A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF
GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.
WHO WAS A FEDERALIST.

Born Feb. 9, 1773, at Berkley, in Virginia;

Will be, on the 9th of Feb. next, if his trembling limbs and tottering steps survive the rigors of another Ohio winter,

SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS OLD;

And will be before the end of the next Presidential term, if a kind Providence shall so lengthen out his days,

SEVENTY-TWO YEARS OLD.

His early life is not distinguished by any thing worthy of remark or admiration, except that at the age of 18 he became a member of an

ABOLITION SOCIETY.

In 1798, he was a Delegate in Congress from the North-West Territory.

Was a Black Cockade Federaliat during the

REIGN OF TERROR;

A supporter of the *Alien and Sedition* Law Administration of John Adams.

OPPOSED

To the election of Thomas Jefferson, the grant Apostle and Champion of American Democracy.

Was appointed during that great struggle between Black Cockade Federalism and Democracy by *John Adams*,

GOVERNOR

Of the Territory of Indiana, as a reward for services rendered to his Alien and Sedition Law Administration.

While Governor of that Territory, he approved and signed a law for selling

FREE WHITE MEN AND WOMEN

Into slavery for Debts incurred by fines and costs, with a penalty of

THIRTY-NINE LASHES,

If the white slave, male or female, sought liberty by absconding from servitude.

He also approved and signed a law imposing a

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION,

Upon voters supporting the principle that none but such as owned a freehold of

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND

ought to be entitled to the Right of Suffrage.

In 1812, he received the appointment of Commander in chief of the North-Western Army.

In 1814, in the

DARKEST PERIOD OF THE WAR

with Great Britain, when rapine and conflagration was wasting the fairest portions of our country,—when the blood of unoffending women and children was reeking from the hands of the

MURDEROUS SAVAGE

and rolling its crimson tide over the land! When the roof of the poor man was given to the flames, and his flesh to the eagles, when

MARTIN VAN BUREN

was in the Senate of the State of New York, urging with all the powers of his giant mind and masterly eloquence, his

CLASSIFICATION BILL,

for the immediate raising of troops, to stay the death-march of British robbers and plunderers, and to drive back to their forrests the infernal demons of British power,

☞*Gen Harrison,*☜

(whether from cowardice or private quarrels, is immaterial,)

RESIGNED HIS COMMISSION!

and sought safety at home!

Fortunate for the country that he retired! He was succeeded by that 'Brave old Soldier,'

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON,

to whose valor, (not Gen. Harrison's) is our country indebted for the glorious triumph of its arms. The 'Hero of New Orleans' who filled the measure of his country's renown, in the Field and in the State,

IS NOW

the ardent friend and supporter of Martin Van Buren, and living witness and an enthusiastic admirer of his sterling abilities, devoted patriotism, and known and tried principles. While on the other hand, he is the opponent of the representative of federal principles,'

Gen. MUM,

'Having never admired him as a military man, nor considered him as possessing the qualities which constitute the commander of an army,' and 'knowing that he has never been identified with the republican party in any of its great struggles.'

HE KNOWS HIM

to be a vain and superficial man.

He knows the absurdity of his claims and pretensions to military fame; he knows his acts of selfish injustice to the gallant officers who served under him, in attempting, as he always did, to appropriate the laurels won by their valor, to gratify his own

NARROW AMBITION.

On motion of Abner Lacock, of Penna., "the name of Harrison"

WAS STRICKEN FROM A RESOLUTION

introduced in the Senate of the United States, proposing to present him among others,

With a Medal and vote of Thanks.

The Common Council of the city of New York, by a vote of 12 to 5.

☞*Refused to Harrison the honor*

of the freedom of the city, although such men as Decatur and Perry had been tendered its hospitalities by a unanimous vote.

In 1817, after having obtained a seat in Congress, and a chance to thrust his hand into the

PURSE OF THE NATION,

and handle the people's cash,

He endeavored to enlist a *Standing Army* consisting of two hundred thousand men.

The combined operation of this measure and a National Bank, with the use and control of the public revenues, would have enabled him to destroy the liberties

OF HIS COUNTRY.

In 1821 he begged himself into the legislature of Ohio, where he again exhibited his love for the poor white man by *voting* for a law that placed the poor man's liberty and the rich man's money upon an equal footing; a law that would authorized the

SALE

Revolutionary soldier, whose property and health had been freely sacrificed in achieving his country's freedom, if in his declining years he should be unable to pay some paltry fine that had been imposed upon him, or the cost of some petty law-suit—that too into degrading servitude, and to the rascal whose money was the protection of his liberty, or perhaps to the

TORY

who had butchered his children before his eyes: or to the vagabond *Negro*, whose means to purchase the patriot's liberty had been obtained by plunder or highway robbery.

HARRISON

Has been styled a "Hero"—he is the hero of

DEFEATS.

In the year Indiana was admitted into the Union, he was the federal candidate for Governor of that state and was

DEFEATED.

In 1820 he was the federal candidate for Governor of Ohio, and was

DEFEATED.

In 1824 he ran on the Federal Electoral ticket of Ohio, and was

DEFEATED.

In 1831 he was on the federal ticket for member of the Legislature of Ohio, for Hamilton county, and was

DEFEATED.

In 1832 he was again the federal candidate for Congress, and was

DEFEATED.

In 1836 he was the federal candidate for President, and was

DEFEATED.

In 1840, he is again the federal candidate for President, withholding from the people all knowledge of his present principles and designs, and who can doubt that he will be again overwhelmingly

Defeated.

Although he owns one of the wealthiest plantations in Ohio, and realizes the clean salary of

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS

a year, as the emoluments of a sinecure office, he is called by his friends, for electioneering purposes the POOR

LOG CABIN CANDIDATE,

WHO DRINKS

"HARD CIDER!!!"

From the Doylstown Democrat.

The Sub Treasury Illustrated,
OR
THE CONVERSION OF A WHIG.

Democrat. Do you approve of the Sub Treasury?

Whig. No, certainly not, think I would approve of so monstrous a thing as that?

Dem. 'Tis often called monstrous, I know destructive, and ruinous, a scheme to create executive power and influence, calculated to destroy credit, lower prices, &c. &c., but I think it is calculated to prevent all this.

Whig. It will prove all that its opponents have predicted. Does it not take away the funds of the banks and thereby cripple them, and make them less useful.

Dem. Why has a bank any better claim to the Government money than you or I have? Supposing that you or I should demand the funds of the Government to loan out to our friends, to speculators, to monopolists, &c. —should we not be laughed at for our arrogance?

Whig. Perhaps so—but the banks you know—

Dem. Have been the cause of all our difficulties? But how is the Government money raised?

Whig. By a tariff or duty on goods principally.

Dem. Who pays this duty?

Whig. The merchant.

Dem. Does the merchant have to lose the amount so paid?

Whig. No, he gets it back by charging an extra price for his goods.

Dem. Ah, he does—then who does this tax or duty come out of?

Whig. The purchaser.

Dem. The consumer you mean—the man who wears the goods—he pays the profits to the manufacturer, to the importer, to the retailer, and the duty besides—in short, you and I, those mechanics you see yonder, they all pay their portion of the revenue to the Government, do they not?

Whig. O yes, it all comes out of them eventually, the merchant does not have to lose any thing—the consumer pays it all, but it is not well, you know to let them understand it.

Dem. Yes it is. I do not approve of keeping the principle and operation of Government from the people as you whigs do—give them light it is all that is wanted to make them democrats.

Whig. If they understand it don't you suppose they will find fault with it.

Dem. Yes with a tax or tariff that is exorbitant and made for the purpose of projecting as you call it, rich manufacturing companies, &c., but when it is raised merely for the support of Government, we all pay freely and willingly. Now you acknowledge that it is the consumer, of all classes and conditions, that support the government—and not rich men alone.

Whig. According to your doctrine they do, and I really believe you are right.

Dem. Then if we pay it for the support of the government why do you say we ought to pay it into the banks for their support and profit. Why should they enrich themselves and their particular friends with the money that we pay exclusively for the use and support of our republican government.

Whig. But it would be safe in the banks, and they would loan it to the people.

Dem. The speculators you mean. But what right have they to loan it at all?

Whig. But the banks can make a profit out of it you know.

Dem. Are you a bank director?

Whig. Yes, so is my brother.

Dem. I thought so. Those mechanics and laborers we see yonder pay their proportion of the revenue, you acknowledge,—If it was deposited in your bank would you loan it back to them?

Whig. Oh no—that would be ridiculous; we should be afraid to trust them.

Dem. But you say the banks would loan it back to the people; have they not as good right to their proportion as any body else has? And who do you call the people. The *dear people* I suppose you mean.

Whig. Why we generally like to loan it to those who want the largest sums, and will pay the largest interests—to stock brokers; speculators—monopolists, and a little to the merchant.

Dem. Yes, *and them* you call the *dear people*—the first is a gambler—the next a swindler—and the third an extortioner and clutches all the products of the earth that he may get his own price for it—and the fourth lives on the profits he can get out of the consumer. And you would have the poor as well as the rich to pay their money for the support of the government; which money you say ought to go into the banks, to be loaned out to such persons as these.

Whig. Well, perhaps it is not quite right; but then we must all live you know.

Dem. No sir, 'tis not right. You must live, but you must not be allowed to live at the expense, and on the money of the people. You may do banking business, but you must do it with your own funds, not DEMAND the money of the people to cheat and distress them with.

Whig. Well, really I have never taken this view of the case. What will the government do with the money—will they lock it up and keep it? Our folks say so.

Dem. Your folks say a great many things that are not true. Do you think that the government pay their employers as our hardy whalemen are paid off—at the end of the the cruise. No sir. What they receive to-day they pay off to morrow, and it circulates throughout the country—keeps moving about doing us all good. It will not be allowed to jump back into the vaults of the banks, to be loaned out to their friends again; they must wait until the regular process of trade brings it to them, then they will keep regular in their business—not expand and blow up the credit system to-day only to have it to burst to morrow and ruin the whole country.

Whig. There is some reason in this after all, but is it not dangerous in having so many Sub Treasurers?

Dem. How many?

Whig. Two or three hundred I suppose there must be.

Dem. Ha! ha! ha! You whigs who think the people dont know any thing, are the fools yourselves; in trying to deceive them you are deceived and made ignorant yourselves. Why there are only SIX Sub-Treasurers—one in Boston, one in New York, one in Philadelphia, one in Charleston, one in St. Louis, and one in New Orleans.

Whig. Is that all? I had been told by my papers that there were many more. Do you think they will prove as honest as the *banks?*

Dem. *Honest* as the banks!! Is Stephen Allen, the receiver or Sub-Treasurer, as you whigs call him, as honest as your bank presidents and directors think you?

Whig. Oh yes, Mr. Allen, I believe, is a very honest man. But Swartwout, Price and others, you know, ran away with the government money?

Dem. Yes sir, I know they did, and if you whigs had allowed us to pass the Sub-Treasury Bill at first, they never could have got it to run away with. It was by having a connexion with the banks that they were enabled to steal. Instead of their putting it all in the banks, they put a portion in their own pockets, and the banks were never the wiser for it. But now they must deposite every day with the Receiver General, and his duty is to watch and see that he gets it all; and when he gets it 'tis safe. It was not safe even when it was in the banks.

Whig. Why? What do you mean?

Dem. Mean. Don't we have accounts every day of the officers or the clerks of the banks running away with their thousands, tens of thousands, aye millions.

Whig. Yes there has been some rogues I acknowledge.

Dem. Some! Did not Levis, the Cashier of the Schuylkill bank, run away with one million two hundred thousand dollars—Dabney, of Richmond, with half a million—Smith, of Philadelphia, with one hundred thousand—Oweman, of your own Manhattan Bank, with fifty thousand dollars, besides hundreds of others whom I cannot now recollect? Talk about the honest banks!—Did they not all suspend and refuse to pay the government a cent when they had thirty millions of dollars in their vaults belonging to the government? Supposing we had been at war then, we should have found ourselves in a pretty situation—money enough, but could not get a mill, because the banks did not feel disposed to pay. Now, when the government wants their own money, they can get it without asking the permission of the banks.

Whig. Well, I must acknowledge that I have never seen the Sub-Treasury in this light before. I think much better of it, and believe that I will support it. Good morning.

From the "Old Hero."

THE DINNER AT THE INDIAN SPRINGS.

HERMITAGE, August, 23, 1840.

Gentlemen:—I received your letter of the 1st instant, extending to me an invitation to the public dinner proposed to be given at the Indian Springs in Butts county, to the Democratic portion of the representatives of Georgia, in the Congress of the U. States.

It would give me great pleasure to unite with you on that occasion, but circumstances over which I have no control, will prevent me.

I concur with you in the propriety of honoring at this time those public servants, who in the councils of the nation have maintained the true principles of the Constitution. There never was a more important crisis in our public affairs, or one in which more was at stake depending on the suffrages of the people. We are called upon to test once more the efficacy of the principles which brought Mr. Jefferson into power, and to decide in fact, whether or not the Federal compact has created a government of limited powers. For if the Federalists now succeed in putting in Gen. Harrison, as President of the United States, they will consider the republican doctrines by which the Government has been administered since 1800, as annulled—and these by which Alexander Hamilton sought to assimilate our system to that of the British Monarchy, as sanctioned by the people.

Seeing that this is substantially the real issue between the two parties, we cannot be too active in giving information to the people, and arousing them to a just sense of the danger which threatens their principles.—Such is my confidence in the discrimination, virtue and firmness of the people, that I cannot for a moment doubt that their decision will be now as it has been heretofore, in favor of those who advocate the doctrine that the Federal Government is one of limited powers, and that the State or the people retain all the power which has not been granted in express terms to the General Government.

Thanking you, gentleman, for the honor you have conferred upon me,

I remain yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Thomas Glascock, and others, Committee.

Opinion of Wm. H. Crawford.

The democracy of the United States have been accustomed to place great confidence in the correctness of the principles and the sagacity of the judgment of the individual whose name heads this article. In the better days of the country—in those days when the people were solicitous of acquiring correct information with regard to the principles and qualifications of aspirants for office—the following extract of a letter written by Mr. Crawford from Paris, in May, 1814, would have had some weight in fixing the character of Gen. Harrison's merits:

"I feel great solicitude in relation to the further prosecution of the war. Where are the generals who are to meet the able and experienced commandera who have distinguished themselves in the Peninsula for the last six years? Is it Wilkinson? Is it Harrison?

"I have heard with surprise and much pain, that Harrison has been appointed lieutenant general of the army. I have examined, with attention, all his letters and official statements which he has written since he entered the army, and I confess that every thing which has fallen from his pen savors of the *low demagogue*, rather than the patriotic, enlightened and skilful general.

"It has appeared to me, that from the moment he entered the army, he placed his hopes of promotion upon the influence of the western people, and not upon his talents, or the military services which he rendered, or expected to render.

With high respect

And consideration,

WM. H. CRAWFORD."

Remember that you fight for Liberty.—DEMOCRATS, remember that you fight for liberty—your enemies for money and power. Democrats fight for the preservation of the constitution—federalists to destroy it by incorporate wealth; a U. S. Bank of millions, and priviledged aristocracy to ride over you with oppression and insolence.

Democrats fight for equal laws and exact justice to all men—federalists for the privileged few, and freedom for the "rich and well-born," and corresponding oppression to the mass who labor.

Democrats, remember these things, and go to the polls like your forefathers in 1800, and all will be well.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Excellent.—The following, from the Mobile Register, is an excellent hit at some of the Whig fashions of the present day:

How to make times good.—Collect all the money due to you, and lavish it on log cabins, hard cider, frolics, and lying banners—then call your creditors together and give them a note payable when the election of Harrison shall have made times so easy that labor will be abolished.

A new way to make money plenty.—Get the legislature to pass an act authorizing every man who has one hundred dollars, to put it in a bank, and issue his promises to pay three hundred dollars, and induce the people to take these promises as money.

How to make potatoes plenty.—Get the Legislature to pass an act authorizing every man who has a hundred bushels of potatoes, to issue his promises to deliver to A. B. or bearer, three hundred bushels, and induce the people to take these promises as potatoes.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office CARLISLE, Pa. *September 30th*, 1840.

Enquirers will please say advertised.

Anderson Richard	Moore John
Brindle George	McGinly Edward
Burwell Kernelia	McClintocks Mary & Robert
Baker Michal	McManamy Mrs
Berson Mary	McMillen Michael
Beaty Mary	Myers John
Baules Hernn	McKee Martin
Comp Henry	McCabe Jane Ann
Crauner George	Mercur James W
Coragan John	Miller John
Cump Henry	McFadden James
Coover Philip	Nelson John A
Dempsey Peter	Natcher John jr
Dundore Jacob	O'Neil Charles
Egbert Charles R	Philips Patrick
Forseman John C	Rebeid John
Fishburn Michael	Robinson Charles
Failor Adam	M Mrs
Fulton Francis	Randolph Mary Ann
Fordney Sarah	Roth John
Faber Linwig	Sigor William
Gilman Nathaniel	Swint Jonathan
Grove Elizabeth	Schopf Thomas
Griffith Catherine	Scranton William 2
Gorgas J. D.	Sanderson David
Hackett James	Sharp Thomas C
Houston Robt 2	Spangler Phillip
Heckendorn Leonard	Shewalter William
Higgs Thos.	Summers Thomas S
Hogeborn Peter	Shaffner David
Heffner Jacob	Swartz Catherine
Holmes William	Scheibner Christopher
Irwin Joseph W	Shapley Rufus jr
Jonson Rachel	Tucky Rebecca
Johnston Samuel	Vreeland John W
Johnston William	Whistler John
Johnston Nancy	Waterbury Ann
Krufft Christofer	Wilhour John
Keller Dr.	Witmer Joseph
Kolb David	Wilson James
Kutz Samuel 2	Wonderlich John (Middlesex) 2
Krysher David	Wonderlich John
Lobach Wm. & Able	Williams Jane
Latshaw Joseph	Zeigler Samuel
Lewis John	
Ludwig Revd Mr	
Miller William	

R. LAMBERTON, P. M.

Job work neatly executedut this office.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 28th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. a tract of Prime Land, situate about 7 miles south of Carlisle, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, adjoining lands of Philip Spengler, David Sheaffer, Andrew G. Lee and George Wolf, containing 140 acres, of which about 100 acres are cleared, and the residue covered with fine timber. The improvements are a first rate two story

STONE HOUSE, &
2 STORY STONE KITCHEN,

with an excellent spring of water in the cellar, and also in the yard, an excellent Frame Barn with two threshing floors, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, an excellent Orchard of choice fruit, together with other improvements. The Yellow Breeches Creek runs through part of this property. The whole is under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase a farm of this description will do well by calling to see it, and examine for himself.

The terms of sale will be made easy and an indisputable title given to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Carlisle, or to Mr. Beltzhoover living on the farm.

GEORGE BEETEM.

October 8, 1840.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on Friday the 6th of November next, on the premises, in North Middleton township, Cumberland county, a tract of land, containing 100 acres, 70 of which is cleared, having thereon an elegant two story

LOG HOUSE

and Back Building, a well of water at the door and a stream running through the farm near the house. The farm is situated 4½ miles north of Carlisle, on the road leading to the Carlisle Springs. Any person wishing to see the property can call on the Widow Weibly living at Geo. Brindle's near the Springs. The property will be sold by the heirs of Jacob Weibley, dec'd, and the terms made known on the day of sale by the heirs, and an indisputable title given on the confirmation of the sale.

October 8, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the following described premises, on Friday the 30th day of October inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to wit: All the estate, right and title of John C. Sims, of, in, and to a certain Iron Ore Bank, in and upon the tract of land of Christian Burst, situate in Cumberland county, now in the occupancy of Martin Zimmerman, containing eighty acres, more or less, and being lands of —— Markel, John Black and others — Seized and taken in execution as the property of John C. Sims, and to be sold by me.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Oct 1840.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Newville, October 1st 1840.

David H Angney	John Myers sen
Dr Wm Barr	Catharine M'Dole
Wm Bloser	John Mixel sen
Micheal Calvert	Moses M'Coy
Andrew Carothers	Wm B Milligan
Mrs E Dean	Wm Montgomery
Delilah D Dean	Joseph Otto
Wm Duck	Robert Patterson
John Finkinbinder	Rev D P Rosenmiller
Isaac Freymoyer	Geo Ressler
Jacob Fahler	Henry Railing
Joseph Foulk	Wm Ramp
George Greeger	Mary A Scriba
John Givler	Catharine Sepsebaugh
Peter Hershy	Isaac Shellabarger
Benaiah Horn	Wm Thompson
Martin Harnish	Moses Wiley
Rev John Hopkins	Benjamin Walker
Matthew D Leckey 3	George Wine
Thomas Lindsey	John Whisler
Mr Lightner	Christopher Whitmore
J C M'Dowell	John Wolf
Charles Miller 2	Mr Wolf
Wm M'Horn	Josiah Zeter

JOHN MOORE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at SHIPPENSBURG Pa. *October 1st* 1840.

Persons calling for letters in the following list will please say they are *advertised.*

Allen Montgomery	Lonsberry Polly
Allen Henry	Lutz John
Anderson Wm	Lane Saml
Alean Mr	Lotton Ann
Administrator of Chas. Anderson	Means Wm
Barnes Amos	Miller John
Blackway Wm	Margerum Abner
Brown Alex	Minick Jacob
Bush John 2	McCallion Cathn
Belew Leah	McDowell Eliza
Coffy Wm	Moyers Jacob
Clark George	Miller Benj
Creamer Henry	M'Bride Jas
Clugston David A	Minnick Mary J
Dewalt Peter	Moore John
Duncan Sarah	Moore Saml
Dehart Thomas	Moreland D. L. 2
Eberly John	McCoubry John
Eberly Jacob	Maxton Lewis
Eitman Nancy	Nofsker Henry
Everets Andw	Nofsker Jacob
Eckert David	Neese James
Fry William	O'Neel Leonard
Gremer Elisth	Pool Martha
Green Mary Ann	Robison Hunter
Goodheart Fred'k	Ranck George
Grove Doctr—	Roddy Catharine
Green Wm	Smith Polly
Gibbs Alexr	Shirk Henry
Helt Jacob	Shinale Ann M
Harnish John	Shanon Sarah
Hykas Cathn	Spence Helissa
Hunter Saml	Savage Elizabeth
Henry David 3	Schaffer Elizabeth
Harvy Saml	Smith Elizabeth
Irwin Saml C	Thrush Henry
Jackson Sinthy	Uutz George
Johnston Joseph 2	Weaver Mary Ann
Johnston George	Weidler Reuben
Johnston Mary	Woods John
Kline Conrod	Werner John D.
Kell Joel	Wright Julia Ann
Lepper George	Walker Wm
	Young John

J. WUNDERLICH, P. M.

Unsettled Accounts.

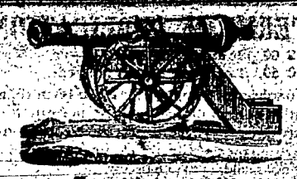
A competent person to settle a number of accounts in Carlisle—*peaceably* if he can—*forcibly* if he must, is wanted immediately. A liberal percentage will be allowed to such a person.

Mr. John Hatfield has undertaken the settlement and collection of accounts for me, of which all concerned will take notice and recognize him as fully authorized accordingly.

So little attention has been paid to my frequent calls since 1836 by those indebted to me, that I am ashamed to call again—and have put their accounts into the hands of William Irvine, Esq. as a *dernier.*

WM. B. UNDERWOOD.

BAKERS and others that make use of genuine N. N. Orleans molasses, are informed that it is for sale by C. BARNITZ.



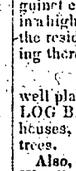
Attention Light Artillery.

You are ordered to parade at the Armory on Saturday the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in good order. Punctual attendance is required. By order of the Captain.

JOHN R. KERN, O. S.

Carlisle, Oct. 8, 1840.

ATTENTION
George Washington Artillery!



You are ordered to parade at the Armory, on Saturday the 17th day of October next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, with arms and accoutrements in good order, and in white pantaloons. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the Captain.

C. COCKLIN, O. S.

October 1, 1840.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at STOVERSTOWN, Pa. October 1st, 1840.

Asper Sarah 2	Hoch Henry
Coover S Ephram	Kingsborough John
Coffman Daniel	M'Bride Thomas
Cobsmith Sarah	Martin Sarah
Elliott James Esq	M'Kee John
Furgason Wm	Vanderbelt Cornelias
Gray Mary	

JOHN STOUGH, P. M.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received returned from the city with a supply of superior new styled

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of wool dyed black, blue, claret, adalia, brown, invisible green and mulberry cloths, wool-dyed black, blue and figured cassimeres, satinetts of all descriptions, cords beverteens, ticks and checks, imported stair & figured carpetting, saxony, prince and mousslin de lanes, bombazines and merino, b.ue black, black, mouse, fawn, brown, figured and plain silks. Figured and plain Jackonette muslins. Green baize, flannels of different colors, gloves and hoesers. Cloth and fur caps. Broshe and merino shawls. Mackinawa rose and point blankets. Leghorn and straw bonnets, together with an assortment of Groceries and Queens ware. All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Persons are incited to call and examine for themselves before puchasing elsewhere.

ANDREW RICHARDS.

October 1, 1840.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of Jacob Miller, late of Eastpennsborough township, Cumberland county, dec'd., will be exposed to public sale, on Friday the 6th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises, the following described real estate, late the property of said dec'd., viz:

A tract of first-rate slate land

situate in Eastpennsborough township, Cumberland county, Pa., about 4 miles west of the west end of the Harrisburg Bridge, and about 2 miles east of Alexander and Penrose's Mill, containing about 90 acres, bounded by lands of Joseph Eslinger, Adam Seirer, John Heltz and the Conedoguinet creek. There are about 70 acres cleared, in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence, the residue is covered with first rate timber, having thereon erected a good two story

LOG HOUSE,

well plastered inside & outside, a good DOUBLE LOG BARN, SPRING HOUSE and other out houses, a good bearing Orchard of choice fruit trees.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of Woodland in the aforesaid township, containing about 100 acres. This tract will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Any person wishing to view the property can be shown it by applying to Abraham Bretz, one of the subscribers near the property.

ABRAHAM MILLER,
ABRAHAM BRETZ,
Executors.

September 24, 1840.

Assignership Account.

Whereas Jos. Whisler, Assignee of Joseph Mosser, did on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1840, file in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, his account as Assignee of the said Joseph Mosser: Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the said court have appointed the first Monday of November Term 1840, (being the 9th) for the confirmation of said account.

GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Carlisle, October 1, 1840.

Assigneeship Account.

Whereas David Kennower, Assignee of Joseph Hoover, did on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1840, file in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, his account as assignee of the said Joseph Hoover: Notice is hereby given to all interested, that the said court have appointed the first Monday of November Term 1840, (being the 9th) for the confirmation of said account.

GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Carlisle, October 1, 1840.

LAND FOR SALE,
WITH OR WITHOUT IRON WORKS AND MILLS.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday the 14th of November next, upwards of 3,000 acres of land, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa., either the whole in a body, or in tarms and lots to suit purchasers. Nearly one half is good arable land; part limestone and part pine land, adjoining limestone land good for raising wheat, &c.

I will sell the Furnace, Mill, & Saw Mill, with one farm of about 250 acres, & about 1500 acres of timber land; I will sell the timber land in lots of 20, 50, or 100 acres as buyers may wish, and the remaining farms in sizes to suit purchasers. Some are improved and have good buildings erected on them, others have not.

The head waters of the Yellow Breeches creek principally rise on the said lands, affording a constant, regular, and heavy supply. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can have every opportunity of examining for themselves.

Sale to be held at Centreville, 9 miles from Carlisle, on the Walnut Bottom Road. Terms made known by

T. C. MILLER.

October 8, 1840.

A Female Teacher Wanted

To take charge of the Female School, at present in charge of Miss H. Kaufman. The school to be taken charge of on the 1st of November next. Application to be made to

JAS. HAMILTON,
GEO. SANDERSON,
Committee.

Carlisle, Oct. 15, 1840.