed to the adoption of measures calculated to rescue their fellow citizens from the inevitable effects of their own indiscretion. The general system of credit which has been introduced through the agency of banks, brought home to every man's door, has produced a nation state of affairs extremely adverse to the sober, frugal, and industrious habits, which ought to be cherished in a republic. In place of these virtues, extravagance, idleness, and the spirit of gambling adventure, have been engendered and fostered by our institutions."

The same report states that within three years the currency of the United States had been reduced from \$110,000,000 to \$45,

000,000, and the value of property consequently diminished more than one half; this, too, in the face of the Bank of the United States.

In 1824, Mr. Clay thus speaks of the financial condition of the country.

"In casting our eyes around us, the most prominent circumstances which fix our attention, and challenge our deepest regard, is the general distress which pervades the whole country. It is forced upon us by numerous facts of the most incontestable character. It is indicated by the diminished exports of native produce; by the depressed and reduced state of our foreign navigation; by our diminished commerce; by successive untimely crops of grain perishing in our barns and yards for want of a market; by the alarming diminution of the circulating medium; by the numerous bankruptcies not limited to the trading classes, but extending to all orders of society; by an universal complaint of the want of employment and a consequent reduction of the wages of labor; by the ravenous pursuit after public situations, not for the sake of their honor, and the performance of their public duties, but as a means of private subsistence; by the reluctant resort to the perilous use of PAPER MONEY; by the intervention of legislation in the delicate concerns of debtors and creditors; and above all, by the low and depressed state of the value of almost every description of the whole mass of property of the nation which has, on an average, sunk not less than 50 per cent. within a few years.

"The truth is, that no class of society suffers more in the present stagnation of business than the laboring classes. That is a necessary defect of the depression of agriculture, the principal business of the community. The wages of able bodied men vary from \$5 to \$8 per month; and such has been the want of employment, in some parts of the Union, that instances have not been infrequently met with of men working for a mere subsistence.— If the wages of labor here and in England are compared, they will be found not to be essentially different."

This portrait of distress and ruin was drawn by the Senator during the very climax of the power of the Bank of the United States.

I would inquire whether the misfortunes and calamities so minutely described in 1820 and 1824 were not of the same character with those now complained of? Whether banks, and banks alone, were not the powerful agents that blasted the industry of the husbandman, the mechanic, and merchant, reducing to insolvency and despair multitudes of honest and enterprising citizens? I now assert that the same causes have produced like results in 1838, 1839, and 1840, and I will prove the fact by the use of a few figures. According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, already referred to, the currency of the United States had been reduced in three years, preceding 1820; from \$110,000,000 to \$45,000,000; and in 1840 we discover that in one year anterior, the amount of bank circulation was contracted from \$135,000,000 to \$106,000,000. In both instances the sums of money withdrawn from the public use are astounding.— In three years antecedent to 1820, it amounted to \$65,000,000, or more than one half of the whole circulation; and in one year prior to 1840 it exceeded \$33,000,000; nearly one fourth of the sum total. Now it is plain to the most common understanding that if the currency of the country be reduced, property must fall in proportion to the reduction, and if it be increased, a rise of prices will ensue in the same ratio. Debts incurred will be made easy by expansion, and will again become the sources of ruin and insolvency through contraction. A farmer, for instance, who, in 1815, when the banks inundated the country with their paper, and the circulating medium was \$110,000,000, purchased a farm for \$10,000 and paid \$5,000 in cash, would, in 1820, still be in debt in relation, more than the original amount of \$10,000, and would be a bankrupt into the bargain, his debt being more than doubled, and his property depreciated more than one half by the decline of the currency to \$45,000,000, as the following table of the price of the best-improved land in Pennsylvania, at three different periods, will show. The second column gives the price the land bore in the height of speculation, which was in different counties in different years, as the banks extended their operations into them.

County	1809	1819
Berkshire	\$30 to 40	80 to 100 (1815)
Bethlehem	40 to 60	130 to 150 (1816-17)
Bradford	6 to 14	10 to 20 (1814)
Somerset	6 to 14	10 to 20 (1814)
Cambria	15 to 30	50 to 100 (1814)
Cumberland	40 to 60	150 to 200 (1813-14)
Dauphin	16 to 24	35 to 45 (1816)
Adams	30 to 50	60 to 100 (1814)
Lancaster	75 to 100	250 to 300 (1813-14)
Delaware	75 to 120	100 to 150
Northumberland	40 to 50	80 to 90 (1815)
Berks	40 to 60	100 to 150 (1815)
Schuylkill	50 to 100	150 to 200
Northampton	Wayne	80 to 100
and Pike	80 to 100	100 to 140 (1815-16)
Bucks	50 to 60	100 to 110 (1814-15)
Huntingdon	20 to 30	50 to 60 (1815)

This may be said to be the practical result of banking, according to the American system—inflation, expansion, and ephemeral prosperity one day—contraction, expansion, ruin and despondency the next.

As the National Government could not avert the evils of 1820 and 1824, neither can the present Administration control the wild career of the banks, without some new constitutional provision. This bill, however, gives to the amount of five millions of dollars, as it is estimated, will cause a larger portion of the precious metals to circulate, to the exclusion of paper, and will, *pro tanto*, restrain the emission of the banks. These institutions being held in check by the fear of a demand upon them for specie, will confine their operations within more reasonable limits, but there is not the most remote probability that the measure will destroy a single sound bank in the country. On the other hand, it is to be feared it will not control, as far as could be desired, the profligate and lawless speculations of insolvent corporations. But, in checking foreign importations, which in some measure, it will undoubtedly do, the country will be most essentially benefited.

After the year 1843, gold and silver will be required in payment of all the revenues of the United States. The merchant, instead of importing on the credit of the Government, will be obliged to pay the custom-house dues in cash. This will teach him prudence and circumspection, and will drive out of market the host of British agents and speculators, who, after having their merchandise around the world, usually throw the refuse into the auction marts of New York; and upon the duties due on this trash, establish a capital for the purpose of competing with the American manufacturers, and underselling him at his own door.

But we are gravely told that the passage of this bill will diminish the wages of labor. We are moreover assured that the industrious classes are entirely dependent upon the banks and capitalists for employment, and that any action on our part in restraining the use of the public revenues by private individuals and corporations will fall upon the humble citizens who live by the sweat of the brow.

A recurrence, however, to the commercial history of the country will prove, that of all classes who have suffered from the profligacy, ignorance, and recklessness of those who are associated by the banks, the laboring men have had by far the greater share of misfortune. Above all others in the community, they have the least to do with banks; they receive few or no discounts; they are never stockholders or directors; and as their income is limited, it is to them all important that it should be certain, and in the legal currency, the subsistence of their families depending entirely upon it. A fixed currency would enable the laborer to compute his amount of earnings at all times, and also to estimate the cost of provisions and merchandise. It would also secure to him steady employment. But what has been his fate under the dominion of the banks? Have these institutions enabled him to obtain work at all seasons, and a certain return for it? By no means. Whilst prices have been stimulated by expansions, wages have usually remained the same. The celebrated bulletin report of a committee of the House of Commons, says: the rate of "the wages of common country labor, it is well known, adapts itself more slowly to the changes which happen in the value of money than the price of any other species of labor or commodity;" and, according to Adam Smith, "the wages of labor do not, in Great Britain, fluctuate with the price of provisions. These vary every where from year to year, frequently from month to month. But in many places the money price of labor remains uniformly the same, sometimes for half a century together." In 1795, in England, the price of wheat, which for three years preceding had averaged fifty-four shillings a quarter, rose to seventy-four shillings a quarter, and as wages continued stationary, the distress of the poor was great. The working man discovers all the articles necessary for the subsistence of his family raising in price, whilst the money rate of his wages remains the same; consequently, his income is diminished in proportion to the advance of rents, store goods, and provisions, by bank expansions. The laborer not living upon money, but upon the necessities that money will buy, it follows that wages are high or low, not according to their nominal or money amount, but according to the amount of provisions they will purchase, or, in other words, according to the command they give the laborer over the food, clothing, and lodging, conducive to his comfort and maintenance.

Speculative combinations, to improve the condition of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, may for a time be favorable to the industrious orders, by tending to enhance wages and profits; but a revulsion throws the laboring man out of employment, and a competition for work naturally ensues, the wages of those who are not in a state of idleness are at once reduced; and, if a bank unfortunately breaks in the mean time, the working class will be found to possess the largest portion of the bills, and will be the greatest sufferers.

High prices and usurious rates of interest are not the evidences of the prosperity of any country. They merely establish the fact of the increase of the currency, and the nominal rates at which houses, lands, and provisions are sold, and do not change the relation of these things to one another, by which, in truth, their value is to be estimated. I will illustrate this by the simple proposition, that, if the circulating medium of the country be raised from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000, you double the money price of every commodity. A farm, for instance, worth \$10,000, will be estimated at \$20,000, and an adjoining grist mill, of the value of \$20,000 will sell for \$40,000. The relative position, however, of the farmer and miller will not be changed, nor the real value of their land and houses altered. The nominal price of the miller's property is doubled; it is true; so is that of the farmer. The nominal price of both mill and farm is twice as great as it was; that is all, and the owners have the same relative command of money, and property as before. Thus an increase of money does not add value to land, any more than an elongation of yardsticks would enhance the intrinsic value of broadcloth, both being merely measures, one of value, and the other of length. Commodities would advance with the increase of the yard measure, or fall by its contraction, in the same way that they rise or decline by an inflation or reduction of the currency. But amidst all these changes, where is the poor laborer? He gets his dollar a day, perhaps, through every mutation, and pays two dollars for articles that he could formerly command for one. He remains upon mother earth, whilst the paper balloon carries all other classes to the clouds. He beholds in amazement the bursting of the bubble, and is still more astonished to find himself, although standing almost isolated and alone, involved in the general calamity.

But it is asserted that this bill will increase the patronage of the Executive. I inquire when, where, or how? For, truly, if any measure ever tied up the hands of a public officer effectually, this is the law. It strips the President of the unbounded control he possessed over a host of banks, and an army of cashiers and directors. It deprives him of between eighty and ninety depositaries, and confines him to five or six, with a few superintendents and clerks. It takes from him the use of the public treasury, and brands a future loan from the coffers of the nation as a felony. If this be increasing the power of the Executive, I shall hereafter be a firm believer in the magical virtues of hard cider, in making clear the mental faculties of my fellow-citizens.

We are to have a despotism, too, under this law. The President is to become a tyrant, and like the Autocrat of all the Russias, will wield both "the purse and the sword." We are gravely told these things in broad daylight by gentlemen who claim the merit of at least being rational, if they are not sober. Now, what power has the President under this law? Can he declare war? Can he make peace? Can he "set a single soldier in the field," or appropriate a dollar from the Treasury, without the consent of

this House? Certainly not; but when unlimited away was likely to have been given to him here, in appropriating to his discretionary use ten millions of dollars and fifty thousand armed troops, who tendered him "the purse and the sword" then?

"Here Mr. Wise exclaimed this is a home thrust; they deserve it, and I told them so." Where were the numerous Whig gentlemen whom I have under my eye? Where was the gentleman from North Carolina? Mr. STANLEY rose, and said he had voted for the bill referred to under the exigencies of the case, for which he had been abused by the friends of the Administration in his own district; but that he had no fear of Mr. Van Buren for the future, as he would not be re-elected.

Mr. R. replied that he did not impeach the motives of the gentleman from North Carolina; he had acted correctly in casting that vote, and he was sorry that any one should censure him; but after his party had invested the President with unheard of power, they should not now attempt to frighten us with this phantom, which, like the hobgoblins in fairy tales, would serve only to alarm old women or children; and as to the probable result of the next election, he would tell the gentleman that accounts from all quarters confirmed him in the opinion, that Mr. Van Buren was as likely to wield "the purse and the sword" with the same moderation and honorable bearing under this bill, as he had heretofore done under the act which gave him millions of money, and thousands of men, to use at his pleasure.

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 Emminger, dec'd.
NOTICE.
I, the undersigned, being the executor of the last will and testament of Conrad Emminger, 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 McDonnell, Esq., late of Springfield, in West-pensborough 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 deceased are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to make payment to

JOSIAH HOOD, Adm'r.

June 18, 1840.—Gt

SHERIFF'S SALES.
BY virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Carlisle, on Friday the 21st day of July 1840, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to-wit—

A tract of land situate in Dickinson township, bounded by lands of Samuel Carothers on the east, Christopher Johnson on the south, — Falnstock on the west, and on the north by lands of Dr. Cummins and others, containing one hundred and forty eight acres, more or less, having thereon erected a large two story Brick House, a two story Frame House, and a Log Barn, a Stone Spring House and other out Houses.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of William T. Weekly, dec'd.

Also, a tract of land situate in Newton township, Cumberland county, bounded by the Conodoguinet creek, and lands of Samuel Westheffer, containing eighty four acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a half story Frame House, and other buildings.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Turner and Edward Tanner.

Also, a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Carlisle, containing sixty feet in breadth, and two hundred and forty feet in depth, more or less, adjoining lots of William Minor, deceased, heirs on the west, a lot of Gad Day on the east, Main Street on the north, and an alley on the south, having thereon erected a large two story Frame House, and other buildings.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward Armor.

And all to be sold by me,

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, June 25, 1840.

At a stated Orphans' Court
begun and held on Tuesday the 28th day of April 1840, at Carlisle, in and for Cumberland County, before the Honorable Samuel Hepburn, President, and his associates, the following proceedings were had, to-wit: That the writ of Partition and Valuation on the real-estate of Christopher Walters, late of said county, deceased, having been returned to court by Sheriff Myers duly executed.

29th April 1840, John Walters having accepted purport No. 1, and refused to accept purport No. 2, and requested the court to decree the sale of the same.—On motion of Mr. Graham, the court granted a rule on all the other parties in interest, to-wit—George Walters, David Clever, John Clever, George Clever, Barbara Baughman, Henry Miller and Sarah his wife, and the Children of Elizabeth Scott, dec'd., who was intermarried with Andrew Scott, to appear at the next stated Orphans' Court, to be held on the 28th day of August 1840, and accept or refuse to accept purport No. 2 at the appraisal and valuation, it being 14 acres of land with a two story log house and stable thereon.—Publication of this rule in two newspapers printed in Carlisle, for six successive weeks, to be sufficient notice to the parties who reside out of the same.

By the Court.

Cumberland County, ss.
I, a certified copy from the Records of the Orphans' Court of said county. Witness my hand and seal of said Court, at Carlisle, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1840.

W. FOULK, Clk. O. C.

Assigneeship Account.
The Assigneeship Account of George Ripley, Assignee of John McCormick, having been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, said court has appointed the first day of the 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 Jacob Gargas, having been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, said court has appointed the first day of the 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 Senson, Assignee of Jacob Gargas, having been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, said court has appointed the first day of the 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.

Abraham Hersh for use of Jacob Hersh vs. William Galbraith, Administrator of Joseph Galbraith, dec'd., Sarah Galbraith, (widow) and Archibald Woods and Mary his wife, late Mary Galbraith, William Galbraith, Jane Galbraith, Sarah Galbraith and Joseph Galbraith, heirs at law of Joseph Galbraith, dec'd.
No. 6, August Term, 1840. Summons debt on note under seal not exceeding \$500.

Notice is hereby given to the defendants in the above stated case to appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, on the 10th day of August next, to answer the Plaintiff in the case as above stated.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.

July 2, 1840.

LAST NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN STOUGH, late of Newton township, Cumberland county, dec'd., by bond, note, or other 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 respect of persons.

JOHN STOUGH, Jr. Adm'r.

Stoughton, June 18, 1840.—Gt

Estate of Nathaniel Whistler, dec'd.
NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Nathaniel Whistler, 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 deceased are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to make payment to

FREDERICK WUNDERLICH, Administrator.

June 25, 1840.

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.

STRAY COW.
Came to the plantation of the subscriber, residing in Monroe township, 3 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 desirous to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

THOMAS McELHENNEY.

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 High-lands & Dorothy his wife in right of said Dorothy, John Flory & Esther his wife in right of said Esther and Catherine Neidigh.

Write 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 value at the valuation, not having been served—the court grant an alias 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 according 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.

To those who like to ride easy?
SAMUEL ELSMINGER,
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 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, H. G. Eges, Joseph Eges, Thos. Graham, Henry Stubbs, Henry Buttort, H. Yotter, J. Stevenson, Benjamin Peffer.

Carlisle, June 25, 1840.

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.

JOSEPH OTTO.

July 2, 1840.

Brigade Inspector's Orders.
A notice will take place on 3 Thursday the 11th 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. Creigh, Captain. Lieut. Adm'r will act as Judge, and Capt. W. Z. Angney as clerk to said election.

Brigade Inspector's Office,
Carlisle, June 30th, 1840.

W. FOULK,
Brig. Inspector.

N. B. There will also be an election at the same time and place for one Second Lieutenant, in the room of Lieut. Thos. H. Skiles, resigned.

Grand Military Encampment.
THE First Regiment of Cumberland County 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. Militia 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. WM. H. WOODBURN,
Lieut. Col. JOSIAH HOOD,
Maj. WM. WALLACE,
Capt. GEO. H. CHESSER,
Capt. JAMES M. LADD,
Capt. GEORGE MILLER,
Capt. JOHN BRICKER,
Capt. WM. G. REED,
Capt. DAVID CLEVER,
Capt. JOHN HOOD,
Capt. JOHN WALLACE.

Committee of Arrangement:
N. B. Editors in neighboring counties favorable to encampments for military instruction, will oblige by giving the above a few insertions, July 2, 1840.

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

Ross	vs	Moore
Church <td>vs</td> <td>Davis adm'r</td>	vs	Davis adm'r
Bar <td>vs</td> <td>Crawford</td>	vs	Crawford
Stice <td>vs</td> <td>Stice</td>	vs	Stice
Egoff et al <td>vs</td> <td>Phillips et al</td>	vs	Phillips et al
Finninger for use <td>vs</td> <td>Fleming</td>	vs	Fleming
Wilson <td>vs</td> <td>Miller et al</td>	vs	Miller et al
Church <td>vs</td> <td>Dickin's College</td>	vs	Dickin's College
Moore et al <td>vs</td> <td>Wilson</td>	vs	Wilson
Bricker <td>vs</td> <td>Hopple's adm'r</td>	vs	Hopple's adm'r

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

Bricker	vs	Cocklin & wife
Kreitzer	vs	Meiley
Harsell	vs	Laughlin's adm'r
McClure	vs	Kennedy
Anderson	vs	Lutz
Noacre	vs	Hood
Law & Co	vs	Wilson et al
Moate et al	vs	Woods
Mixell et al	vs	Holmes
Ulrich	vs	Reisingers Ex'r's
Foulke	vs	Brandt's Ex'r
Brandt	vs	Hodes Adm'r
Church	vs	Shuffler et al
Conover	vs	Todd
Keith	vs	Noble
Stewart	vs	Zinn's Exr.
Noble Exr.	vs	Wilson
Moore	vs	Barnett
Eges	vs	Eges

Geo. SANDERSON,
Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office,
Carlisle, 29th June, 1840.

THE COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION PACKET LINE.
MULLISON, COLLINS & CO'S
SPLENDID LINE OF
PACKET & FREIGHT BOATS.
The Packet Boats leave Columbia every day, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Havre-de-Grace the same day, in return, leave Havre-de-Grace at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Columbia, same day at 6 o'clock, P. M. in sufficient time for passengers to take the Packet-line for Harrisburg.— Freight will be received at either of the above points, at pack speed.

The same company have a Daily Line of PACKET BOATS running from Columbia to Harrisburg, and from Harrisburg to Columbia. Also, FREIGHT BOATS, running once a week between said places, on which Freight will be received, destined for Havre-de-Grace, Baltimore, and all intermediate places.

The Packet Boats
will arrive in Harrisburg in time to take passage in the lines of the Lines to Pittsburgh, Williamsport or Wilkstraw, as it is in connection with these lines.

Substantial accommodations, fine boats, and good attendance, shall be studiously provided on this line, and nothing neglected to render the travelling safe and agreeable to passengers, and their reception and accommodation, at the stopping places, unexceptionable.

REUBEN MULLISON,
THOMAS COLLINS,
JOSEPH BLACK,
GEO. WILKE,
WM. POWERS,
GEORGE M. LAUMAN.

Columbia, June 11, 1840.

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

Anchbacher Jacob	Harris Thomas
Baughman John	Kinsey Isaac
Boverman Fredk	Laughlin Tamarr
Boob George	Laine David
Bauman Jesse	Logan Eliza J.
Bauman Jacob	Mess George
Barry Thomas J.	Myers Joshua
Chooover George V.	Matar Samuel
Calhoun Elizabeth	Merkel Levi Esq.
Coleman Dr.	Martin Sarah
Deviny Dennis K.	Mumma Jacob
Daugherty George W.	Post Rebecca
Dunlap John C. Esq.	Push David
Evans John	Plank Jacob
Eichelberger Adam	Rupp Henry
Finicle Rebecca	Rentzel Adam
Franklin Jonathan	Rupp J. D.
Gockley Samuel	Ritner John Senr.
Graham Hadassah	Stull Samuel
Greer Mr.	Spidle John
Gibler Benjamin	Smith Susan
Givler Ester	Smith William
Gobrecht Auguste	Urich Nicholas
Hagg Gottfried	Welcome Joseph
How Joseph	Whisler Lidia
Helfenstein Charles	Zimmerman Jacob
Hepphill Sarah	

GEORGE F. CAIN, P. M.

COUNTY MEETING.
The Democratic Republicans of Cumberland county are requested to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday evening, the 10th of August next, (Count 6 o'clock), at early candle light, to adopt the necessary preparatory measures for ensuring the triumphant success of the Democracy of old Mother Cumberland at the ensuing elections. A general attendance is desired.

May 21, 1840.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Stoughton, Pa. July 1st, 1840.

Brand David	McCulloch Thomas Esq
Hay Samuel	Tritt Samuel Maj
Coover Samuel C	Welsh Robert
Tockley Samuel	

JOHN STOUGH, P. M.

ALL MEAL for sale by
C. BARNITA