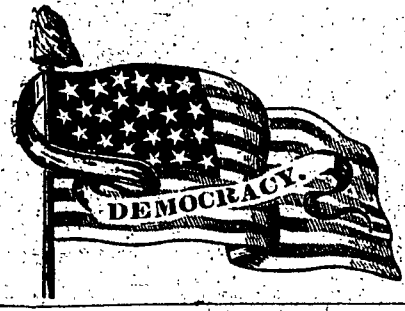


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.



Now our flag is flung to the wild wind free, Let it float o'er our father land— And the guard of its spotless fame shall be, Columbia's chosen band.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1840.

FOR GOVERNOR IN 1841, DAVID R. PORTER.

Subject to the decision of a State Convention.

Our 'severn' and printers it is well known have something to do with that personage, intends giving all our town patrons a call to-morrow (Friday) morning. Having recently turned good, he is anxious to present his first essay to his friends for their inspection. He hopes, therefore, that they will one and all be prepared to give him a kind reception when he calls.

Missionary Notice.

There will be held a Missionary Meeting at the M. E. Church, on New Year's eve—Several addresses will be delivered. The public are invited to attend. Services to commence at 8 o'clock.

How STAND THE TWO PARTIES?—The present position and future prospects of the two parties of this country afford a fruitful theme for speculation. The success of Harrisonism—for we can call the compound of which it is composed by no other name—in the last contest, forms an anomaly in the history of the politics of this country. With no principles avowed, except that of unqualified hostility to the present Democratic administration—

With no kind of union but the hope of a minority, and no political opinions but those which have carried their candidate by an overwhelming majority. And although the Federalists have employed means, and have been guilty of frauds on the elective franchise, that are disgraceful to themselves and our republican institutions, it cannot be denied that they appealed too successfully to the "generous confidence" of the people. They asked the people to take them on trust, and with their characteristic generosity they took them at their word. They cried "change, change—give us but a change," and the people willed it. They for once "descended into the forum," and took the people by the hand, and the people shook it with a hearty grasp. They "stooped to conquer," and the people were pleased with the condescension. They sang Tippecanoe songs, and the people danced. They drank with the people, and the people became drunk. Strange delusion! Wild infatuation—that they should sacrifice their friends, for that but a moon before were their open and avowed enemies. But this "robber second thought" will work its way. The day of excitement is past, and now comes the reaction. Every thing finds its level. Elation today produces depression to-morrow. And the Federalists will now find, that instead of singing songs, they must make laws—instead of crying "change," they must propose the measure.

How then stand the two parties? Already discordant elements are visible in the ranks of the Federalists. How could it be otherwise? Possessing every form and shade of feeling, professing every form and shade of doctrine, they have no unity—nothing in common. The high tariff men of the North, and the Anti tariff men of the South—the anti-improvement men of the West, and the anti-internal improvement men of the East, the advocates of a national bank and the opponents of the abolitionists and the slave holders—the royal arch masons, and the royal arch anti-masons—ALL supported "the available," and supported him zealously—each faction with the expectation of getting the control and preponderance in his councils, and being thus able to render him "ampliable" in the furtherance of his particular designs. If there are five factions, four must be disappointed—if he endeavors to please all, all become his enemies. Will there then be no heart burnings, no jealousies, by those who see themselves supplanted? Will they, like the dog, lick the hand that beats him? Will they, when smitten on one cheek, turn with christian humility the other?

It is idle to say, that at the late election, the majority of the people declared in favor of a national bank. That issue was sought to be made by the Democracy, but it was always evaded. The people have twice decided that question, when it was the issue—and the Federalists should not lay the "flattering union" to their souls, that they have now declared in favor of such an institution. Look at the southern Whig members of Congress—pledged against it. Look at their staid aversion of that issue, wherever it was unpopular. Did they wish to deceive the people—to set a trap, that should be sprung upon them in the city of Washington? We shall see. Verily, no one thing can be more certain than that if the question of a national bank were agitated in the new before the American people, two thirds would declare against it.

Was the question of a tariff settled by the late election. Some believe so—we believe differently. Will the Abolitionists now be permitted to pour in their incendiary petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia? If so, where will be found the southern Whigs? If not, where are the Abolitionists? God forbid, that they should get among the Democrats. But will they support Harrison? The Federalists may take either horn of the dilemma. They have made frantic exercises to get into power—they may now make frantic exercises to get out of power. They may now make frantic exercises to get into power. They may now make frantic exercises to get out of power. They may now make frantic exercises to get into power. They may now make frantic exercises to get out of power.

They stand with a firm and undivided front, united in principle and feeling from one end of the Union to the other. Unawed and undismayed by the temporary success of their opponents, they feel their own inherent strength, and know their enemy's inherent weakness. A party thus united, and composed of such materials, forms a nucleus around which will rally the honest yeomanry of the country, until it becomes invincible. And the Harrison administration, although apparently going into power under auspicious circumstances, will meet at the outset with a fiercer and more decided opposition, than any administration in our government has had to encounter. In the late contest the Federalists became thoroughly identified with the banking institutions of the country. It was in fact a controversy between men and money—between the people and the banks. They furnished the Federalists, the sinews of war—they were the life blood of that party. In such a controversy the Democracy have nothing to fear. They are not disesteemed with the banks. With regard to them, they have every thing to gain, and nothing to lose. And the Federalists will find, that the next crash of that system—as crash it must, from its own weakness and defects, will pull down their loftiest expectations, and crush their dearest hopes. They will find, that with the coming of that crisis, will be the departure of the confidence of the people—and that forever. They will leave them, as they would leave a sinking ship—and the almost deserted bank of Federalism, cut loose from her moorings, will be at the mercy of the winds and waves of popular indignation—whilst the few, who formerly guided that bark in safety amid the blackest storm of the elements, will cast about them in despair for the sheet anchor of their safety.

We cite the following from the N. York Journal of Commerce, (a leading federal paper.) and recommend it to the attention of our readers. It contains truths which are fully presented to the public eye, and the boldness with which they are here set forth is praiseworthy, conforing as it does from the organ of a party whose efforts heretofore have been to resist all attempts of the Democracy to reform the Banking system:

The Bankers. For twenty years past, the great business of legislation in the several States has been the establishment of Banks. Bank charters have been the rewards dealt out to political partisans; and to procure such charters, has stimulated more lobbying and corruption than any other matter. Charters have often been sold for great sums of money. In some cases the scramble for a Bank has upset a political party, and revolutionized a state. But the scene is changed. Hardly a State Legislature in the Union could now get a 'thank' for a Bank charter. No where would the stock of a Bank be taken up. Bank stock is not now a premium based on expected profits, but universally it is below the par of its actual value on the books.—The Legislatures all over the South and West are now as badly puzzled to know what they shall do with the Banks they have made as they were formerly to know how they should make them, and to whom they should be given. Public sentiment is in utter confusion concerning them. The Union, in one of its great designs, the preservation of an uniform currency, is dissolved; and nobody knows how to put the pieces together again. The wisdom of the wise and the understanding of the prudent has been exhausted upon the science of Banking, and the result is an utter failure. The Banking system in our country is in the condition of monarchy in Europe. Nobody knows how to put it down, nor how to hold it up. To re-construct it, seems impossible; and if it were possible, for the way to build is no better understood now than it was twenty years ago. As to what shall be done, there is no-uniform sentiment even among wise men. One says, make a Sub Treasury.—Another says, make a National Bank. When you ask what sort of a Bank, there is an instant clamor of voices, from which the only distinct sound you hear is, "make something," "make something." A great many people are getting to think that all the making has been worse than nothing; that if the Legislatures had not expended such oceans of labor in making and regulating Banks, they would have saved all the labor of managing them and making them pay specie; and that if all the labor in all stages of the process had been saved, and the people left to regulate the currency to suit themselves, just as they have every thing else, there would have been much less trouble about the business. The coining trade works well enough. We have a great system of internal and external carrying, and it is in good health and performs its functions well. If the business had been made into a "system" under legislative supervision, would it not have been in a condition like that of the Banks? In some parts of the country, it is true, the local banks are sound and good, and serve the public according to agreement. But every where their importance is lessened to the community and to the stockholders. If matters proceed as they are now proceeding, the system will soon be gone beyond restoration. It must thus come to its termination, or by some grand stroke new life and energy must be imparted to it. Already the business of exchanges, both foreign and domestic, is transacted almost wholly by brokers and other private individuals and firms.—Capital is gliding into that mode of use, and there seems to be no particular catastrophe before the Banks or the public, even if a still more complete individual system should be established.

The New York Sun, a neutral paper, in reviewing the President's Message, has the following remarks, which are as sound as they are well expressed.—The Sun correctly characterizes the distribution act, as a great and fatal error, and one of the main causes of the mischiefs which followed. In our financial affairs we have had to encounter extraordinary difficulties, which have been aggravated by a combination of causes, but for which would have been entirely avoided, but for one great and fatal mistake. We allude to the throwing away of the surplus revenues. Some called it the distributive law, and others the deposit law. It was neither. It was throwing away nearly thirty millions of dollars. If the government had kept this amount, or invested it in a proper manner, it would have carried us safely through all those embarrassments which, as every man in his senses ought to have known, were sure to follow that season of mad speculation. But there was a general impudence to flog the money and divide it up among the states. Nobody had the brave face upon him to speak out openly, and say give it to the states. No! far from it, such a measure was considered too monstrous. It was deposited, and now stands to the credit of the United States, and probably will stand so until doomsday.

But for this piece of childish nonsense the government would have been saved the expense of an extra session of Congress—the issue of treasury notes—the payment of interest on those notes—and the disgraceful imputation a thousand times repeated of being bankrupt. It would also have been in a condition to have exerted more power in alleviating the general commercial embarrassments. But none of these things were thought of; the Treasury was squandered or deposited—just which you please—and severely has the country suffered for it. In addition to this have been sundry defalcations of unfaithful officers and unsound banks, together with heavy expenses of a protracted and unfortunate Indian war.

Notwithstanding this, the revenue of the government has been sufficient to meet all its expenses, with the exception of about four millions of dollars in treasury notes now outstanding. There is every reason to believe that these will be all redeemed by proper management, in the course of a year or two, and that the government will again be left without the debt of any description. Deduct the amount of these treasury notes from the amount of surplus revenue deposited with the states, it still leaves a balance due the U. States of over twenty three millions, which amount honestly and truly belongs to the federal government.

The President reviews and defends the financial policy of his administration in language as once simple and clear as the air. This part of his message of course commands the admiration of his friends and receives the denunciation of his foes. In one point, however, all honest men must agree, namely, that there is great cause for congratulation in the fact that through all the perplexing embarrassments which his government has been compelled to encounter, it has yielded to no infraction of the laws. In this respect it occupies a proud and dignified position worthy of a great and free people.

The news from Washington city is still interesting, and will continue to be so for a week or two after the holidays. Both houses adjourn on Thursday last over till Monday. The President is represented as being in excellent health and spirits; bearing his defeat with that calmness and equanimity of temper for which he is so remarkable. The President elect, it is expected, will make his appearance at the seat of government about the first of February. Various speculations are afloat there, as well as every where else, about the new cabinet. It is conceded on all hands, however, that Daniel Webster is to be old Tip's Secretary of State, and that John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, will be the Attorney General. Of the other appointments nothing certain or definite is known.

How suitable for a Prime Minister of the new regime is Daniel Webster. The man who, during the late war, refused to vote supplies to the government—and who, if I mistake not, at a more recent date, upon the occasion of the difficulties with France, declared in his place in the Senate, that he would not vote for a certain bill then pending for the purpose of putting the nation in a proper attitude of defence, even "if the enemy were thundering at the gates of the capitol!"—What a safe depository of the nation's honor and the nation's interest! Verily, the times must be sadly out of joint, indeed, when such a man, the defender of the Hartford Conventionists of New England, and the leader of the Blue Light Federalists of the East, is the person selected to manage the Department of State!

Though Henry Clay is not to go into the new cabinet, it is pretty well understood that he is to pull the wires—to be the "power behind the throne" greater than the throne itself. A majority of his associates will be selected for the cabinet, and if Webster, between whom and Clay some jealousy exists, should, upon any occasion, prove refractory, the majority, at the nod of Mr. Clay, will overpower him at once. Mr. Clay will remain in the Senate, and be the mouth-piece—the leader—the factum of the administration, and all his efforts will be directed to securing the succession. A majority of the cabinet will be his friends, and more at his bidding—and the "god-like" Daniel will have to look on and see his own claims set aside to make room for his great rival. This is our opinion of matters and things, and if our prediction is not verified in time, then we are no prophet—that's all.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.—Those who will look at the number of votes given at the Presidential election in 1836, and at the late election, as published below, will perceive that the opposition have no grounds for extravagant exultation at the result in 1840. They had alleged, time and again, that the measures of the Administration had been so decidedly objectionable, that but few friends were left in the country. And what do the votes show! Why, that Mr. Van Buren obtained in 1836, 763,587 votes, and at the late election 1,199,777, being an increase of nearly fifty per cent upon the former vote. This shows that the allegation of the Federalists, that the people had nearly all deserted him, was far, very far from the truth.

From the Harrisburg Reporter. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. We are indebted to that capital news-paper, the New York Journal of Commerce, for the following recapitulation of the recent election. It is about the last we wish to see or hear of it. We press on to a new battle, and must take care to so arrange and organize our tremendous force, that victory will once more perch upon the standard of democracy.

Table with columns for 1840 and 1836, listing states and candidates like Har., V. B., Whig, V. B.

1840. 1836. Har. V. B. Har. V. B. Maine, 46,612 46,201 15,239 32,900 N. Hamp's, 36,434 32,670 6,228 18,722 Vermont, 33,445 16,099 3,629 14,092 Massachusetts, 73,774 51,844 41,093 33,601 R. Island, 5,213 3,263 2,710 2,964 Connecticut, 31,601 25,296 18,466 19,234 New York, 225,812 212,519 138,543 166,815 New Jersey, 33,369 31,034 26,993 26,347 Pennsylvania, 144,019 143,730 87,111 91,475 Delaware, 5,967 4,684 4,736 4,185 Maryland, 33,597 27,929 25,928 26,127 Virginia, 42,510 42,833 33,368 30,261 N. Carolina, 46,376 33,793 23,626 26,910 Georgia, 40,275 31,933 24,930 32,126 Alabama, 28,471 33,991 16,612 20,506 Mississippi, 19,518 16,995 9,688 9,979 Louisiana, 11,396 7,616 3,538 3,023 Tennessee, 50,445 46,939 24,090 14,092 Kentucky, 68,469 39,616 36,955 33,438 Missouri, 32,973 39,760 6,337 10,995 Ohio, 148,127 124,782 105,405 96,948 Indiana, 65,308 51,695 41,281 32,480 Illinois, 45,527 47,476 14,983 18,097 Michigan, 22,907 21,089 4,090 7,360 Arkansas, 4,453 6,449 4,330 4,400 South Carolina, [chosen by legislature]

Summary table: 1,974,428 1,199,777 737,711 763,587

Mr. BENTON has agitated in the Senate, the project of taxing bank notes for the purpose of revenue. Quite a proper subject for taxation, we should suppose.

One dollar note of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine have been altered to five.

"CHAPMAN WILL CROW!"—Jonathan Chapman, Esq., was elected Mayor of Boston, at the late election, by a majority of over 2500. Col. Grene, the editor of the Post, was the opposing candidate and bears his defeat like a true philosopher. He says:—"It is more important to have a good editor than a good Mayor, decidedly the people of Boston, on Monday, and we most warmly acquiesce."

The special election which was held in the city of Philadelphia on Tuesday last, to supply the vacancy in the State Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Frederick Fraley, Esq., resulted in the choice of WILLIAM B. REED, Esq., the Federal candidate by a majority of 2491 votes over GEORGE ENLIN, Esq., the Democratic candidate.

FLOUR, in Baltimore, \$4,50 Philadelphia, 4,25 Carlisle, 4,25

The Democratic Republican STANDING COMMITTEE of Cumberland county, are requested to meet at BRETEN'S tavern, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 11th of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on business relative to the call of a County Convention, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next to nominate a candidate for Governor. A general attendance is desirable. The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee, viz: Dr. George D. Foulke, William Z. Angney, Andrew Kreitzer, Thomas McCulloch, David Martin, Joseph Trego, Capt. Michael Wise, Jas. Hoover, William Brown, David Sheaffer, William B. Cummins, Benjamin Myers, sen., William Mitchell, James White, Dr. W. W. Dale, Abraham Boster and Henry C. Hackett.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.—It has been remarked, and most truly, that the three ordinary secrets of health, are early rising, exercise, and personal cleanliness. Personal cleanliness all have in their power to observe; but to many, early rising is inconvenient, and exercise impossible, in consequence of the nature of their worldly avocations. To these the use of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills would prove of great value in the preservation of that invaluable blessing—health. The peculiar action of these Pills is most surprising; their operation being more or less purgative, according to the pureness of the circulating fluid: On a person in a fair state of health, who is only costive or slightly bilious, they will operate gently, and in the contrary, if the complaint be chronic, and the constitution be much deranged, the effect generally at first is most powerful, until the system be freed from some of its most vitiated and turgid humors. This accomplished, does sufficient to accomplish two or three copious evacuations, daily, will soon remove the disease, and the constitution will be restored to a state of health and renewed vigor.

Purchase in Carlisle, of Geo. W. HERRING, and only in Cumberland county, of Agents published in another part of this paper.

MARRIED: On Thursday evening the 29th inst., by the Rev. Henry Slicer, Mr. JAMES GREEN, to Miss MARGARET DONLEY, both of Carlisle. On the same day, by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. JOHN M. CROSBY, of Perry county, to Miss ISABELLA DUNBAR, of this borough. On Tuesday the 8th inst., by the Rev. N. J. Stroh, Mr. JOHN FISHBURN, of Northumberland township, to Miss SUSANNA RAYEN, of Silver Spring township.

DIED: In Harrisburg, on the 23d inst., Mr. GEORGE KING, formerly of this place, aged about 60 years.

TO LET: THE large and commodious house in the Borough of Mechanicsburg, now occupied by the subscribers, for the term of one year from the 1st of April 1841, until the 1st of April 1842. The dwelling will be rented separately or together with the Store Room and Warehouse. For conditions call on the subscribers. Mechanicsburg, Dec. 31, 1840. N. B. We have leased another property in said borough for the term of three years from the 1st of April next, and had leased the first described property for the same term, at the house of Wm. S. Allen, in Carlisle, on Wednesday the 20th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

Military Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through my MacFarlane as Brigade Inspector, are hereby notified and requested to make them known to me immediately in order that they may be properly adjusted for payment up to the 1st of January 1841. This course is rendered necessary by late arrangements of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and those neglecting this notice may not get their money for another year. W. FOULK, Brig. Insp. Brig. Insp. Office, Carlisle, Dec. 31, 1840.

Light Artillery!

An adjourned Court of Appeal will be held on Monday the 18th day of January next, at Allen's Hotel, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M., where all interested may attend.

WM. M. PORTER, Capt. December 31, 1840.

DR. H. EBAUGH, Surgeon Dentist.

HAS returned to this place, and will remain for several weeks, and may be consulted at MacFarlane's Hotel, on professional matters. December 17, 1840.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County.

In the case of the petition of R. G. Young, Executor of James Graham, deceased, for the appointment of a Trustee, &c. in reference to Eleanor Taylor, deceased's estate. Now to wit: 16th December, 1840. On motion of Mr. Reed, rule on all persons interested to appear on the 11th day of January next, at the Court of Common Pleas, there to be held, to show cause why a Trustee shall not be appointed agreeably to the within petition, notice in one paper in Carlisle for three weeks to be sufficient notice.

By the Court. Cumberland County, ss. George Sanderson, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said 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 15th day of December, A. D. 1840. GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.

Estate of Wilmina Kreitzer, dec'd. LETTERS of administration on the estate of Wilmina Kreitzer, late of East Pennsborough township, dec'd., have been issued to the undersigned residing in said township, and those having claims will present them for settlement. PETER BARNHART, Adm'r. December 10, 1840.

To Constables, Retailers, &c. In and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing licences and collecting said duties," it is made the duty of the Constables of the respective townships within the County of Cumberland, and they are hereby required to make out, on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a separate list of all the wholesale and retail dealers in goods, wares, and merchandise—wines or distilled spirits—drugs or medicines—except those that are the growth or produce of the United States, on or before Thursday the 14th of January, 1841. Merchants, Dealers, and others embraced in the said act, are also notified, that the Associate Judges and Commissioners of said County, will attend at the Commissioners' office on Monday the 18th of January 1841, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of hearing and classifying all retailers within said County agreeably to the said act, where all such as think proper may attend.

JOHN IRWIN, Clerk to Commissioners. Commissioners' Office, Carlisle, Dec. 24, 1840.

The creditors of Abraham Hersh, late of the County of Cumberland deceased, will take notice that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of the county aforesaid, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the remaining assets of the estate of said deceased, in the hands of Abraham Hersh and Christian Hersh his administrators, amongst said creditors, will meet for said purpose at the house of Wm. S. Allen, in Carlisle, on Wednesday the 20th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. W. F. LINE, Auditor. Dec. 24, 1840.

STATEMENT Of the Treasurer of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company. DR. Dec. 1, 1840, by cash received from T. Craighead, balance due by him as treasurer for 1839, \$68 893 By amt of tolls rec'd from gates from 19th of Dec 1839, until 1st Dec 1840, 2816 30 Cash from Stockton, Falls & Co. 100 00 Do. Stewart Ramsey 37 60 Do. Edward Showers 37 60 Do. Wm. Ward, rent of old gate house, 25 00 By order from Thos. Stevens unpaid him, 177 30 By balance due treasurer, 32 563 \$3265 40

CR. Dec. 1, 1840, cash paid gate keepers their salaries and receipts, \$497 46 Cash paid on orders of Managers for repairs, 2161 56 Cash paid repairing Conewago Bridge per contract, 265 38 Cash paid Managers salaries, 80 00 Cash paid superintending road, 270 00 Cash paid Secretary's salary, 30 00 Cash paid Treasurer's salary, 60 00 \$3985 40

NOTICE. LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Frederick Hill, deceased, late of Allen township, Cumberland county, have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. WM. M. PORTER, Auditor. December 31, 1840.

NOTICE. ESTATE OF Frederick Hill, dec'd. LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Frederick Hill, deceased, late of Allen township, Cumberland county, have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. WM. HARKNESS, Executor. December 31, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received from the City a supply of new and superior WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of wool-dyed black, blue, claret, and purple, brown, and green, and mulberry cloths, wool-dyed black, blue, and figured cassimeres, suitings of all descriptions, coats, breeches, ticks and checks, imported silks, figured carpeting, saxon, prince and mouslin de laine, bombazines and merino, blue black, black, brown, fawn, brown, figured and plain silks, figured and plain Jackonette muslins, Green baize, flannels of different colors, gloves and hosiery. Cloth and fur caps, Broeze and merino shawls. Mackinaw rose and point blankets. Leghorn and straw bonnets, velvet and cambric artificial flowers, carpeting, balize and floor cloths, together with an assortment of Groceries and Queensware. Call and see. ANDREW RICHARDS.

ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1841.

Table with columns for Months (SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY) and rows for months from JANUARY to DECEMBER.

Estate of Eliza Spicer, dec'd. NOTICE. ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate of Eliza Spicer, late of the Borough of Carlisle, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said decedent, will present them for settlement to the undersigned residing in Carlisle. E. CORNMAN, Adm'r. December 17, 1840.

VALUABLE TOWN LOT FOR SALE. WILL be disposed of at public sale at the Court House, in Carlisle, on Saturday the 16th of January next, an eligible TOWN LOT in said borough, lying east of the Hamilton Spring, and bounded by lands of James Hamilton, Jacob Zug, and John Corman, Esqrs. Said lot contains 6 acres and 1491 perches of prime limestone land, at present in clover, and under good post and rail fence. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms one-third in hand, and the residue in two equal annual payments, without interest. JESSE D. ELLIOTT. Dec. 24, 1840.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land situated in Perry county, Saville township, on the state road leading from Landisburg to Millintown, (about seven miles from the former place,) containing two hundred and thirty six acres, with the allowance. About one hundred and twenty five acres of said land are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a sufficient quantity of meadow, the remainder is well timbered, with two Apple Orchards, having thereon erected an elegant residence.

WOOLEN FACTORY. Mill, established in this county. Also, a GRIST MILL, on the most improved plan, and a SAW MILL. The whole are erected on, and are propelled by Buffalo creek, a never failing stream of water, sufficient to propel a flutter wheeled Saw Mill until the month of July, in connection with all the Machinery on the stream, which have a sufficiency of water all the year round. There are also four DWELLING HOUSES on the property, three of which are first rate one has been used as a Store and Tavern for many years, and the fourth is an ordinary tenant house. Also, Barns and Stabling sufficient, with all other out buildings suitable for the convenience of the whole. For further particulars call on, or write to me at Hogestown, Cumberland county, John Hamilton, in Carlisle, or to Henry Moore, Esq. at Roseburg Post Office, Perry county, on said property. A good and indisputable title will be given to the purchaser by the subscriber. EDWARD MILLER. December 10, 1840.

Estate of Michael J. Dill, dec'd. NOTICE. LETTERS of administration on the estate of Michael J. Dill, dec'd., late of East Pennsborough township, have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. PETER BARNHART, Adm'r. December 10, 1840.

PAMPHLET LAWS. THOSE persons who wish to subscribe for the Pamphlet Laws of this Commonwealth, (half bound) to be passed at the ensuing session of the Legislature, will please send in their names to the subscriber without any delay. R. SNODGRASS, Treas. Com. Co. Treasurer's Office, Carlisle, Dec. 24, 1840. N. B. Several copies of the acts last session are still on hand. Subscribers would see them if call for them. R. S.