the most unconstitutional; but this is only because there can be no degree of unconstitutionality. Viewing the practical evils which would flow from such a Treasury Bank, should it be called into existence, it defies all comparison with any former Bank. I am sorry the Senator from Kentucky ever yielded his consent to it so far as he has done. Let this city be the place of its location, and you you make it from necessity the Bank of politicians, and not of business men.

In the days of Jackson we have witnessed the exception, not the rule. Then the money power arrayed itself against the political power, and the struggle was tremendous. Nothing but the unexampled personal popularity of this great man decided the contest in his favor. But these two powers will never again assume a hostile attitude towards each other. It is their mutual interest to cultivate the closest alliance. Henceforward, the money power may play the part of Warwick in setting up kings; but it will never attempt to pull them down. It will always be the fast friend of the existing dynasty.

Why, sir, the very power which the Senator from Kentucky has conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the accounts of private individuals with the Bank, so far from being a restriction upon it beneficial to the public, will only prove to be a new source of Executive influence. This examination is virtually confined to the Secretary or his agent; because the occasions will be extraordinary and will scarcely ever occur until the mischief has been actually done, when either House of Congress or a meeting of the stockholders will appoint a committee for the purpose of making such an examination. The Secretary, and he alone, will thus have it in his power to examine or not to examine, to conceal or to disclose the condition of the Bank according to his pleasure.—Should there be any thing wrong in its management, as from its very nature there must be, what an influence over the Bank this power will confer upon him.

Whilst the power of examining private accounts is virtually given to the Secretary alone, the stockholder who is a partner in the concern, and perhaps interested to the whole amount of his fortune, has been excluded from the exercise of this right, privilege I will not call it, by a solemn vote of the Senate. When I first read the Senator's report, and before I had examined his bill, I was disposed to admit that he had at least introduced one excellent restriction, that of publicity, into his charter; but when I discovered that this publicity was in fact confined to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose daily associates "in the groves of the Capitol" will be the nine Bank Directors stationed in this city, I was compelled to change my opinion. I then at once decided that this restriction, like all the rest, was one in name and in name only.

If you will afford real publicity—If you will *make known to those interested*, who are the borrowers from the Bank, and the amount borrowed by each; whilst you thus inflict no real injury upon it or upon any of its honest and solvent customers, you will impose a most salutary restriction upon its operations. The true condition of a Bank can never be ascertained except from the character and circumstances of the men who have borrowed its money. To exclude the note holders and the stockholders from this knowledge, and to constitute the Secretary of the Treasury, who may have no interest in the pecuniary condition of the Bank, its sole examiner, will in practice prove to be no efficient restriction whatever. Had real publicity been required under the charter of the late Bank, it would have saved thousands of widows and orphans from being ruined by its mismanagement.

Now, sir, what power will these nine directors, one-third of whom will be the dependent creatures of the President, exercise? Within the broad limits of the charter, their will is law. They can establish branches where they please, and remove them when they think proper. On them is conferred the patronage of appointing all the directors and all the other officers of all branches throughout the whole extent of the Union. But all this vast patronage will amount to nothing compared with the power which is claimed for the Bank by its friends. If this exist, these nine Washington city directors will possess the power to make money plenty, or make money scarce, over the whole land; the power to make men rich to-day and poor to-morrow; and the power, by expanding or contracting their issues, to raise or to depress the price of real and personal estate throughout the Union. These are powers which cannot safely be entrusted to any directory of moral men; especially to men who must, from the nature of their condition, be partisan politicians. Sir, if you desire that these vast powers shall be exercised with any regard to the safety of the people, you will do as your fathers have done before you; you will place this Bank at Philadelphia or New York; and put it under the control of practical merchants, and men of business, and not in this city, under the control of these nine pensioned directors. If this be the seat of Bank power, whenever a panic in the money market may become necessary to accomplish a political object, a panic will be created. Whenever, in order to effect any purpose, it may become necessary to convince us, that we are the most miserable and oppressed people upon the face of the earth, these nine directors will be at hand to turn the screw to the proper point of agony. On the other hand, when the President may desire to satisfy the people, before an election, of the benevolence and wisdom of his Administration—a cause which may ere long occur; the paper will then be issued in floods—a fictitious prosperity will pervade the whole land, and from the groves of the Capitol the exclamation will spread over the whole Union: "Lo! how prosperous and happy our Government makes us." I think, then, I have established the position that this will be a Government Bank to all intents and purposes, in regard to the controlling influence which the Executive will exercise over its directors.

What strange mutations do we witness in the conduct of public men, even within the brief space of one or two years. I very well remember that the distinguished Senator from Kentucky delivered a speech here, of two or three hours in length, and it was one of his most able and eloquent efforts, to prove that the Independent Treasury would be nothing more nor less than a Government Bank. I shall never forget the title page of this speech. Upon it the heads of his argument, in large letters, were presented in advance to the reader, all uniting in the conclusion that the Independent Treasury would be a Government Bank. If he had succeeded in demonstrating this fact, it would have been a conclusive argument against the measure, and it ought to have been condemned and denounced by all mankind; because, under a free Government, the money power and the political power can never be safely united. The Senator was then hard pushed to find any thing in the bill on which to base his argument. To what provision of it, think ye, he resorted for this purpose? Why, "forsooth," (as the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Woodbury] would say,) to that which authorized the Treasurer of the United States to draw drafts upon the depositories of the public money in payment of debts due to individuals. Although this practice had existed ever since the origin of the Government, and must necessarily continue to exist until its end; yet this was the provision which the Senator seized upon as the charter of his Government Bank. He said the Treasurer might abuse his trust, and, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, might prepare such drafts at Washington in the form of bank notes of different denominations, and pay them out to the public creditors; and they would then go into the circulation of the country. Although this abuse was rendered impossible by the express provisions of the bill itself; yet the Senator was compelled to adhere to it as the only provision which offered him the slightest pretext for his argument.

But does he not perceive that even if his argument were admitted to be correct, this would have been a Government Bank merely for the purpose of affording a circulation; and yet strange as it may seem, the Senator himself is now the great advocate of a Government Bank, not only of circulation, but of discount and deposite, and of every other attribute which can connect it with the Executive power. It is even declared by the bill that the public money in its vaults "shall be taken and deemed to be in the Treasury of the United States." The mere name had terrors for him two years ago, which the thing itself, in all its odious deformity, now fails to inspire.

According to my definition of a Government Bank, I proceed, in the second place, to show that the stock of this Bank will be chiefly owned by the Government, and that its surplus profits, beyond a limited dividend to private stockholders, will all belong to the Government. The banks of England and of France, to which we have been referred, are exclusively the property of private stockholders. These monarchial Governments do not hold a dollar's worth of stock in their own banks. They leave the management and control of them to the private stockholders. Not so with our Republican Government. We are unwilling to confide this trust to the people who may desire to invest their money in this stock; and, therefore, according to the terms of the charter, the Government must subscribe ten millions of dollars, or one third of the capital. The Senator from Kentucky fearing, and justly fearing, that the whole of the remaining twenty millions might not all be taken by individuals, has inserted a provision in the charter that "if the deficiency do not exceed one-third," "the residue shall be subscribed for by the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States." This residue, may, therefore, amount to $6,666,666. In all human probability, as I shall show hereafter, the Government will not only own half of the whole capital of the Bank.

But how shall we obtain the money to make the investment? At this age of the world we are actually to go in debt to buy Bank stock! We are to borrow sixteen millions and a half of dollars, and the greater part of it from Europe, not redeemable until after fifteen years; we are to create this debt, and fasten it as a lien on the trade and industry of the people of this country, to buy Bank stock! Excellent investment! Most wise financiering! I do not believe that the Senator from Kentucky will ever invest his own money, much less borrow money to invest in the stock of this Bank. I would be very sorry, for his sake, if he should do either the one or the other.

When Gen. Jackson's administration had by its wise economy discharged the last dollar of our national debt, there was a general jubilee throughout the country. Every American citizen, no matter how humble might have been his condition, felt more proud of his native land. And why? Because it was free from debt, and in this respect presented a striking contrast with all other Governments on the face of the earth. Now this proud, elevated and ennobling distinction is to be abandoned, and that forever, for the sake of buying bank stock! It would be bad enough in all conscience to make this purchase if we had the money in the Treasury to pay for it; but to run in debt sixteen millions and a half for such a purpose does appear to me to be the most supremely ridiculous policy which was ever pursued by any people. This is financiering worthy of the head of the Treasury Department, whose annual report no Senator has yet even attempted to justify except the gallant and able Senator from Maine, [Mr. Evans.] In this attempt he stood alone unaided by any of his political friends.

Mr. Benton. And was exhausted from the effort.

No sir, (continued Mr. Buchanan) he is not exhausted; but will again, I trust, undertake to defend the report. His abilities will be severely taxed for this purpose when the twelve million loan bill shall reach us from the other House.

Yes, sir, we shall be compelled to take, not only ten, but sixteen millions and a half of this stock. I admit that it is possible that men may be found to subscribe the remaining thirteen millions and a half, and become the partners of the United States to that amount; but if they should, they will not be the strong and prudent capitalists of the country, but speculators and individuals who want to borrow and not to lend, and who will enter the concern for the purpose of enriching themselves, by obtaining the use of the people's money deposited with the Bank. Why, sir, bank stock has gone down every where. The age of safe or profitable investment in such stock has passed away. The days when banks were managed for the benefit of their stockholders are with the years beyond the flood. The dividends are now small, when any are made. And why? Because the stockholders are plundered by the directors and officers of the Bank, and their money is squandered upon speculators and favorites. No prudent capitalist now buys bank stock; and above all, he will keep clear of stock in this great political machine which we are about to create.

We are to charter this new Bank without receiving any bonus. The late Bank gave us a million and a half of dollars for the privileges conferred by its twenty years' charter. This was a cheap purchase on the part of the Bank. One and a half millions was a small bonus, whether we consider the value of the privileges which the people surrendered, or the advantages which the character conferred upon those, I do not, of course, mean the stockholders, for whose benefit the Bank was conducted. This sum would now go far in erecting fortifications, and placing our country in a proper attitude of defence. But the committee have determined not to accept any bonus from the new Bank; and the Senator from Kentucky has given us the reasons for this determination. And in the first place, he says, that bonus sounds like another word beginning with a B, meaning bribery, I suppose, and therefore because the words bonus and bribery begin with the same letter of the alphabet, the people are to be deprived of one and a half millions of dollars. This fancy of the Senator will cost them dear.

But the Senator gives us another reason for demanding no bonus. He says we shall borrow the money to buy our Bank stock at five per cent.; whilst the dividend we shall receive upon it will be seven per cent.—Here, then, is a difference in our favor of two per cent. and this will be bonus enough.

The first Bank of the United States went into operation with great advantages. There were then but three banks in existence throughout the Union. Although it did interfere in the politics of the country, it was governed by prudent and wise men, who had a view to the interest of the stockholders. The Senator from Kentucky says that this Bank divided, on an average, more than eight per cent. during the whole period of its charter. Although such dividends were made, yet the real profits received by the stockholders on their investment but little exceeded seven per cent. This reduction was occasioned by the loss of interest sustained in winding up the concern. I have the documents before me to establish this fact. I shall not read them; but will most cheerfully submit them to the examination of any Senator.

But I marvel, sir, whilst the Senator from Kentucky told us what the first Bank of the United States divided, that he had not given us some information in regard to the dividends of the second or late Bank. I shall supply this deficiency. This Bank, during the period of its existence under the charter from Congress, was, in the opinion of the Senator, the beau ideal of a National Bank. Wisdom and prudence presided in its counsels, and it was managed to perfection. It furnished the best currency which the world ever saw, and, in the opinion of Senators on that side of the House, was a great blessing to the whole people of the Union. What did it divide? I answer, on an average, but a very small fraction over five per cent. and one-quarter. I do not speak of the period since it became a State institution, but confine myself to the time during which it was a National Bank. I have also the documents before me to verify the truth of this statement, and they are subject to the inspection of the Senator from Kentucky.—And I speak not now of the large portion of the capital of this Bank which it enjoyed *whilst it was acting under its charter* from Congress. And yet the people of the United States are to grant exclusive privileges to this new Bank during a period of twenty years without any bonus, on account of the two per cent. which we are to receive in Bank dividends above the five per cent. interest which we must pay to foreign and domestic capitalists, for the money which we shall borrow to enable us to make this very wise investment.

Mr. Clay. Will the Senator allow me one moment? What I said was that I disliked a bonus: but that we got bonus or compensation in the excess of the dividend beyond the seven per cent. which we were to put into the Treasury of the United States. I never said that the difference between the five and seven per cent. was to be the bonus; but I urged this to prove that it was no bad bargain on the part of the Government, and in regard to the bonus, that we got that in payment of it which was beyond the dividend of seven per cent.

Mr. Buchanan resumed. I should be sorry to misunderstand the Senator; and even from his own explanation, I have misunderstood him in terms rather than in substance. In that portion of his argument relating to a bonus he spoke of the profit which we should derive from borrowing money at five per cent. and receiving dividends at the rate of seven per cent. It now seems that the equivalent for a bonus is to be, not this difference of two per cent. but the surplus profits beyond a dividend of seven per cent. which the Bank is to pay into the Treasury. This is even a still more forlorn hope for a bonus than I had imagined. The poor girl in the fable, with the basket of eggs upon her head, never, in my judgment, made a more extravagant calculation. I shall arrive at the point which relates to these surplus profits presently; but will in the mean time proceed with my argument. Before I leave this branch of the subject, however, let me ask the Senator, even if this new Bank should be conducted with the same ability as that of the old, which doubtless, in his opinion, would be a difficult task, what becomes of the two per cent. fund on which he calculates? It is gone—gone: and the surplus beyond it, which is to be his bonus, is in a still more desperate condition.

(Conclusion next week.)

From the Pennsylvanian of Friday last.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Great Western.

The Great Western, Capt. Hoskens, arrived at New York at 1 o'clock yesterday, having left Bristol on the 14th inst. with 98 passengers.

The papers are chiefly occupied with the details of the elections, which have gone strongly in favor of the Tories.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

	Tories	Whigs.
English counties,	116	22
Do. towns,	167	163
Ireland,	30	32
Scotland,	19	29
	332	256
	256	
Tory maj.	76	

O'Connell has been defeated for the city of Dublin.

From the Morning Chronicle, July 19.

The returns received up to twelve o'clock last night were—

	Reformers,	Tories.
English Boroughs,	176	166
English Counties	22	121
Ireland	32	30
Scotland	27	20
Total	257	337

The Reformers have gained 36 seats, one of which is in a Welsh county, and two in Scotch counties; and the Tories have gained 66 seats of which 19 are in the English counties, three in Scotch counties, and one in an Irish county.

O'Connell's Letter relative to his defeat.—"Fellow citizens and Irishmen—The enemies of Ireland—the base Orange faction—have triumphed; they have carried their ends by the basest bribery and corruption, but blessed be God, their triumph has given a greater impulse to the darling object of my life—repeal. Be not daunted, my friends; a petition will unseat the exterminators of yourselves and your holy and sacred religion. Ireland cannot bear my absence from the house at this crisis, even for a moment; I have therefore accepted the representation of the honest men of Meath; but Hutton, the honored friend of his country, will prosecute a successful petition.—Your faithful friend and servant. D. O'Connell.

"Merrion Square, July 10.

London, July 10.—That Sir Robert Peel will have in the new Parliament a majority exceeding sixty, and probably not less than seventy, appears to us by this time a matter of absolute certainty. But we have no doubt whatever that even if the majority were less, even if it were no greater than thirty or forty, the Conservative leader would still be able to govern the country, and to carry through parliament those measures which he might esteem necessary for the public welfare, so long as he conducted his Government upon really conservative principles.—Upon any other principles we have no wish to see him govern, and it would be idle for him to make the attempt, even if he were disposed to do so.—*Times.*

London, July 6.—The feeling among the shareholders of the "United States Bank," in favor of a meeting at which they may declare their sentiments, is gradually becoming more general, and the chief obstacle in the way of such a meeting is a reluctance on the part of many of the shareholders to acknowledge what dupes they have been. A correspondent suggests that the meeting, if any shall take place, shall consist, not only of the holders of shares of the rotten institution above mentioned, but also of those who hold American securities, and more principally state stocks of any description. A general opinion as to the estimation in which the different states and companies are held in this country might then be expressed and formally put forth to the United States.

The grain crops throughout the United Kingdom give a fair promise of an average yield.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has lost its activity and with that a slight advance which had been realized on the rates of last week.

Teas had advanced considerably. Flour was up 1s 6d bbl. American in bond sold at 24a25s. Bread stuffs were generally dearer.

American Stocks in London. U. S. Bank Shares £4; New York 5's 81; Ohio 6's 87; Tennessee 6's 77; Maryland 6's 77.

The markets for Colonial produce generally, both in England and on the Continent, were rather getting better.

Fatal Accident at Rotherham.—At Rotherham near Sheffield, on the 6th of July, a small vessel was launched with about 150 persons on board. No sooner did she touch the water than she rolled over and the whole number were plunged into the stream. The cries of the drowning were horrible, and were answered with shrieks of frenzy from their friends on shore. Fifty-seven persons were drowned.

France.—Paris, Monday, July 12.—A promotion to the French Peerage is expected, including Marshal Sebastiani, Mathieu de la Redorte, &c. The troubles in Toulouse were renewed on the 9th, and several arrests took place. Many soldiers and inhabitants were wounded. It was rumored also that riots had taken place at Montauban, from the same cause—opposition to M Husmann's census.

M. Guizot returned this morning to Paris from his seat, Val Richer. A Cabinet Council was held this day. Telegraphic despatches from Toulouse announce that order was quite restored on the 10th. No advices of the Levant Mail of the 11th, due at Marseilles. Our private letters state that Lord Palmerston is still opposed to the final signature of the treaty, by which France returns to the European concert.

The Moniteur publishes the law of the budget of 1842, in which the expenditures are fixed at 1,276,237,0760f, and the receipts are valued at 1,160,683,143f.

The official journal containe another law, appropriating 75,000,000f. to the execution of extraordinary works in 1842, to be taken from the proceeds of the projected loan of 450,000,000f.

The Queen of Hanover died on the 29th of June; she expired from the decay of strength.

The accounts from the Caucasus announce fresh advantages obtained by the Russians.

There is nothing later from China.

Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir Wm Parker arrived at Alexandria on the 17th June and proceeded at once to Suez. It had been mentioned by Sir Henry that he proceeded to China with full powers as sole plenipotentiary; that he intended to go right to Pekin to settle matters with the Emperor in person; and would also insist on similar facilities for a direct communication being given to the ambassadors of all other European powers.

From the New Orleans Bee.

DISCOVERY OF A FEARFUL PLOT.

Early yesterday morning, the 22d inst., the Bayou Sara steam packet Clipper, Capt. Laurent, arrived at the levee, bringing intelligence of an astounding character. It appears that the whole of the residents on the plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi, bordering on the river have, in all probability been rescued from frightful massacre, through the providential and timely detection of a servile plot. From the information we have obtained, it would seem that on Friday night last, the overseer of the plantation of Robert J. Barrow, Esq. in West Feliciana, was taking his accustomed round among the negro quarters, when he heard a conversation in one of the huts between a number of negroes, the import of which induced him immediately to pause and listen. He overheard that the negroes on the estate in conjunction with those on the different plantations situated along the river as far as Natchez, had conspired together and were to rise in insurrection on the 1st of August, and that a general massacre of the whites was to follow. The overseer withdrew, and the next morning laid his information before the authorities of Bayou Sara. A proper force was instantly despatched to several plantations, and some forty or fifty slaves were arrested. These were supposed to be the ringleaders. We further understand that on the apprehension of the blacks several of them voluntarily confessed their guilt. At the time of the departure of the Clipper the greatest consternation prevailed in Bayou Sera and the neighborhood, and the inhabitants were armed and maintained a constant watch. The negroes were to be tried on Wednesday, and it was believed that a short shrift and a speedy doom would be awarded to the guilty.

In addition to this intelligence, we find in yesterday's Courier some statements corroborating the above. A considerable number of slaves, says that journal, fled to the swamps and ravines as soon as they heard of the arrest of the leaders. Many slaves among the plantations in the neighborhood of Woodville, (Miss.) had been apprehended. The Courier publishes the following letter from a respectable inhabitant, dated

Point Coupee, 19th July, 1841.

The negroes on the other side of the river say Bayou Sara, and environs, have had a regular conspiracy. It was to have taken place some days since, but owing to the illness of the leader, it was postponed. Last evening was to have been their final meeting, and then was to have commenced their massacre, but fortunately some of the confederated slaves informed their masters. A body of men was immediately raised at Bayou Sara, and some 15 or 20 of the leaders have been arrested, and will no doubt be tried and executed immediately. This is no humbug.

Send me up a dozen of your best bowie knives.

P. S.—It appears to have been a regularly organized conspiracy from this place to Natchez, (nearly 150 miles of coast.) The leaders have been white men, one of whom is now in jail at St. Francisville, and will no doubt be executed.

We find another letter on the French side of the Courier, dated July 21st, giving the following details:

"We have had a negro insurrection, or rather it was on the point of breaking out, when the plot was discovered. All the white population from Natchez to Baton Rouge, and all the negroes refusing to join the insurrectionists were to be assassinated. There are in our prison twenty-two negroes who have been given up by their masters; about a dozen more are expected to be given up and are under arrest. Seven white men are implicated in this servile plot, and were to have been the principal leaders. One of them was taken yesterday near Jackson; he is safe in prison with the negroes. A rumor prevailed yesterday that he would be hung without form of trial. Since Saturday, no one has slept. The militia and citizens keep guard around the prison, and the patrol maintain an active watch," &c.

It is possible that before our paper goes to press, further particulars may be received; if so, we shall hasten to lay them before our readers. The next boat will probably bring us accounts of the result of the trial of the slaves.

WHO VOTES FOR JOHN BANKS?

He who approves of the extravagance and corruption of the Federal Ritner administration, of which Banks received his appointment as Judge, he who justifies the squandering of MILLIONS of the hard-earned money of the people upon the Gettysburg road, he who desires to see that iniquitous price of folly resuscitated, to become anew an incumbent upon the state, and feed afresh upon the treasury, such a man will vote for JOHN TAPEWORM BANKS.

He who approves the squandering of millions upon the Huntingdon breach—he who justifies the illegal borrowing of money from Banks, to throw away among a pack of debased affidavit-makers—he who approves the pilfering of the state property by the whole-sale—will vote for JOHN STONEBREAKER BANKS.

He who approves all the iniquities and unpardonable crimes of the thirty five million monster in Philadelphia—he who delights in seeing the Widow and the Orphan robbed of their all; he who approves of cheating innocent stock-holders of more than twenty millions of dollars; will vote for one of the most constant and avowed friends of that institution, JOHN BIDDLE BANKS.

He who is favorable to "*treating an election as if it never had been held*"; who approves of a base conspiracy to prevent the will of the majority from ruling; who deems it right and proper to call an armed soldiery to the seat of government, to deter the people from asserting their free-born rights and resisting odious Treason against their liberties; such a man will most readily give his vote to JOHN BUCKSHOT BANKS.

He who is in favor of corrupting the elective franchise; who justifies the importation of thousands foreign voters from abroad, to bear down the legal votes of resident citizens; who is in a word, the friend and patron of the federal "*pipe laying*" system—he will vote without hesitancy for JOHN BADGER BANKS.

And last, but not least:

He who wishes the honor and the dignity of his country tarnished—who is willing that a British incendiary and murderer should be set at liberty, and receive a full "*pardon before trial*"; he who approves the cowardly truckling of an American Secretary of State to the overbearing and insolent demands of a British Minister; who will vote for the candidate of the party, that tolerates and justifies such Anti-American conduct, JOHN WEBSTER BANKS.

Pennsylvania Canal Tolls.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that, notwithstanding the continued depression of business, and the entire loss on the Delaware division, since the opening of the navigation in the spring, (owing to breaches) the revenue from the canal and rail roads of Pennsylvania exhibits an increase over the collection of last year. From the 1st of November till the 22d of July, the receipts have amounted to $708,878 01; same period last year, $685,469 76. Increase this season $23,408 25. The tolls on the Delaware division, in 1840, for the same period that the navigation thereon has been suspended the present year, amounted to $46,078; so that, but for this interruption, the increase would have been at least $70,000.

Affray and Loss of Life.—The Florence (Ala.) Enquirer of the 17th, gives an account of a bloody affray which took place a few days before in Wayne county, Tenn., on the Savannah road.—According to the account; it seems that an officer by the name of Stutts, went to the house of a man by the name of Brooks, to arrest him, and took with him several persons for that purpose. Upon arriving at the place, Brooks came out with his rifle and shot a young man by the name of Towery, who was along for the purpose of assisting the officer. Towery died immediately. Stutts, the officer, then fired upon Brooks as he retreated into his house, and put two pistol balls into his back. Brooks was living by the last account had from him, but it was thought he had received a mortal wound. A general fight ensued between the constable and his posse, and the friends of Brooks, who attempted to prevent an arrest.

A Speck of War.—The woodstock (N. B.) Telegraph mentions a report that two companies of American troops have gone to the neighborhood of the Restook; and anticipates the speedy return of the troops that left Madawaska.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, the following real estate late the property of Michael Saxton, late of Silver Spring township, in said county, will be sold by public outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 28th of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz:

All that certain Plantation situate in Silver Spring township, bounded by lands of George Myers, William Albright, Geo. H. Bucher and others, containing about one hundred and six acres, of Gravel and Limestone Patented Land, having thereon erected a

A DOUBLE TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, *A Double Frame Barn,*

and sundry outbuildings. The land is in good cultivation and under good fence, about 80 acres of which are cleared, and the residue fine thriving timber land. There is a good well of water at the door, and a running stream on the premises, also a small Apple Orchard and other fruit trees.

At the same time and place will be sold a lot of ground situate in the same township, bounded by lands of George Myers, John Eshelman, Jacob Eckart and others, containing five acres more or less, having thereon erected a two story

LOG HOUSE AND A GOOD STABLE.

There is an excellent well of water at the door and the premises are in excellent cultivation & under good fence.

TERMS OF SALE.

$300 to be paid on the large tract and $50 on the small tract on the confirmation of the sale. One half of the residue of the purchase money of the large tract on the first of April next, when possession will be given, and the balance in two equal annual instalments without interest. The residue of the purchase money of the small tract on the first of April next, when possession will be given of it. Payments to be secured by judgment bonds. Information can be had by applying to the subscriber in said township.

JOHN SAXTON, Adm'r.

July 22, 1841.

At a Stated Orphans' Court,

HELD at Carlisle, on Tuesday the 11th of May 1841, in and for Cumberland county, the following proceedings were had to wit:

Upon the petition of George Harlan, administrator of Stephen Harlan, dec'd., representing—That John McCollum late of Southampton township, in said county dec'd., seized in fee simple of a tract of land situate in said township, leaving issue nine children, after whose death, William and Archibald McCollum, two of his sons, conveyed their interest in said land, (it being two undivided ninths,) to Barnabas Thrush—whereupon the said Thrush mortgaged the land conveyed to him by said McCollums to Robert McBride and Hugh Greenfield, administrators of Jno. McCollum dec'd., to secure the payment of $300 to be paid in three equal annual payments, commencing on the 11th April 1820, which mortgage was assigned by the aforesaid mortgagees to the aforesaid Stephen Harlan, dec'd., the 9th May 1826.

The real estate of the aforesaid John McCollum, dec'd., after said mortgage was given, was valued and appraised on a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, and on the 11th of September 1839, confirmed to George Hoch, alience of some of the heirs aforesaid John McCollum, dec'd., and the Court directed the said George Hoch to enter into recognizance for the payment of the shares of the aforesaid William & Archibald McCollum, upon which the aforesaid mortgage was a lien, into the Orphans' Court of said county, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly. And the said George Hoch, in pursuance and discharge of his said recognizance, did pay to the Orphans' Court on the 14th April 1840, $425 62, and on the 15th July 1841 the further sum of $ 205 52, making in all $631 14, which sum, said petitioner alledges he is entitled to receive in payment and discharge of the aforesaid mortgage so as aforesaid assigned to Stephen Harlan, and prayed the court to order and decree the payment of the same to the said petitioner as administrator of the said Stephen Harlan, dec'd.

Thereupon the Court, on the 11th May 1841, did grant a rule on the parties interested to appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Carlisle, on Tuesday the 31st day of August next to show cause why the sum of $631 14 deposited in the Carlisle Bank to the credit of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, should not be paid to George Harlan, administrator of Stephen Harlan, dec'd.

Notice is therefore hereby given by me, in pursuance of the aforesaid Rule of Court, to all persons interested to appear at the time & place above mentioned and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid sum of $631 14 should not be paid to the aforesaid George Harlan, administrator of Stephen Harlan, dec'd. agreeably to the prayer of the aforesaid petitioner.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

THE following real estate, the property of Jacob Rife, late of East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, dec'd., will be sold on the premises, by virtue of an order of sale of the Orphans' Court of said county, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

All that certain Plantation or tract of Land, situate in said township of East Pennsborough, and bounded by lands of Thos. Wharton, John Booser, Andrew Beck, Jacob Shroll, John Martin and others, and containing 122 Acres, more or less—one half of which is cleared land, in good cultivation and well fenced, and the other half excellent timberland. The improvements are a

2 STORY STONE HOUSE,

LOG STABLE AND OTHER BUILDINGS,

a never failing spring of running water is near the house. This property is near the State road from Sterrett's Gap to Harrisburg, and is situate about six miles from the latter place.—The title to the land is good, the same having been patented. Conditions of sale—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale, and the residue on the 1st of April next, when possession will be given to the purchaser—the payments to be secured by recognizance in the Orphans' Court.

JOHN HOLTZ, Adm'r. of JRife, dec'd.

July 22, 1841. 6t

Six Cents Reward.

Absconded from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., an indented servant girl, named BRIDGET KENNON. Said girl is about 15 years of age, and had on when she left, her every day apparel. The above reward will be given for her apprehension, but no charges paid—and all persons are forewarned against harboring her.

JOHN PARK.

Carlisle, July 29, 1841. 3t.

Estate of Samuel Bricker, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Samuel Bricker, late of Newton township, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber residing in Hopewell township. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

SAMUEL HEBERLIG, Ad'mr.

July 29, 1841.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife *Sarah Ann*, has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to notify all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

FREDERICK REESE.

Newton tp., July 29, 1841.—3t

WOOD WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.