lar liberty—if by these things they designate a Loco Foco, then are the Democrats indeed Loco Focos. But if by the term Loco Foco, they mean any thing else than we have just described—"they LIE, and the truth is not in them."

But, Fellow citizens: this term Loco Foco, which was applied to you by the Federalists as an appellation of contempt, is fast gaining respectability; and your committee would not be surprised, yea they believe that in less than four years, or at least before a second presidential election transpires, the Federalists, including all the ruffle shirt gentry in the land, will SWEAR by all the bibles in Christendom, and some of them probably join the church to make the people believe them, that they themselves are the real "huge pawed, hard fisted, butt-ended, red necked, dirty shirted, filthy LOCO FOCOS!"—They would DO ANY THING.

Fellow citizens: after saying this much of the manners and principles of the two great parties of the country, we must not forget the representatives of those principles. In the coming presidential election, the contest lies between Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson as the representatives of the principles of the Democratic party, and William Henry Harrison and John Tyler as the representatives of the principles of the Federal party—IF THEY can be said to have any principles. They appear however to be united on the present occasion for one common object, and that object PLUNDER.

Col. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, is known to you all as one who has distinguished himself in the councils of the nation and in the "tented field"—as one, who abounds in noble and generous feelings towards his fellows; who is filled with the "milk of human kindness"—as one, who has a deep and abiding hold on the sympathies and affections of the people—as one who is as brave as he is generous—as one, who bears the honorable marks of that bravery on his own WAR WORN person; as one, who unites within himself all that constitutes American valor and American chivalry.

Why, Fellow citizens, even the Federalists have taken to praising Col. Johnson—this same Col. Johnson who four years ago, in their estimation, was a disgrace to the nation; whose election to the Vice Presidency was an outrage to the feelings of an intelligent community—who was an abomination in the sight of all decent and moral men—who stank in the nostrils of the people! And what has produced this mighty change?—Why simply the fact, that he does not say any thing derogatory to the military character of Gen. Harrison: that from a proper sense of delicacy and honor, he is willing to leave his own claims for renown to the impartial pen of history, and to his just and generous countrymen. He says nothing against the military character of Gen. Harrison, because every thing thus said would be in favor of HIMSELF—and it proves him to be what his friends have always said he was, a generous, noble minded man. But the Federalists now think to add to the popularity of Gen. Harrison, by eulogizing a man whom their every act has shown they despise.

Of his competitor for the Vice Presidency, John Tyler, we shall not say much. We have heard that he is a gentleman and a scholar, and a man irreproachable in his private relations.

But, Fellow citizens, he is now a candidate for a public office, and whatever may be his private worth, we cannot support him, if we dont admire his public principles. It is sufficient for a Democrat to know, that he is the candidate of the Federal party, and that it is under his name that they are now battling afresh for their ancient ascendency. If he were an ANGEL, and yet the enemy of popular liberty—the friend, either directly or indirectly, of unequal power—the Democrats would still vote for old Richard M. Johnson.

But who is this Martin Van Buren, that is again the candidate of the Democratic party for the *Presidency?* Is he not worthy of the confidence of the people? Is he not worthy of the high station he now occupies with so much credit to himself and the nation? No, say the Federalists—"he disgraces it"—and they call him hard names. They say he is a mean, low lived fellow.—They say he is a fox, and a weasel, and a snake—a snake in the grass. But worst of all—they say he is a MAGICIAN.

Fellow Citizens!—If a man who by his talents, integrity and perseverance, has raised himself from the *humblest* to the *highest* station of life—if a man who has made himself "the favorite son" of his native State, and the favorite of the nation—if a man, who is a *gentleman in feeling* and a *Democrat in principle*—if a man, who was always zealous for his country's honor and his country's glory—if a man, who has all the high attributes of greatness that can distinguish one man above his fellows—if such a man is a magician, then Martin Van Buren is indeed a magician.

You were told by the Federalists that this Martin Van Buren was a *timid, time serving* politician—that he was non-committal on all the great measures of public policy; that he would deceive the Democratic party, whose leading measures he pledged himself to support. But has it been thus? Has he not by his steadfast adherence to Democratic principles fulfilled the highest expectations of his warmest friends? And *now* some of the more honest Federal papers, especially in the East, blame him because he is too much like Jefferson—*too Democratic*. And will this Martin Van Buren—who has stood by the country in the hour of danger, who has guided the helm of State amid storm and amid peril, now that the sun is just breaking through the mists that have so long obscured the political horizon, *now* be deserted by you? No,—he is entitled to the increased confidence, and will receive the increased support of the Democracy of the Union.

But what do the Federalists say about their own candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Harrison? Why they tell you that he is a great hero, and a great statesman.—These are comprehensive terms to be sure—but is it so?

Fellow citizens—if a man who was *imbecile*, we will not say cowardly in battle—if a man who lacked common prudence and common skill in the arrangement of his troops—if a man who thrust forward his subalterns to do his fighting, whilst he remained in the rear in safety; if a man who *by indirection* endeavored to strip those subalterns of the laurels they had so nobly won, and so richly deserved; if a man who bears no personal marks of personal courage, but has his pockets filled with *paper certificates* of that courage, given by persons under his command, and who were at the time in *duress;* if such a man is a hero, then Gen. Harrison is a *great hero*.

But what if he be a great hero—what though he be crowned with as many laurels as ever adorned the brow of Cæsar or Napoleon! he is for that very reason the last man that should be supported by the Federal party for the Presidency. Do you remember that in 1828, that party declared through their then distinguished leader, Henry Clay, that if a military chieftan should ever be elected to the first office in the gift of the people, "it would be a greater curse to the country than war, pestilence and famine." And if one of them had then been told, that in a few short years they themselves would have presented to the American people a military chieftan as their candidate, and held up his military character as his chief recommendation, he would have exclaimed in the indignant language of the ancient—"What! is thy servant a *dog*, that he should do these things?" But, "tell it not in Gath—publish it not in the streets of Askalon"—that this same Federal party, with their usual and characteristic consistency, presented to the American people in 1836, and present now in 1840, a military chieftan as their candidate for the Presidency—and they present him avowedly, *because he is a military chieftan!*

But they tell you that Gen. Harrison is a great statesman. Fellow citizens—if a man who supported the *alien* and *sedition* laws of the elder Adams, and was a warm supporter of his administration—who even wore "*the black cockade*,"—if a man who opposed the leading features of Jefferson's administration, and Madison's, and Monroe's—if a man who was a zealous advocate of John Quincy Adams' administration, and one of his chief office-holders—if a man who is in favor of a national bank, and the banking system generally in all its rottenness and corruption—in favor of a high protective tariff, and a system of internal improvement by the General Government—an *Abolitionist*, and an *Anti Mason*—in favor of selling poor white men—in favor of property qualification for the right of suffrage; if a man, who by every act of his life has shown himself a high toned Federalist—who entertains principles obnoxious to the feelings of the people, and injurious to their interests—and who at the same time that he entertains those principles, has but little ability to enforce them—making himself as contemptible as his principles are odious—if such a man is a statesman—*then*, Gen. Harrison is a *great statesman!*

But the Federalists, in order to enforce the claims of Gen. Harrison the more effectually on the people, have taken to building *log cabins* and drinking *hard cider*. They think that they can thus induce the people—the laboring, industrious portion of the community to believe that Gen. Harrison is a poor man, and the poor man's candidate, and will represent his interests and feelings. But do you suppose the people will believe any such thing? Certainly not—for they know the facts to be otherwise. They know that Gen. Harrison has been in office ever since he was old enough to hold an office—that he has drawn more than a hundred thousand dollars from the public treasury—that his hand has been in it always—that he married a lady of immense fortune—that he now enjoys a sinecure office, an office that without labor or trouble to himself is worth from five to seven thousand dollars yearly—that if he is now a poor man his poverty is a disgrace to him. But they know that he is not a poor man. They know that he is at this day worth more than a hundred thousand dollars—that he owns eight hundred acres of the finest land at North Bend, that is to be found on the beautiful and fertile banks of the Ohio—that he lives, not in a log cabin, but in a splendid mansion—that, although he may have hard cider, he drinks *sparkling champaigne*. And with these facts staring them in the face, are we to suppose that the people will believe that he is a poor man? They cannot believe it, for they *know* better.

Neither is General Harrison the candidate of the poor man, nor does he represent his interests. We want no better proof that such is the case, than the fact that the Convention which nominated him, and the great humbug Conventions which have since met to sanction that nomination, were composed of bankers and brokers, stockjobbers and shavers, and speculators and lawyers, and merchants and merchants' clerks. The laboring poor man had no voice in those conventions—no person to represent him, his feelings, or his interests. No, Fellow citizens, Gen. Harrison is essentially the candidate of the *monopolists* and of the *money power* of the country—the candidate of the *non-productive classes* of the community, who live by their *wits*, who dont add a cent to the wealth of the nation, but accumulate fortunes at the expense of the productive industry of the people—in fine the candidate of the nabobs of the country, and the purse proud aristocrats of the city.—His principles all favor their interests.—Hence their zeal in his cause. Hence their profligate expenditure of money to secure his election. Hence the outrage that we witness of the banking institutions of the country, at the same time that they refuse to redeem their obligations, spending their thousands and tens of thousands in endeavoring to corrupt the people and their *representatives*, and in making war upon their dearest and most cherished rights.

But the Federalists have not only endeavored to *gull* the people into the support of Gen. Harrison, by erecting log cabins and drinking hard cider—they have even made exhibitions of *little gourds, shin bones* and *coon skins!*—they have had silly shows and empty parades—have endeavored to lead the people astray by appeals to their senses, by petty and shallow artifices—as if they thought them *children* or *fools!*

Fellow citizens: can these men who suppose that they embody within themselves all the morality and decency and respectability of the country—who laugh at the intelligence of the people, and ridicule their capacity for self government, think that they can elect their candidate by this *mock enthusiasm*. Formerly, parades and celebrations were to give vent to high wrought feelings. But these log cabin processions are got up for the express purpose of creating an enthusiasm—for the purpose of making the people their own slaves—for the purpose of inducing them to do that which their own judgment condemns—for the purpose of giving to the Federalists the honors and emoluments of office—for the purpose of elevating such men to power as *Ritner, Stevens, Burrowes, Penrose, & Co.* Men who disgraced their own State—who treated with contempt the voice of the people, the sovereignty of the State—who looked upon elections "as if they had never been held;" who to gratify their own miserable and selfish ambition, would have murdered our citizens with "buck shot and ball," would have plunged the state into a civil war, and stained her hills and vallies with the blood of her sons—who would have pulled down the fair fabric of this republican commonwealth, and buried the right of suffrage beneath its ruins.

But what reasons do the Federalists urge when they condescend to reason why the present Democratic administration is not worthy of the confidence of the people? Why they tell you, that it has burthened the country with the "odious Sub-Treasury"—that it has *passed* that "bill of abominations." We do not intend going into any argument in favor of "the Independent Treasury," nor to combat the various objections that have been so often urged by its opponents, and refuted by its friends as often as they have been urged. It will suffice to say—that it is simply a bill to provide for the collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, by the authorized agents of the Government, and without the agency of banks—that it is simply "a separation of bank and state"—that it simply prevents the banks from using the *public money for speculating*, prevents them from making *ruinous expansions*, by rendering them liable through the action of the Government for the immediate redemption of their notes to the extent of the capital required for the current expenses of the government, and thus exercise a healthy control over the currency of the country. But say the Federalists—it will reduce the price of property and the wages of labor *to the standard prices of Europe*—and they say the Administration support it *for that reason!* This is a doctrine which its friends *repudiate*, and they *deny* that such can be the *effects of the bill*. That it will prevent high nominal prices and the consequent *fluctuation of prices*, is evident from the fact of its preventing high *paper expansions*—but that it will reduce the wages of labor to the standard prices of Europe, even on the supposition that it would destroy all the banks in the country, *is absurd*. In Europe there is a dense population, more laborers than there is labor to be done, and the consequent *competition* reduces the *price* of labor. In this country the *reverse* is true—we have land sufficient to accommodate two or probably three hundred millions of people, and that land susceptible of a high degree of cultivation—we have consequently a sparse population, and more labor to be done than we have laborers. Besides it is not the highest *nominal price* for labor that makes the *best wages*. The Democratic party believe in that fundamental maxim of political economy, which says that "that country is most prosperous where labor produces the *greatest reward*"—not when it produces the *highest nominal price*.

Again—the Federalists charged on the administration a design to establish a standing army. What they imagine to be a measure of the present administration, was *really* and *truly* a favorite project of an *ever memorable* Federal administration—and by none was the measure more *zealously* advocated than by the present Federal candidate for the Presidency. Martin Van Buren, as every other President did before him, recommended a better organization of the militia. Do our opponents say that the *militia* of the country are *a standing army?* He recommended the subject to the consideration of Congress, and if Mr. *Poinsett's* report contained objectional features, does that make Mr. Van Buren guilty of endeavoring to establish a standing army? By the way, Mr. Poinsett's report was far *less objectionable* than the reports of the other Secretaries of War during other Democratic administrations, and which at the time were favorably received by the military committees of both houses of Congress. The plan of Mr. Poinsett never found favor with the Democratic party, and was reported against by Democratic committees in both houses. For a full explanation of this matter we refer you to Mr. Van Buren's letter to several citizens of Virginia on the subject of the organization of the militia. The "standing army" humbug, like the "gold spoon" humbug, has already *exploded* in the face of the Federal leaders.

Again—the Federalists tell you, that the present administration is profligate, extravagant and corrupt. They vent wholesale denunciation. *An extravagant administration!* Fellow citizens—a *more foul*, a *baser slander* was never uttered against a set of honest men. Col. Benton set that matter right in the Senate of the United States not long since—and every man of you ought to read his speech on that occasion. He showed conclusively from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the *ordinary expenses* of the government during Jackson's and Van Buren's administrations, had been less, considering the growth of the country, than those of any preceding administration, and less than what the *Federalists themselves said* would be an economical administration of the government. That the extraordinary expenses—such as purchasing lands from the Indians—removing them beyond the Mississippi—carrying on the Indian wars, the Creek, Black Hawk, and Florida wars—paying off the public debt occasioned by the issue of treasury notes, which was the same as a loan—paying out indemnities to the amount of millions received from other countries to our own citizens—paying pensions to revolutionary soldiers under the more liberal pension laws passed by Congress—that all these *extraordinary* expenditures tend to swell the aggregate of the money paid out of the treasury, and made it *appear* that too much had been spent for an economical administration. He showed, that if the same mode of making up the aggregate expenses of the Government had been adopted during other administrations, it would appear—that as much money had been paid out of the treasury *then* as *now*. But—that formerly it was never dreamed that money which had been obtained as indemnities from other countries, to our citizens, and held by the Government as trustee, and paid over to them, should be set down as an expenditure of the Government, and make an item of that *extravagance* of which the Federalists so much complain—that it was never dreamed that money paid out for the post office department, and which by law has been made to pass of late through the treasury department, should be set down as another item of *extravagance*, when it was notorious that the receipts of the department over balanced the expenditures. This he showed was a new mode of reckoning extravagance and plunder, adopted by the Federalists for the purpose of *electioneering*, and of *deceiving* and *gulling* the people.

And with regard to the other items—items which were never considered during preceding administrations as expenditures of Government, but as *appropriations* for specific purposes—such as appropriations for carrying on the Indian wars, extinguishing titles, granting pensions, erecting light houses, cleaning harbours, improving the Navy, &c.—all *extraordinary expenses*, and not necessary for carrying on the Government—with regard to these items, he called upon the opposition Senators, in the face of the Senate and of the world, to point out a single one for which they *did not vote* and which they *did not now approve*. And—Fellow citizens, they remained mute. They could not do it. He told them they could *not do it*. He told them *also*, that if it had not been for Democratic votes, appropriations would have been made to *three times the amount*—and that after they had exerted their influence to get the appropriations, they would have turned round, and with a hypocritical cant charged them upon the administration, as an evidence of its extravagance and corruption.

Again, the Federalists tell you, that this odious administration is the cause of all the commercial derangement and distress in the country—that it is *impoverishing* the people—when it is known to every sensible man in the community, who is not wilfully blind on the subject, that the Government has about as much to do with it as the moon: that it is the BANKS that are ruining the people—that it is the BANKS that periodically make money plenty and scarce, by their alternate expansions and contractions; that it is the banks that derange the standard of value, make all trade a lottery, that convert fiction into reality, and reality to fiction:—That it is the banks that induce men to engage in hazardous enterprizes, that foster a wild and reckless spirit of speculation, that get things into that state of high blown prosperity, which makes men forget that there must be a day of reckoning, when at last the bubble bursts, our people awake as from a dream, and ruin and desolation, and demoralization *sweep over the whole* LAND. Men go to bed with their thousands, and wake up in the morning *without* A DOLLAR.

Fellow Citizens: there is a fearful controversy now waging, and on the issue of which hang the liberties of the people. A controversy between the Democracy and the money power of the country, and that power backed too by the money and influence of the bankers and monied aristocracy of England. We say, Fellow Citizens, that it is a fearful controversy; for that power has become strong and well fortified. It pervades all classes of society. Spirit-like, it walks unseen and unheard among our people, and exerts with DEMON WITCHERY its baneful influence. It enters our legislative halls, and corrupts our representatives: It dictates to the freemen of this State, at this present time, what laws shall be passed, and what laws shall not be passed. The money power is triumphant now, at this present moment, in old democratic Pennsylvania. And when we see the humiliating spectacle, of men going fresh from the people, professing Democratic principles, wavering, and stumbling, and falling in our legislative halls, betraying their constituents and their own professed principles, a solemn duty rests upon that people, which in duty to themselves and their country, they are bound to discharge. A spectacle of this kind proclaims to us in a voice of thunder, "*beware of the money power*, awake from your slumber, or it will enslave you." That the representatives of our commonwealth have faltered in the discharge of their duty to their constituents, is no evidence that the principles of the Democratic party are wrong, but conclusive evidence of the purity of those principles, and of the danger of the power with which we are contending.

In conclusion, Fellow Citizens, we will merely remark, that you are engaged in a GOOD, in a RIGHTEOUS CAUSE, the cause of truth and of equal justice between MAN and MAN. Persevere, and in the name of that TRUTH, and that JUSTICE, you must TRIUMPH.

J. ELLIS BONHAM,
JAMES H. GRAHAM,
SAMUEL R. HAMILL,
JOHN K. LONGNECKER,
J. W. SNOWDEN,
JOHN MOORE, (Newville.)
HUGH GAULLAGHER.

OHIO.—The signs in Ohio betoken a Democratic victory this fall. The Democracy are in fine spirits. Col. R. M. Johnson has recently visited the State, and every where he was hailed with enthusiasm never before manifested in that State. At Chillicothe, eight or ten thousand people turned out to meet him as he passed through. At Columbus, eight or ten thousand more assembled to get a peep at the *real* hero of the Thames. In all the towns where he stopped, immense numbers of the people met together to welcome the hero and statesman. Farmers left their fields and mechanics their workshops—all united to honor him, who has done so much for them, both in the field and in the councils of the nation. Col Johnson's soul stirring speeches has shaken the foundation of Whiggery. All its advocates are trembling for their fate at the coming election. If Ohio should go against Old Tip, the hard ciderites may exclaim, *it is finished.—Indianian.*

A POOR EXCUSE.—The British Whig papers devoted to the support of Harrison, are patching up a miserable excuse for his vote in the Legislature of Ohio, to SELL poor white men into slavery, and, say they, Eli Baldwin who was the democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, a few years since, voted for the same law. Granted. But then every whig paper in Ohio brought up that vote in judgement against Baldwin, and it was the cause of his defeat. The Democrats knew it to be too true, and they could not defend him.—*Crawford Democrat.*

Carlisle Female Seminary.

AFTER the summer vacation, the different departments have commenced, or are about to commence operations. Mr. Edward Leslie Walker has been appointed instructor in Music. He is favorably known as a very superior teacher. He will be ready to begin giving lessons by the first of October.

Suitable arrangements are made for teaching the ancient and modern languages, Painting, Drawing, and all the branches which constitute a complete and liberal education. Mrs. Stephens' department will open the 14th inst.

By the liberality of the State in its annual appropriation, the Trustees will be enabled to increase the facilities for instruction, by procuring select Books, Models, Maps, Charts, Apparatus, &c. They feel confident, that a course of instruction useful and ornamental is here presented, not surpassed at any other place.

JOHN REED, President of
the Board and Principal of the Seminary.

September 10, 1840. ts

CARLISLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE branch of this school under the care of the subscriber, will re-open on Monday, September the 14th, in a suit of rooms in the basement of the M. E. Church. Contiguous to the school room, which will be large and airy, there will be an extensive room for exercise;—all of which, with the grounds connected with them, are undergoing repairs and improvements with a reference to convenience, pleasantness and health. Entrance on High street.

By a recent arrangement of the trustees, the school will be more fully supplied with apparatus for illustration the coming quarter than heretofore.

For further and more particular information as to the character and objects of her school, the subscriber has been kindly permitted to make reference to the following gentlemen:—*Rev. President Durbin*, and the other members of the Faculty of Dickinson College; *Wm. M. Biddle, Esq.* of Carlisle; *Rev. Thos. C. Thornton*, and *Rev. Geo. G. Cookman* of the Baltimore Conference; *Professor Thomas Sewall*, of Washington City, D. C., *John Zug, Esq.* of Baltimore.

B. H. H. STEVENS.

Terms of Tuition.

Common English studies, as Geography, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Orthography, Reading & Writing—per quarter,	$5 00
These, accompanied with Rhetoric, Algebra, or Natural Philosophy, with English Composition,	7 50
Botany, Animal & Vegetable Physiology, Chemistry, Astronomy, Mental or Moral Philosophy,	10 00
Instruction in French, Spanish, Latin, Drawing, Painting or Perspective, will involve an extra charge of	2 50

In another branch of the school, lessons are given in Music by an accomplished teacher for an extra charge of $12 00 per quarter.

TUITION in this department is required in advance, and no deduction is made for absence, except in case of sickness.

Carlisle, September 3, 1840. 3t

To the heirs and legal representatives of JACOB RIFE, late of Easlpennsborough township, dec'd.

TAKE notice that I will hold an Inquisition on a writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises late of Jacob Rife, dec'd., on Monday the 19th day of October 1840, at 11 o'clock A. M., where all interested may attend.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Carlisle, Sept. 3, 1840. } 6t

To the heirs and legal representatives of ELIZABETH BARNHART, late of Silver Spring township, deceased.

TAKE notice that I will hold an Inquisition on a writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises late of Elizabeth Barnhart, dec'd., on Friday the 16th day of October 1840, at 10 o'clock A. M., where all interested may attend.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Carlisle, Sept. 3, 1840. } 6t

Attention Light Artillery!

You are ordered to parade at the Armory, on Saturday next, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, in summer uniform, arms and accoutrements in good order.

Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN R. KERNAN,
O. S.

Carlisle, September 10, 1840.

STRAY PIG.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Carlisle, on the 14th inst. a spotted Barrow Pig with a mark on one of the ears, about 5 or 6 months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN MONKS.

Sept. 17, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow Citizens.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF

of said county at the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for your support.

JAMES REED.

Newville, April 16, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF

and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

PAUL MARTIN.

Shippensburg, April 16, 1840.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

Fellow Citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF

of said county, at the ensuing election, and will be thankful for your support.

WILLIAM BLEAN.

Mifflin township, June 4, 1840.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

Fellow Citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF

of said county and shall be thankful for your support.

JAMES KENNEDY.

Newville, April 23, 1840. te

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow citizens—At the earnest solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF

of Cumberland county, at the next general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

JOHN SOURBECK,
New Cumberland.

April 2, 1840. te

Public Sale.

Will be sold by public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 17th of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day,

A first rate limestone Plantation,

late the property of James Neal, Esq. deceased, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland Co., bounded by lands of Andrew Carothers, John Woodburn, Samuel Huston and others, containing 240 acres, more or less—about two thirds of which is cleared, and in excellent cultivation and under good fence, the remaining third is fine timber land. The improvements are a large two story

DWELLING HOUSE AND KITCHEN, A LARGE BRICK BARN,

Wagon shed and other out buildings—and a well of good water.

There are also on the premises a good Apple Orchard, and other fruit trees, also a large Pool of water that has scarcely ever been known to go dry.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale by

SAMUEL BOYD,
ROB'T. SLEMMONS,
M. BOYD,
Devisees of James Neal, dec'd.

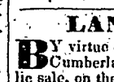
Sept. 3, 1840.

N. B. Any information respecting the property can be had of Mr. Fickes, on the premises, of Wm. M. Biddle, Esq. Carlisle, or of Samuel Boyd, (one of the owners) near Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, on Saturday the 3d of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A tract of first rate Limestone Land in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, adjoining William Moore's heirs, Joseph Galbraith's heirs, and other land of John Galbraith's heirs, containing 55 acres, with a good



DWELLING HOUSE AND DOUBLE LOG STABLE,

thereon erected. There are two fine springs of water and a large Apple Orchard on the premises. About twenty acres of the land is covered with prime timber, and the residue is under good fence and cultivation. The property offered for sale is the north end of the farm of John Galbraith, dec., and is equal in quality to any farm in the county. The terms of sale are one half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April 1841, when possession will be given, and the residue in two annual payments without interest.

JAMES WOODBURN,
WILLIAM LINE,
Guardians of the children of John Galbraith.

September 3, 1840.

Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Newville, on Wednesday the 30th of September, a variety of

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

consisting of the following articles, viz: Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Chairs, Stands, Stove & Pipe, Cooking Utensils, a Sleigh, one Cow, Hogs, &c. together with a great variety of other articles, not necessary to name. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. and a reasonable credit given.

Also, on the same day will be offered for sale, the *House and Lot* occupied by the subscriber, and if not sold will be rented until the first of April next. Terms will be made known on the day of sale by

D. P. ROSENMILLER.

September 3, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be offered for sale at public vendue or outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 17th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, a

HOUSE & LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Hogestown in the county aforesaid, which said lot is numbered 10 in the plan of said town, and is bounded as follows, On the east by high street extending along the same 42 feet, thence by lot number 9, on the south 196 feet to Rocky alley, thence along the same 42 feet to lot number 11 on the north, thence by lot 11, 196 feet to high street. The improvements on said lot are a two story Frame Dwelling House and Kitchen. The terms of sale will be made known to purchasers on the day of sale by the subscriber.

CURTIS THOMPSON, Adm'r.

Sept. 3, 1840.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 24th day of October next, the following described tract of land to wit:

A tract containing 96 acres & 127 perches, be the same more or less, being part of a tract of land of which Thomas Mehaffey died seized, situate in South Middleton township, and bounded by lands formerly of Peter Lobach, David Eby and the Yellow Breeches creek, and upon which James M'Clune now resides. The land is good, but the improvements indifferent. The title is supposed to be indisputable. The terms of sale are: one half of the purchase money must be paid on the confirmation of sale by the Orphans' Court, and the residue in two equal annual instalments without interest.

LEWIS HARLAN, Trustee.

September 10, 1840. ts

TAILORING.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has his shop in High street, in the shop formerly occupied by Cormack M'Manus, one door west of N. W. Wood's store, and would solicit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM M'PHERSON.

August 20, 1840.

N. B. Two Apprentices will be taken to learn the above business.

Co-partnership.

CHARLES BARNITZ having formed a partnership in the mercantile business with *John A. Peffer*, is desirous of settling up his books.—Those having accounts standing are requested to call and discharge them.

The business will be continued by the firm of Charles Barnitz & Co., at the old stand of Chas. Barnitz.

September 10, 1840.

Notice to Teachers.

SIX or Eight Teachers are wanted in Halifax School district, Dauphin County, for 4 or 6 months to whom liberal wages will be given. None but moral men, who are competent to instruct primary and Second Class English Schools will be accepted by the Board. Schools to commence by the middle of October.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. W. LOMIS, Secretary.

September 3, 1840. 3t.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received some desirable GOODS suitable for the season, at the store of

A. RICHARDS.

July 30, 1840.