

From the Harrisburg Reporter.
Veto Message from the Governor.

Of the "act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the Treasury, and for other purposes."

Today, Saturday, May 1, Governor PORTER sent to the legislature the following message, giving his reasons for withholding his assent to the bill published in our last.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—In returning to the Legislature, the bill entitled "An act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the Treasury and for other purposes," without my approbation, I feel that I am discharging one of the most responsible and painful duties that has devolved upon me, since I have been entrusted with the executive functions of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the people.

I have examined the various provisions of this bill, with an earnest and anxious desire to give it my sanction, if I could bring my mind to the conviction, that it was not wholly incompatible with the public interests, but after the most careful consideration I am constrained, by an overwhelming sense of duty, to refuse it my assent. No person can read this bill, however hastily, without perceiving that it is one of a peculiar character. It provides, in the first instance, for the negotiation of a loan of three millions one hundred thousand dollars, and the issue of that amount of notes, a large portion of which, is under the denomination of five dollars, to be based upon the loan by certain banks required to take it, described in the bill. The manner in which this loan is to be taken and redeemed, at the end of five years, or sooner, at the pleasure of the legislature, and also in which the notes are to be issued and finally cancelled, is somewhat intricate and complicated, but is still, perhaps, sufficiently clear to be carried into practical operation, without any very great difficulty. The bill, also, provides for a limited augmentation of the amount of tax upon certain classes of citizens, likewise for the depositing of certain portions of the funded debt of this state, as security for the redemption of notes of denominations not less than five dollars, to be issued upon the credit of said debt, by the banks of this Commonwealth, except the bank of the United States. And in the seventeenth section, it provides that the penalties imposed upon the banks, of paying a greater rate of interest than six per cent., and the provisions of the acts of assembly, and various acts of incorporation, which point out a mode for the forfeiture of any charter of any bank, for or by reason of the non-payment of its liabilities on demand, shall be and the same are suspended until further legislative action, and until the Legislature makes provision for the re-payment of the loan authorized by the first section of this act; and repeals the resolution passed the third day of April, 1840, entitled "A resolution providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and for other purposes."

The succeeding sections authorize the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, to make a general assignment of all its real and personal estate, goods, chattels, &c. to trustees, for the purpose of securing and paying the debts and obligations of that institution, and exempts such trustees or assignees from the operation of such parts of the general laws of this Commonwealth as require that they should file an inventory, or appraisal, of the property assigned or conveyed in trust; and also from giving security for the faithful discharge of their duties, and leaves the whole of these important guarantees for the faithful execution of their trust, to the discretion and regulations of the stockholders. And in the twenty-third section is found the singular and extraordinary provision, that after subjecting the trustees appointed by the stockholders to the exclusive control of the said stockholders, the courts of this Commonwealth shall have jurisdiction of the said trust as if it were created under any general law of the State. Then follows the provision, that it shall be lawful for the Legislature, and the power is hereby expressly reserved, at any time or times, with the consent of the said stockholders, at a general meeting for that purpose convened according to the charter, to change and alter the provisions of this act in such manner as to the Legislature may seem expedient. If there be any security whatever to the public in these last named inoperative provisions, I confess it is not obvious to my mind. Such is the general substance of this bill so far as relates to the banking institutions of this Commonwealth. In addition to which it appropriates the loan above mentioned, of three millions one hundred thousand dollars, to various necessary and important objects connected with the government. On the passage of this bill depends the successful prosecution of the Common School System, the payment of donations to academies and female seminaries, pensions and gratuities to old soldiers, the repairs of the rail roads and canals, for the current year, payments of debts due for repairs made prior to first of November last, appropriations to orphan asylums and house of refuge, asylums for blind and deaf and dumb, to pay damages and the militia expenses, to pay all the expenses of government, to pay lock-keepers, weigh-masters, and other persons employed on the public works, to pay certain guarantees of interest by the State, to pay debts due on contracts for work done on the Erie division, North Branch extension, Wisconsin canal, and numerous other specified public improvements, to pay the Canal Commissioners, appraisers and engineers, and in fact every operation of the government in the execution of which appropriations of money are required. This bill, I believe, is the very first in the whole history of our government in which the necessary expenses of government, indeed the indispensable expenses of government, without which it cannot move on for a day, have been connected with extraneous subjects of questionable character, and concerning which it was not only possible but probable that conflicting opinions respecting their policy would exist among the various departments, whose united assent was necessary for the passage of the law. It has been, hitherto, among the statesmen of Pennsylvania, the received opinion that the indispensable expenditures of government should be furnished at all events, whatever else might fail. But this

bill, departing from that long established usage, has directly involved these expenses with the regulation and control of the banking system of the Commonwealth, upon which, perhaps, more than upon any other subject, irreconcilable differences of opinion exist. Without imputing it as the design of the legislature to compel the Executive to surrender honest and conscientious convictions of duty, in reference to at least two of the provisions contained in this bill, for the purpose of obtaining appropriations which are inseparable from the successful prosecution of the government, I must be permitted to say that, such might very readily be a system of coercion adopted by the Legislature, by which they would be enabled to destroy entirely the independence of the Executive, or to arrest at any moment the action of government. I take my stand at the threshold of these encroachments and respectfully protest against the policy of connecting measures of undoubted public utility, with those of questionable utility, with a view of rendering what is just and proper a cover and a pretext for measures that are not deemed to be of that character. I am aware that in a free government, like ours, consisting of independent co-ordinate departments, it would be vain and unjust to expect that either of those departments could, or should, compel the others to yield peculiar opinions of their own in all things, without mutual concession and compromise. I trust I shall never be found so unreasonable, as to ask the Legislature to forego all its own convictions of duty, on subjects of general public policy, without testifying to them, my own entire willingness to meet them at least half way. It is true, when attempts have been made to reach certain objects, not so much of apparent public utility, as of party policy, by means which I deemed unjust and improper, I have not hesitated, nor shall I hesitate, to take my position on that solid ground of official independence; wherein I am placed by the constitution. In such cases I have interposed my executive authority, to prevent the passage of laws, in which I clearly saw no great public interest was involved, without concession or compromise. Self-respect forbids my pursuing any other course. But when a measure like the present bill, which should compel me to refuse it my assent, and I trust I shall give evidence to the legislature and to the people, that I am not acting without good reason; and if the vital and important objects provided for in this bill, fail to be finally secured, that it is not without a sincere and earnest effort on my part to prevent it, by every reasonable offer of mutual concession. I will now state concisely the objections to this bill, which appear to me to be insurmountable. In the first place, I consider the seventeenth section as giving to the Banks an absolute exemption from the resumption of specie payments, for at least the period of five years, mentioned in the first section of the bill. It is provided, among other things, in the seventeenth section, that all laws imposing penalties of interest greater than six per cent., as also the forfeiture of their charters, for certain delinquencies, shall be suspended until further legislative action, and until provision is made for the payment of the loan authorized by the first section of the bill. Now, had this subject of suspension been left entirely to the further action of the legislature, without coupling it with the provision for the re-payment of the loan of three millions one hundred thousand dollars, it would have been far less objectionable. But even then, what would have been our condition? This suspension would continue until it was terminated by legislative action, and although the people might, by a large majority, will that it should cease, yet if the banks could find favor with either branch of the legislature, or with the Executive, it would be impossible to carry that will into execution. It is wise, is it just, to surrender such power as this, to the banks, when in all contests heretofore had between these institutions and the people, they have proved victorious? But, by the bill before me, they are to enjoy these exemptions not only until further legislation, but until the legislature provides for the re-payment of this large loan. How will it ever be repaid, if this bill should pass? The banks control and regulate the pecuniary transactions of the country, in which so large an amount of capital as this is involved. They are directly interested in preventing the re-payment of this loan at the end of five years, or ten years, because they enjoy exemption from the forfeiture of their charters as long as this loan remains unredeemed. It is not at all likely at the end of five years, or even ten years, the Commonwealth will be able to pay off a loan of three millions of dollars, without making another loan for that purpose. From whom can this loan be procured? Surely not from Europe, for that market is glutted with our stocks already. Not from our own banks, for if they were to make a loan to the state, it would be to deprive themselves of the valuable privileges they enjoy, under the exemptions already mentioned. Not from our own capitalists, for they are so deeply interested in the banks, as to be restrained by that consideration, or they can probably find, as they have heretofore done, more profitable investments for their money. It is idle, therefore, to say that this loan can be repaid at the end of five years, or even a greater length of time, with such strong interests in the way to prevent it. An act of the legislature authorizing a loan to be taken for the re-payment of this loan of three millions one hundred thousand dollars, would be fruitless; the money could not be obtained until, and until it was obtained, the banks would be beyond the reach of the legislature, and would enjoy their right of suspension in defiance of its action. It scarcely requires a prophet to foresee what would be the issue of a law like this. At the end of the five years mentioned in the first section of the bill, there would be a renewal of the same loan, and the same system of operations for another period of five years, or perhaps longer, and we should thus have a suspension, which might be well considered as perpetual. We cannot foretell its consequences, we cannot foresee its end. The moment it is engrained upon our system, we may despair of all other reform. It will be engrained upon us until the system itself, by its own excesses and corruptions, is annihilated. The specie still remaining in the vaults of the banks, and in the hands of the people,

will vanish, and a dreary, hopeless era of irredeemable paper money, open upon this Commonwealth. I cannot bring my mind to contemplate this scene, without feelings of the deepest repugnance. Nor can I believe it is right to fasten such a condition as this upon a measure indispensably necessary to the healthful existence of the functions of government.

The authority given to the stockholders of the bank of the United States, to make an assignment, and also the exoneration of the trustees or assignees from giving, as is usual in such cases, security for the faithful execution of the trust; and also for making out an inventory, and having an appraisal taken of the property assigned, seems to me to be a dangerous and an unnecessary surrender of the proper control over persons entrusted with such an immense amount of property. It is true the manner of regulating the conduct of the trustees, or assignees, is vested in the stockholders of the bank, but from sundry recent developments in that institution, it seems doubtful whether the stockholders are, at all times, the safest and best depositors of such unlimited power. The temptation to abuse it, on the part of the trustees, or assignees, would be great, & the security against it is literally nothing. Why introduce the bank of the U. States into this bill at all? That institution had surely very comprehensive and indulgent powers granted to it at its creation, and deliberately accepted by its stockholders at the time. It has very recently, by the court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia City and County, succeeded in escaping from the provisions of the resolutions of the third of April 1840, for the resumption of specie payments, by pleading that its act of incorporation was a contract between the bank and the state. If it be so, let it abide by the terms of that contract, and stand or fall upon its own voluntary agreement. The influence of this institution upon the other banks, and upon the general prosperity of the country, has been abundantly deleterious, and I can see no special reason in favor of exonerating this bank, and its Trustees, from obligations that are imposed upon every man, without distinction, who is invested with the same kind of important trusts. The powers given to this bank, at the time of its origin, were considered ample for every necessary purpose, and I do not perceive in its present condition any good ground for this unqualified enlargement of them.

Having thus stated with much brevity, my principal objections to the present bill, I will proceed to explain in what manner these objections may be removed. I always have been, and I am still, most decidedly opposed to the issuing and circulation of notes under the denomination of five dollars, and I have on repeated occasions, both in addressing the legislature, and my fellow citizens, expressed that opinion. I must, in candor, however, admit, that within a short time, the aspect of this subject of small notes, in Pennsylvania, has materially changed. All the surrounding States have authorized their Banks to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars;—our own banks are in a condition which renders it exceedingly improbable that they will be able to resume specie payments for some little time to come; in the mean while our specie is in a great measure withdrawn from circulation, and the small notes of the States surrounding us, on every side, in open defiance of that most excellent law, passed in 1828, to prohibit their circulation, are thrown in upon our citizens to take its place. In this state of things, the issue of a limited amount of notes, under the denomination of five dollars, for a limited period of time, based upon the security of the State stock and State credit, seems to be less liable to objection than any other mode proposed at any former period of time. There is, perhaps, another consideration which should operate with no small influence in the decision of this question. The mode and manner of raising money for the ordinary purposes of the Government, and to pay the debts and various obligations of the Commonwealth, belong properly to the members of the legislature, as the immediate representatives of the people. It is for them to judge, in the first instance, subject to the higher judgment of their constituents, in what manner this money is to be procured; and if in the opinion of the legislature, the amount required for the current year provided by this bill, can be raised by no other means than that contained in it, of authorizing the issue of notes such as I have described, I do not think I would be justified in deeming this, a sufficient objection to prevent the passage of the bill, if otherwise faultless. As a private citizen, I would not yield my hostility to the issuing of small notes by the Banks of this Commonwealth; but as the Executive, having no power to originate measures, but only that of approving such as are presented by the legislature, I stand in a different position;—and as between the sanction of such a measure as this, and the embarrassments that must necessarily be produced, by the defeat of a bill, making appropriations for the indispensable wants of the government, I should consider it as a choice of evils at the best, and that as the least evil which would produce the least general distress.

So far as respects the suspension of specie payments, and the exemption of the Banks in the seventeenth section of this bill, from penalties exceeding six per cent interest, and the forfeiture of their charters, I think the boon extended to the banks is not only greater than is necessary, but greater than has been asked for by any of those institutions. By this section it is provided that no banking institution in this State shall be subject, by way of penalty or otherwise, to any greater rate of interest than six per cent per annum, any thing in any act of assembly to the contrary notwithstanding;—and that all provisions of any other act of assembly heretofore passed, or of any act of incorporation, providing for the forfeiture of any charter, for or by reason of the non-payment of any of its liabilities on demand; and the same are hereby suspended until further legislative action, and until the legislature shall provide for the re-payment of the loan authorized by the first section of this act. No legislative inquiry upon this subject has been instituted—no petitions have been presented by the banks, themselves, except the Bank of the United States, asking for such indulgence as this bill contemplates; and so far as I have been able to learn the views of

the banks, throughout the commonwealth, no further legislative action has been asked for or desired, except the repeal of the resumption resolutions of 3d April, 1840, and the banks to be placed on the same footing they occupied previous to the passage of these resolutions, under the act of 1824. This act of 1824, for the general regulation of the banks of this commonwealth, seems to have been framed in a spirit of great liberality and forbearance towards the banks, while, at the same time, it makes judicious provision for the security of the rights and interests of the public. From the passage of this law of 1824, up to the time the Bank of the United States was chartered by the legislature of Pennsylvania, the banks of this commonwealth, subject to its provisions, were in a flourishing and prosperous condition—felt neither fears nor molestation, and never complained on the part of the public. But the enormous increase of banking capital, produced by the creation of the bank of the U. States, and other banks, during the same session of the legislature, gave such a wild and reckless impulse to the banking system, as to precipitate all these institutions into the unfortunate condition in which we now find them. There is obviously but one national and certain remedy for the evil: that is, to get rid of the causes which produced it. Let the Bank of the United States meet its fate under its charter; let the resolutions of 3d April, 1840, passed with the hope of correcting some of the evils which the Bank of the United States had produced, be repealed, inasmuch as it has been decided by the proper tribunal, that that institution is exempt from their operation, and on the same principle there are four other banks claiming like special privileges, which are exempt also, the whole of the capital of these banks aggregately amounting to two thirds of the banking capital of this state—and let the other banks of the commonwealth be placed under the regulations of the act of 1824. I appeal to the recollections of those who have been familiar with the condition of things in Pennsylvania for years past, and to the history of the times, to bear me out in the assertion that neither the banks nor the people of this commonwealth ever enjoyed a state of higher prosperity, nor of more absolute freedom from all pecuniary embarrassments and difficulties, than they did during the interval from 1824 to 1836; and I do not perceive any well grounded reason to doubt that, with a little patience, prudence and economy, the same salutary results that flowed from the laws then in force, will be again felt, if the same laws be re-acted.

Should the views here expressed be embodied in a section or sections, and substituted for the seventeenth section of the bill, I would then feel myself justifiable in approving the bill, although I have a strong dislike for some of its provisions. But whatever may be my feelings of dislike, I am bound to suppress them when I consider that should no provision be made by law, for appropriations to the object contained in this bill, we shall have the pain and mortification of seeing the remaining soldiers of the Revolutionary and Indian wars, who served in the Pennsylvania line, tottering unprovided for, and penniless; to the grave—the blind the deaf and dumb, the orphan, and the friendless and unprotected inmate of the house of refuge, would be deprived of that alleviation of their wants and sufferings, which the bounty of the Commonwealth has so liberally provided. The common school system, in direct violation of the constitution of Pennsylvania, will languish and be destroyed. Operations upon the public improvements must be stopped; their repair will be impossible. The contractors upon our public improvements, trusting to the faith and honor of the state, contracted large debts to farmers, mechanics and laborers, from whom no provision be made for that purpose, the state will withhold the means of payment. And in relation to this numerous and enterprising class of our citizens, who are the creditors of the state, to so large an amount, if any thing can add to the aggravation and injustice of their case, it is the almost inevitable certainty, that while the state is largely their debtor, they must be broken up, ruined, and their property pass under the hammer of the sheriff. And even our courts of justice, where none but independent and inflexible judges should sit, would experience their share of the common calamity—withdrawn from their professions, prevented by the discharge of their official duties, from engaging in any other business for the support of their families, and many of them poor,—even the salaries which are guaranteed to them by law, for services to the public cannot be paid. Can it be possible that such praiseworthy objects as these, will be left unprovided for, by the legislature? Can an adjournment take place, while a sacred duty, which every man has solemnly sworn to discharge, remains unperformed? I cannot believe it possible. To suppose it was so, would be casting, what I still hope and trust, is an undeserved reproach, on those who have been selected by the people, to guard and promote their welfare. Independent of these particular classes of persons which will feel most immediately the weight of the blow, the entire mass of the community has, not only a pecuniary interest, arising from the direct and remote connection subsisting between these classes and the other citizens, but has a higher and a dearer stake at issue, the character and honor of our State. Tell it not to the sister states of the Union,—tell it not to the world, that Pennsylvania, steadfast in the cause of integrity, abounding in resources, and proud of her honor, has been the first to swerve from that highest of all duties, the duty of preserving her fame. Are the members of this legislature willing and ready, to be stamped to all future ages, as the first American legislature that brought infamy and disgrace upon our republican government. Are they prepared, because the executive cannot sanction what he conscientiously and firmly believes to be, in effect, a perpetual suspension by the banks, to jeopard, may, to sacrifice those meritorious classes of citizens to whom I have just referred, and those great and vital interests which depend upon the appropriations contained in the bill, to which I have expressed my readiness to give my assent. If a sincere and patriotic desire to promote the public good, be the governing motive, with the several branches of the government, there can be little doubt of the passage of a bill so eminently calculated to promote it, as the one I have suggested; but

if there be any ulterior purpose in view, any paltry expectation of political advantage, at the expense of the public welfare, then it is neither for me or the people of Pennsylvania to know what will be the result. In a spirit of compromise and frankness I have buried my animosity to many prominent features of this bill. I have expressed a willingness to yield much—yes, to yield every thing, except the point which I consider of too deep and solemn import to the public welfare, to be sanctioned by authority of law; and having done this much, to prevent the evils which I have thus depicted, and to save the honor of the state from disgrace, I have done my duty according to the best of my judgment. If not met by a corresponding spirit on the part of the legislature, the issue, momentous and deplorable as it may be, must come. To the people of this commonwealth, who must share in the blessings or in the curses of the measure, I cheerfully commit the decision. The great question is now distinctly put to them, whether they are or are not, in favor of an irredeemable paper currency, and a perpetual suspension of specie payments by the banks? and also, whether they approve of the failure on the part of the legislature, should it occur, to provide even for the indispensable wants of the government, without which, it becomes powerless, and almost ceases to be a government. If a majority of the people are in favor of these measures, let it be so;—I shall bow to their decree; but as a citizen of Pennsylvania, looking only to the common good of all, I shall deeply regret the evils it will entail upon us, and blush that I have lived to see the day of her tarnished and dishonored fame.

It is idle to deceive ourselves, by supposing that great hardship and embarrassment will not be produced, by the defeat of a bill calculated to relieve the community, by making the necessary provisions for paying her just debts, and carrying on the affairs of government. This must and will undoubtedly follow. But I trust there will be patriotic resolution enough, found among the citizens of Pennsylvania, to endure these hardships for a season, without repining, if the alternative presented by the bill be, as I honestly believe it to be, far worse. In the darkest and most perilous times of the revolution our fathers, though destitute of food, clothing and money, bravely adhered to their country's cause, barefooted in winter, and in the heat of a summer, they clung to her standard; and sustained the comforts and the gold offered by her foes,—none deserted, and none shrunk from the northern blasts that pierced their naked bodies, or the British bayonets presented at their breasts; and if they made such sacrifices to gain our liberty, their sons, abundantly clothed and abundantly fed, should be willing to make at least the sacrifice of suffering for a short time the inconvenience of empty pockets, to preserve the liberty their fathers handed down. Money is a great convenience undoubtedly, and very desirable, but what amount of money would pay the price of our self-respect, the substantial prosperity of the state and of our freedom? If the people of Pennsylvania prove recreant in this crisis, they will indeed have forgotten the example of their ancestors, and will prove themselves to be, what I trust they would scorn to acknowledge "degenerate sons of noble sires." I call upon you, fellow-citizens of the Legislature, I conjure you to pause and think well before you depart to your respective places of abode, without making some adequate provision, to save the government of the state from the want of the pecuniary means of performing its vital functions. I entreat you to contemplate the awful and unprecedented responsibility you would thus be assuming, and to think of the judgment of posterity. I have done all that lies in my power, the rest is with you.

DAVID R. PORTER.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
May 1st, 1841.

ATTENTION
George Washington Artillery.
You are ordered to parade at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 3d day of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and at the same time and place, on Wednesday the 12th of May, with arms and accoutrements in good order.
By order of the Capt.
C. COCKLIN, O. S.
April 15, 1841.

South Middleton
WOOLEN FACTORY.
The subscriber has leased that well known Woollen Factory, the property of Jacob Burkholder, and lately occupied by Mr. Ellis—about 4 miles south of Carlisle, on the Yellow Breeches creek—where he is prepared to manufacture to order
WOOLEN CLOTHS
of various kinds, from the fleece or otherwise, with durable colors.
Country Carding done at 5 cents. Fulling done in its proper season. A supply of new cards has been procured, and the best work may be depended upon. From long experience, and an anxious desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage. His prices will be moderate.
THOMAS J. STEVENS.
April 15, 1841.
N. B. Customers would do best to bring the wool to the Factory themselves. At the same time he would inform his old customers in Cumberland and Perry, that goods left at Corum's or Weibley's tavern, in Carlisle, will be promptly attended to.
T. J. S.

CHANGE OF POSITION.
UNION HOTEL,
Carlisle, Pa.
The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the citizens of this county, that he has removed to the well-known Tavern Stand, on the North-West corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets, recently occupied by George Beeten, Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate, in first rate style, all those who may favor him with their custom.
The HOUSE is large and commodious, and is fitted up and furnished in a style of elegance and comfort unsurpassed by any house in the borough. As it is situated in a pleasant and central part of the town, it is very convenient for business men and travellers.
His TABLE will constantly be supplied with the best market can afford—and his BAR with the very best of liquors.
DROVERS will find to their interest to stop with him, as his STABLE is ample, and a careful and experienced Ostler will always be found in attendance.
BOARDERS will be taken by the week month, or year.
WM. S. ALLEN.
Carlisle, April 12, 1841.

Notice to Creditors.
Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth made for the relief of insolvent debtors, they have appointed Tuesday the 11th day of May next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House in the Borough of Carlisle, where and where you may attend if you think proper.
HENRY STRINE,
ALEXANDER KLINK,
JUSTICE CLERK.

LAND & GENERAL AGENCY.
The undersigned hereby tenders his services to those having business of the kind, that he will attend to the purchase and sale of land or other property in Cumberland county, and that he will attend to other business in the county for persons residing out of the same. Fees moderate.
W. FOLK.
Carlisle, April 29, 1841.
N. B. For forms for sale, a description of which, and their location, can be had by application as above.

NEW GOODS.
JUST received some desirable GOODS suitable for the season, at the store of
A. RICHARDS.
April 22, 1841.

CHARLES M'CLURE,
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE in Main street, a few doors west of the Post Office.
Carlisle, April 29, 1841.

ATTENTION CUMBERLAND GREENS!
You are ordered to parade at the Carlisle Springs on Monday the 3d day of May, and at Carlisle on Wednesday the 12th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The members will appear in summer uniform.
A. LAMBERTON, Capt.
April 22, 1841.

Big Spring Adamantine Guards!
YOU are ordered to parade at Carlisle on Monday the 3d day of May, and at Carlisle on Wednesday the 12th day of May, at 10 o'clock each day, completely equip for review and inspection.
By order of the Capt.
S. McCULLOCH, O. S.
April 22, 1841.

NEW GOODS.
JUST received at the store of ANDREW RICHARDS, a fresh supply of seasonable goods. Consisting in part of Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Inevitable Green and Adelaide artificial flower, a general assortment of
CLOTHS.
Blue, Black, Brown, Figured and Striped Cassimere, Mixed, Figured and Striped Gambroons for pantaloons, Brown, Figured, striped and Figured Linen Drillings, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Delaware Jeans, Jenu and Pittsburg cords, cotton stripes and drills, American nankens and colored muslins, burlops, French mill Irish lines, black, blue, mouse, fawn, Pink blossom, white, slate, figured stripes, and red silks new style, figured, plain, barrel, striped Jackinnet, swiss, cambric and null muslins.
Bonnet Laces & Silks,
embroidered mantua Gtazod, satten and barred ribbons, leghorn hats, straw, broad, and corded cloths, colored, white, figured, leghorn and palm leaf hats, brown and black muslins, ticks, checks, crash and diapers; linen and cotton 4 5-4 and 6 4 sheetings; table cloths linen and cotton diaper, linen, grass, silk, pounce and cambric handkerchiefs, gloves, hosiery, socks and artificial flower, a general assortment of
Quensware & Groceries,
all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. ALSO, Coliceds, painted lawns and mousin-declaines, cotton and gingham umbrellas parasols, cotton yarn and carpet chain.
Carlisle, April 22, 1841.

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs to leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received at his store in Springfield, and also at his New Store, in Stoughton, a handsome and reasonable assortment of
DRY GOODS.
Also—**GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE & CEDARWARE.**
All of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.
J. HOOD.
April 29, 1841.—8c

NOTICE.
WHEREAS George Forney, of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, did by deed bearing date the 15th of April 1841, make an assignment of all his estate, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors, by said assignment which is on record will more fully appear. All persons having claims or demands against the said Forney, will present them properly attested, and those indebted will make payment to
DAVID LEHN,
DAVID ORR,
Assignees.
April 29, 1841.—6c

Estate of Frances Hume, deceased.
LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Frances Hume, late of East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, dec'd. have been issued to the subscriber residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them without delay, to
DAVID HUME, Executor.
April 15, 1841.—6c

Estate of Martha Geddis, dec'd.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Martha Geddis, dec'd. late of the borough of Newville, have been issued to the subscriber in due form of law: All persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to
JOHN JOHNSON.
Newville, April 29, 1841. 6c

Assigneeship Account.
THE account of William Moore, Assignee of James Moore, in trust for Margaret, wife of the said James, and the children of the said James and Margaret Moore, has this day been presented to the Court of Common Pleas, and the said court has appointed Tuesday the 11th of May next for its confirmation and allowance, of which all concerned will take notice.
GEO. SANDERSON, Prothy.
April 19, 1841. 3c

NOTICE.
THE creditors of John M'Callish, and all concerned in the assignment of his property to Thomas Craighed, Junior, for the benefit of his creditors, will take notice that the said Thomas, the assignee of the said John, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county to be discharged from the said trust, and the said Court has granted a rule to show cause at the argument Court, on the eleventh day of May next, why the said Thomas should not be discharged from the said trust agreeably to the prayer of his petition.
GEO. SANDERSON, Prothy.
April 19, 1841. 3c

Notice to Creditors.
TAKE notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth made for the relief of insolvent debtors, they have appointed Tuesday the 11th day of May next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House in the Borough of Carlisle, where and where you may attend if you think proper.
HENRY STRINE,
ALEXANDER KLINK,
JUSTICE CLERK.

LAND & GENERAL AGENCY.
The undersigned hereby tenders his services to those having business of the kind, that he will attend to the purchase and sale of land or other property in Cumberland county, and that he will attend to other business in the county for persons residing out of the same. Fees moderate.
W. FOLK.
Carlisle, April 29, 1841.
N. B. For forms for sale, a description of which, and their location, can be had by application as above.

NEW GOODS.
JUST received some desirable GOODS suitable for the season, at the store of
A. RICHARDS.
April 22, 1841.

CHARLES M'CLURE,
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE in Main street, a few doors west of the Post Office.
Carlisle, April 29, 1841.

ATTENTION CUMBERLAND GREENS!
You are ordered to parade at the Carlisle Springs on Monday the 3d day of May, and at Carlisle on Wednesday the 12th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The members will appear in summer uniform.
A. LAMBERTON, Capt.
April 22, 1841.

Big Spring Adamantine Guards!
YOU are ordered to parade at Carlisle on Monday the 3d day of May, and at Carlisle on Wednesday the 12th day of May, at 10 o'clock each day, completely equip for review and inspection.
By order of the Capt.
S. McCULLOCH, O. S.
April 22, 1841.

NEW GOODS.
JUST received at the store of ANDREW RICHARDS, a fresh supply of seasonable goods. Consisting in part of Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Inevitable Green and Adelaide artificial flower, a general assortment of
CLOTHS.
Blue, Black, Brown, Figured and Striped Cassimere, Mixed, Figured and Striped Gambroons for pantaloons, Brown, Figured, striped and Figured Linen Drillings, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Delaware Jeans, Jenu and Pittsburg cords, cotton stripes and drills, American nankens and colored muslins, burlops, French mill Irish lines, black, blue, mouse, fawn, Pink blossom, white, slate, figured stripes, and red silks new style, figured, plain, barrel, striped Jackinnet, swiss, cambric and null muslins.
Bonnet Laces & Silks,
embroidered mantua Gtazod, satten and barred ribbons, leghorn hats, straw, broad, and corded cloths, colored, white, figured, leghorn and palm leaf hats, brown and black muslins, ticks, checks, crash and diapers; linen and cotton 4 5-4 and 6 4 sheetings; table cloths linen and cotton diaper, linen, grass, silk, pounce and cambric handkerchiefs, gloves, hosiery, socks and artificial flower, a general assortment of
Quensware & Groceries,
all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. ALSO, Coliceds, painted lawns and mousin-declaines, cotton and gingham umbrellas parasols, cotton yarn and carpet chain.
Carlisle, April 22, 1841.

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs to leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received at his store in Springfield, and also at his New Store, in Stoughton, a handsome and reasonable assortment of
DRY GOODS.
Also—**GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE & CEDARWARE.**
All of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.
J. HOOD.
April 29, 1841.—8c

NOTICE.
WHEREAS George Forney, of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, did by deed bearing date the 15th of April 1841, make an assignment of all his estate, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors, by said assignment which is on record will more fully appear. All persons having claims or demands against the said Forney, will present them properly attested, and those indebted will make payment to
DAVID LEHN,
DAVID ORR,
Assignees.
April 29, 1841.—6c