Twenty-Seventh Congress. FIRST SESSION.

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IN SENATE.

Thursday, June 24, 1841. The resolution offered by Mr. Buchanan calling for a list of all the removals from of fice since the 4th of March, was taken up. Mr. Mangum moved to amend by adding

the words "and also, the removals from office between the 4th of March 1829 to the 4th of March 1841."

amendment. He would vote for that amendment as a separate proposition; but if his call were thus encumbered no reply could be exted that he called for no reasons, although it had been so stated in all the papers. Little Post Masters had been removed at corners of cross roads, and no publication was made. He said the course of the last Administration had been bolder. Their removals were announced in the Globe. He understood that the Postmaster General was self a democrat should go where democratic former Banks of the United States. Hamperoving at the rate of 150 a week. If principles lead, and when they disappear he ilton's Bank was an association of private there was a reason he would like to see or should halt, and go not an inch farther. hear it. Amos Kendall, bad as he was represented to be, published a register of removals. He also wished to show the consistency of the great Whig party. The late officers; but there had been many respectable citizens who thought that proscription had been carried too far. The Whigs had been carried too far and sense of the property proposed to the property property proposed to the property propert pinions of Mr. Clay against removals from

Mr. Clay-My opinions are equally strong

Mr. Buchanan complained that the plea of necessity should be alleged as an excuse for a violation of principle. He referred to the it preaches; to be ready at all times to give the rush of office hunters. If the present dead its advocates must be study be administration had only appointed their terms expired, that example would have been followed by succeeding administration of properties of personal interests, of private the masters of our government:

To declare openly and boldly its principles, the will become a part-stands and wields his hammer; in the other, on Saturday afternoon. It was accompanied their bearings, &c., the U-making of promises, too often not intended the committee of the continuation, and by its principles, without fear or favor; to practice what it preaches; to be ready at all times to give in making of promises, too often not intended the committee of the commi Mr. Buchanan complained that the plea of

trations.
Mr. McRoberts also opposed the amendment on the ground that it would prevent the information from being received during the information from being received during these are the corner stones of the Temple of the session. Mr. Roberts continued his remarks, till arrested by the expiration of the series of the corner stones of the Temple of bungling attempt to evade the constitution. Who is fool enough to believe that thirty provided, and to relieve them from the penmorning hour.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to incorporate the subscri bers to the Fiscal Bank of the U. States.

Mr. Clay rose and explained the object and bearing of the bill-speaking until near 8 o'clock.

Mr. Cathoun desired that the further consideration be postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Clay could not consent to the post-

Mr. Buchanan appealed to the Senator to

agree to the postponement.
Mr. Clay. Indeed, I will not.

Mr. Buchanan said if there was any object like that of delaying the bill, the Sena-tor from Kentucky would be justified "in putting the screws," but there was no such object: The fact was, that the Senator, in explaining the bill, had discussed some of the most important principles ever connected with the banking system in the country. and he hoped, as the Senator had taken his stand against the postponement, he would content himself with simply voting against He hoped the Senate would grant the

Mrs Clay. Nous verrons. Mr. President, I call for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered, and

stood as follows:-Bates, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun,

Clay, of Alabama, Clayton, Dixon, Fulton, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon. Tappan, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—35.

Kentucky, Evans, Graham, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of The features of the Indiana, Southard, Woodbridge-13. On motion of Mr. Bayard, the Senate took

up the bill granting the sum of \$25,000 to the family of the late Gen. Harrison. Mr. Benton opposed the bill, and denied

its constitutionality as well as its expediency.
Mr. Calhoun made some remarks against

the constitutionality of the bill. Messes. Bayard, Berrien, and Tallmadge spoke on the other side.

Mr. Benton moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report the ground on which the bill was reported. The motion was lost, and the bill ordered

to a third reading.
The Senate adjourned.

From the Bay State Democrat. THÊ DEMOCRATIC POLICY. -

The true democratic policy is to do right, come what come may. It is to adhere to principle at all times, in all cases and under all circumstances; not to swerve on any account, or for any reason whatever, from the path of right, justice, truth and hones-

A temporising policy is not a democratic policy, although some who call themselves democrats may advocate or adopt such a

The democratic party cannot succeed never ought to prevail, unless it be true to the great principles it professes to hold to, and to teach. If all who profess to be democrats were really so in feeling, speech and action, there could be no such thing as and action, there could be no such thing as plus over two millions to be paid into the of it, their guns are spiked; their presses, ams, and said that if they had been left out took a razor from his pocket and cut the democratic party; it would treasury—shall not owe more than 20 mil- with but few exceptions, are muzzled; and of the House he had no doubt but that the throat of his companion from ear to ear, cap-

And thus has it been with the cause of Democracy. The people have again and a

There are, no doubt, many true democrats ers. among the "whigs;" there are some as real 'T his call could not be permitted to go to the President without being encumbered by this President without being encumbered by this Profess to be democrats, and are now acting \$50.

pected during this session, even should it leartedness and treachery of its professed last till the middle of September. He stasupporters. These have always been the gress may order the establishment of offices advocates of a temporising policy—and this of discount and deposite wherever the same end—that the great mass of this powerful party did not prevent the organization of policy, when adopted, is always sure to

> The democratic principle, if worth advocating at all, should never be compromised. one jot or tittle of it, but adhered to, to the

call themselves democrats, say: good policy to say this, or do that." And the second Bank took the General Govern-why? Is it not true, and ought it not to be ment into partnership. Even this expediadministration made no pledge not to remove done? O yes; but the time has not arrived, ent did not succeed in sustaining the second

crifices of personal interests, of private piques, and of local feelings, on the broad and enduring altar of Public Goon.

ECONOMY, EQUALITY, LIBERTY, JUSTICEfor particular interests; equality in the right | State Legislature? anti-democratic, anti-American. Justice ged in a conspiracy against him! which, while it seeks the greatest good of the greatest number, regards the rights of

rights of the humblest and weakest citizen. The democracy, then, if we are right in

Uncompromising hostility to a National Debt: Uncompromising hostility to a National

Uncompromising hostility to trading con

porations of every description; Uncompromising hostility to exclusive

privileges in every shape;
Uncompromising hostility to all restriction on the right of suffrage; Uncompromising hostility to gag laws

and consequently, Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Barrow, TO FEDERALISM and the Federal par-

From Kendall's Expositor.

The Fiscal Agent.

The features of the plan are as follows,

A Bank with a capital of thirty millions of dollars located in the District of Columbia, with power to establish branches within the States, with the consent of their Legis-

The United States to take six millions of the stock; the States ten millions, and the remaining fourteen millions to be taken by private citizens. The U.S. portion of the stock to be paid in U.S. five per cent bonds, redeemable after fifteen years, and the States' portion to be paid in similar U. S. bonds, to the amount of the fourth instal-

three millions, or any State over \$100,000, and not words!" gain, in former ages and various parts of the unless authorized by law-shall contract no world, been betrayed by traitors in disguise, and the lissue no notes less than ten dollars—shall sage of their different schemes, to cheat and house. He said that Harrison was elected commanding the Army in Florida, that he is love of liberty still lives in the hearts of make no loan to any officer of the Bank, or defraud the people, are based upon no other as an anti-Abolitionist. He had denied bemillions, and it will, some time, raise the upon his security, except Directors of Bran-motives, than that of a learful anxiety for ling an abolitionist under his own hand, and or more of the chiefs who have recently lown-trodden to their proper elevation. All are not of the democratic party who spection of the Secretary of the Treasury, voice of the people, already heard in the call themselves democrats; all are not of the to a committee of Congress, to each Directederal party who call themselves "whigs." tor, and to a committee of the Stockhold-

with the democratic party.

The late defeat of the democratic party was, in some measure, owing to the false heartedness and treachery of its professed bank to be established by Congress; Con
Bank may be necessary for public purposes.

of the United States!"

There is one feature among them which stockholders merely. Not having power or "It is not on the Constitution against the Democracy,

"Fiscal Bank" shall be established and ac- On the south side and directly opposite is a boundary line of the district. act, or the declaration of a great Truth.

"Fiscal Bank" shall be established and ac On the south side and directly opposite is a What, then, in accordance with these quire the confidence of capitalists? Most plain workshop in which printing presses mow, but we must yield to necessity. It is impossible to keep your men in office.

Mr. Buchanan complained that the plea of

Mr. Buchanan complained that the plea of

To declare openly and boldly its principles, is the duty of the democratic would be immediately transferred to the London Bankers. It will become a part
London Bankers. It will become a part
stands and wields his hammer; in the other, on Saturday afternoon. It was accompan-

that it cannot remove any constitutional the marble palace, and to secure them adening the people with enormous taxes.— millions of banking capital is necessary for alty attached by law to non-performance.

Equality in the enactment of laws, never the business of this ten miles square?—What —But not one single member of the legislasanctioning any act whereby one class may be obtain advantages over another class; but self unconstitutional, can be made constitulegislating for the good of the whole and not tional by the mere assent of Congress and a payment of his debts, or that the law oblig-

of the electoral franchise. Liberty, in its broadest sense—liberty of speech, liberty of sident we give him up: he sinks into the press; all laws, whether of State or Namer instrument of the SENATORIAL from the payment of damages to the party tional enactment, which infringe upon those DICTATOR. If it have not his assent, great bulwarks of our political liberties, are then his Secretary of the Treasury is enga-

REGULATING EXCHANGES.—The minority, and preserves inviolate the Boston D. Advertiser, a leading federal paper in that city, repudiates the idea, so very enerally entertained by the friends of a the remarks just made, should declare with- National Bank, of its having the power to ed on in the former, is more meritorious county, much property being advertised to than that in the latter? Or is it that the be sold, and executions to be levied, a petiof a National Bank;—it is a strong evidence that reflection and experience are doing their

vork.—Balt. Repub. "One great fallacy of the late United States Bank, was the idea of regulating the Exchanges. It will not bear a moment's examination. Exchanges are regulated by the course of trade-and there is not and cannot be in the nature of things any other regulator. All other interference deranges them. It is like interfering with the order HOSTILITY of nature and of the seasons. It can do nomith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon. Tappan, Talker, White, Williams, Woodbury, Tright, Young—35.

Nays—Messrs. Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Nays—Messrs. Berrien, Choate, Choate, Cho in England is, how to place the bank of themselves. Who does not see that the takes and creating difficulty, and in the nature of things it cannot be otherwise."

the public lands shall be set apart to reimburse the principal:

If none of the stock be assigned to the States, it is then recommended that the United States take ten millions:

The stockholders to appoint five Directors, and the President of the United States and the President and officers of the Bank, and three or five Directors of each Branch; two to be appointed by the Legislatures of the stockholders of the stockholders of the stockholders of the masks having been on the stockholders of the Bank, and three or five Directors of each Branch; two to be appointed by the Legislatures of the stockholders of the stockho

They know full well that the cry of econdistance, in their primary assemblages, should reach the Senate and the House in such and thanked him for an inkling of the procountry, and the liberties of the people. had it not been for his being found on the They wish to force their monster through, ticket with Ty. He said that if Kentucky - Republic will not permit the Constitution the house. He said the whig party caused

condemned. We tell them thus early, that himself to have the house organized in half the Democratic party have declared "uncompromising hostility to a United States Bank,"—and that if such an institution is forced upon them, they will not rest satisfication of the house. He recognized no aded until its charter has been repealed. We ministration party on this floor but the par-It is not uncommon to hear persons who influence enough to perpetuate this breach have got the right and the might, and will ty of John Tyler. He thought the house all themselves democrats, say: "It is not on the Constitution against the Democracy, exercise both to the fullest extent, when the should organize and cease this eternal war proper time arrives. As to Mr. Clay's talk of words, words, words!—or the people about civil war, it will be found to be on a would send another Cromwell to drive them par with his predictions of "war, pestilence, out, &c."

A CONTRAST .- A correspondent has

at length, we content ourself with adding, for the especial favoring of the tenants of State Legislature? ing him to pay shall be rendered less effectification of the Pre-

injured. Why should there be distinction? Why should the man who makes useful instrupaper promises? Why should the owners or occupants of the palace be more favored shop? Is it that the kind of industry carriee the light breaking in upon this quarter business of the former will be sufficiently tion signed by two hundred names was adwhile men cannot be found willing to follow the business of making and loaning promises, without special and extraordinary encouragement is extended to them?—Penn-

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. CLAY.

at least agreed to do so by a vote of 119 sheriff made a requisition upon the Colonel at least agreed to do so by a vote of 119 ayes 103 noes. During the discussion consequent upon the question, this brush between Mr. Wise, who speaks for the President and Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the property and the power to appoint a chariff and Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the property and the power to appoint a chariff and Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the power to appoint a chariff and Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the power to appoint a chariff and Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the power to appoint a chariff and Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the power to appoint a chariff and Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the power to appoint a chariff and Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the power to appoint a chariff and the Colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the power to appoint a chariff and the Colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the power to appoint a chariff and the Colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the power to appoint a chariff and the Colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the president and the Colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the president and the Colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the president and the Colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the president and the Colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the president and the Colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the president and the Colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the president and the Colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the president and the Colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the president and the Colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for the colontal And Mr. Marshall of Kv., who speaks for thing but mischief. Who has not seen, that tween Mr. Wise, who speaks for the Presi- so that there being no officer to enforce the has looked at the course of the late Bank of dent, and Mr. Marshall, of Ky., who speaks laws, and the power to appoint a sheriff pro the United States, great mischief under the pretence of regulation. And what can be iting the jealousies and embittered state of mong the insurgents, the holding of the more certain and inevitable than that a great and powerful institution can create tempoand powerful institution can create tempo-

were gain to the bank. But the difficulty is, that it disturbs the natural course of should go against the previous question, to trade, and baffles all calculation: it is like settle the question now. He said a speech England so that the exchanges may regulate still smaller portion of Congress, and that if it was now delayed, the Southern representatives would be overwhelmed by the new quota from the free states. He considered the debate upon this question as a debate sed a landing by the government of Peru. upon a subject of vast importance to the THEIR MOUTHS SHUT—THEIR South. He considered public time as valuable GUNS SPIKED.—Never was there shown able at one time as at another, as valuable ment, or in the State bonds, with a pledge that the profits of the Bank belonging to the humbuggery as has been exhibited to the A- was for settling it now, so that the house information: that the profits of the Bank belonging to the merican people by the Whig party since its could proceed to business. He charged the States, shall be applied to paying the interest on their bonds, and that the proceeds of the proceeds of the proceeds of the proceeds of the public lands shall be set apart to reimburse the principal:

If none of the stock be assigned to the

a defeat of the democratic party; it would always-prevail in any country where the people are as enlightened as in this.

Trulk is sometimes retarded in its progress, naxy often defeated, by the lukewarmness of its supporters, the unfaithfulness of its supporters, the unfaithfulness of its fields. But it has triumphed, and can and will feel will friends. But it has triumphed, and can and will triumph over all these obstacles, and liberty, and intelligence and liberty.

The defeated of the democratic party; it would the democratic party; where the people are as enlightened as in this.

Trulk is sometimes retarded in its progress and like treasury—shall not owe more than the democratic poponents in manly to the discussion—because they feel they dare not meet their opponents in manly arguments and discussion—because they feel they dare not meet their opponents in manly arguments and discussion—because they feel they dare not meet their opponents in manly arguments and discussion—because they feel they dare not meet their opponents in manly arguments and discussion—because they feel they dare not meet their opponents in manly arguments and discussion—because they feel they dare not meet their opponents in manly arguments and discussion—because they feel they dare not meet their opponents in manly arguments and discussion—because they feel they dare not meet their opponents in manly arguments and discussion—because they feel they dare not meet their was made President by an act of God. He was made President by an act of God. He w

-shall not lend the U. States more than they have started the cry of "action! action! disgrace. He said he would forgive Mr.

among the people was unconstitutional. tones, as would not fail to paralyze the up posed course to be pursued by the whig par-

"Mr. KENNEDY of Indiana said that his These are the features of the CALIBAN of their choice to be violated by the creation the disorder, and that if fifty of the whigh which is to be christened. The Fiscal Bank, which they have emphatically would retire from the hall, he would pledge

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. HARRI SON'S REMAINS .- This ceremony took made great professions of moderation, and the remarkable difthese professions had been believed. The Declare it; do it. They must hear the Truth breach on our Constitution may be made ference between two establishments, situation a good action! It is a libel upon them. that a plan is finally devised by which this ference between two establishments, situation and been believed. The difference between two establishments, situation and been believed. place at Washington, on Saturday, both Christian who did not act according to his professions would be called a hypocrite. He to sooner the one is decided and the other states to this monstrous scheme, it is prowould not apply such an epithet to the gentlemen on this floor. He referred to the osome cases, but no circumstances or cases pay for their stock!

Some cases, but no circumstances or cases pay for their stock!

Fourth and Fifth, is a splendid marble builthe Cincinnati committee, and to accompading, in which bank notes are fabricated.—
ny the body, in its removal, as far as the

A slip from the office of the Baltimore A. merican states that the body of President Not having room now to dissect this scheme day and week after week, in devising means paratively few of the citizens witnessed its passage from the Railroad Depot to the City Hotel. The remains were borne along in silence that was in striking contrast with the crowds, the shouts, and the juyous de-monstration which marked his approach to the self same spot a few months before. A military guard was detached from one o more. A special train has been tendered by the officers of the Baltimore and Susque hanna Railroad Company to convey the re

Rebellion in Arkansas.—The following information we get from the New York Sun of Saturday. "One of the grossest and most ments be less cared for than those who make atrocious violations of the law, and defiance to the constituted authorities that we have ever heard of, recently occurred in Philips than the owner or occupant of the work- county, Ark. The regular May term of the circuit court being about to be held in that where there are so many ardent supporters attended to without special legislative favor, dressed to Judge Baker, praying him not to hold the court. That functionary, in the honorable discharge of his duty, proceeded to Helena, and was on his way to the court when the Hall of Justice was forcibly taken possession of by twenty armed men, who barricaded the door, refused admission to any person, and threatened the sheriff with On the 19th ulf. the House organized, or death in case he attempted resistance. The

Important from Peru.-We learn by private letter; says the Pennsylvania Inquir-er, received from Lima, that about the first of April, an important battle was fought between the Government forces and the Revo the vice of over legislation, constantly and of Rufus King, on this floor had caused an inevitably mischievous and baneful. No-insurrection in Charleston, South Carolina. Arequippa, and at first the latter party, unpody can doubt this. There is no regulat- He believed delay in settling the question der the supreme command of Vivanco, was ing exchanges in Europe, and the problem would cause alarming effects. He said the victorious, but the government troops under in England is, how to place the bank of new census would reduce the South to a Gamarra finally triumphed, and Vivanco may be considered down, perhaps never to rise again to power.

We also learn that D. Juan Garcia de

From Florida .- By the steamer Cincinnati, Capt. Smith, the editors of the Savan-

"Cot. Worth arrived at Fort King on the

eys, and to do the duties of pension agent Gonstitution and wishes of the people, to without compensation:

Dividends limited to 6 per cent—all surplus over two millions to be produced to the people of the peop

From Florida -- We understand, says the Adams for his attack upon the institutions National Intelligencer, that information unof the South, if he would only come along der date of the 7th inst. has been received at about resuming active operations against one emigration. The Colonel appears to have entered upon his arduous command with commendable zeal and activity. It is stated that much sickness prevails among the troops, far more destructive of life than the scalping knife or the tomahawk of these faithless and crafty negotiators.

JURY LIST, FOR AUGUST COURT, 1841.

GRAND JURY.

Allen-James Dunlap, William R. Gor-

Carlisle-Samuel F. Genslen, James Loudon, Michael Mathews, John Mell, William Rhoads, Jacob Zug.

Dickinson-George Kinsinger. Eastpennsborough-John Bowman, sr. ndrew Kritzer. Monroe-Peter Baker, Thomas William

Mifflin-Thomas Lusk, Wm. Shimp. Nouville-Samuel Ahl. Newton-Abraham Grove.
N. Middleton-Jacob Cornman. Southampton-James Chesnut. Silver Spring-Peter Kissinger. Shippensburg-Henry Raum. Westpennsborough-Joseph Boyd, Rudolph Heberling, John Kelly.

TRAVERSE JURY Allen-George Beelman, John W. Cock-

lin, Valentine Feeman, Jacob Landis, Geo. Shisler. Carlisle-J. Myers, Esq. Rudicil Natch-

r, John Parkinson.

**Dickinson—William Harper.

Eastpennsborough-Michael Free, Philip Launtz, Abraham May. Frankford-Joseph Brimm, Lewis Bartrim, Samuel Fry, William Sanderson.

Hopewell James Henderson Rudo'p and Mifflin-James Haraland

Newville-John Casey, John Davidson. Newton-John Green, Sam'l Irvine, Geo. Kunkle, William McCulloch.

N. Middleton-Henry Darr, John Lehn, John Myers, John Muttorff, Valentine Shol-

Shippensburg-George Harman, William Peal, John Speese. Silver Spring-Samuel Fought, Jacob Kosht, Daniel M. Kissinger, David Lehn,

Abraham Miller, Samuel Mussleman, Williain Woods. Southampton-David Kitzmiller, Daniel

Kendig, John Rebuck. S. Middleton—Peter McGlaughlin. Westpennsborough—Samuel Bowers, Jno. Hengy, Jacob Lehman.

Last Notice.

T is now nearly one year since my connexion with the "Volunteer" establishment ceased, at which time the books and accounts of the firm were all assigned to me for my share—and as a large, amount of debts due the firm, notwith-standing the frequent notice given, still remains unpaid, this is therefore to give a final neture that unless payment be made on or before the list of July next, compulsory process will then positively be resorted to against each and every positively be resorted to against each and every delinquent. E. CORNMAN.

Carlisle, May 20, 1841.

N. B.—The books are left with D. Smith, Esq. in Carlisle.

Call at Burkholder's Woollen Factory,

Four miles south of Carlisle, on the Yellow Breeches Creek. Carding at four cents per round.

COUNTRY FULLING.

Cloth, drab, do. 123 cents

Cloth, drab, do. 123 cents

Black, Biue, & Green,

15 cts.—Browns,

18 cts.—Cloth

made

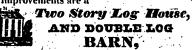
from fleece, 60 45 cents.—Sattinctts made from fleece, do 45 cents —Blankets, do 35 cents.
T. J. STEVENS intends to be always in shop, attending to the work.

Good work may be

expected. THOMAS J. STEVENS. South Middleton township,

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE. Dy virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, the following real estate late the property of Henry Zimmerman, deceased, will be sold on the premises, 6 miles west of the Harrisburg Bridge, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to wit:

All that certain plantation or tract of land situate in Eastpennsborough township, Comber-land county aforesaid, bounded by lands of John Holtz, Martin Renninger, Isaac Longnecker and others, containing one hundred & fifty acres more or less, about one hundred acres of which is cleared land, and the residue well timbered. The improvements are a



June 17, 1841. Estate of Daniel P. Erb, dec'd. ETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel P. Erb, late of Wormleysburg, Cumberland county, dec'd, have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same place. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

Bettlement.
HENRY CHURCH, Adm'r. sent them for settlement. June 10, 1841.

Stevenson & Dinkle, Saloman agricultural for sale by Stevenson & Dinkle, Saloman agricultural for the least of the sale by Stevenson & Dinkle, Saloman agricultural for the least of the sale by Stevenson & Dinkle, Saloman agricultural for the sale by Stevenson & Dinkle, Saloman a