

From the Pennsylvania
Twenty-Seventh Congress.
FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, August 25, 1841.

Mr. Calhoun presented the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Petersburg, Virginia, protesting against a protective tariff, a National Bank, and approving of the President's Veto at this session; also against distribution, and expressing the hope that if the bill for this purpose were passed, the President would withhold his assent from said bill.

Mr. Tappan moved to take up the resolution previously offered by him for the adjournment of Congress on the 30th inst., and on this motion called the yeas and nays.

The motion was negatived: yeas 19, nays 22.

Mr. King said it was usual at the commencement of every session to organize standing committees, to examine the matters that may be brought before them and report. In the arrangement of these committees, it was usual to place the Administration in a majority, but also to place a portion of the minority on the committees that they might give their views. This practice never ought to be departed from. Frequently the matters were referred to select committees, and in that case the same rule should prevail.—There was no instance of deviation from it in the history of legislation till now. Here a bill had been crowded through the House, by breach of parliamentary rule which prevents taking up at the same session, a matter which had been rejected by one of the Departments of Government. The bill came here—he was not at liberty to advert further to what was done in the other House, but he wished he might, and show to the country what they were to expect from this Administration—but it came here, and a proposition was made to refer it to a select committee to be appointed by the President of the Senate. No objection was made by them to this course; and now to his utter astonishment he saw in the morning papers, that not one member of his party, was on the committee.

Had this been done because gentlemen were unwilling to serve his party, take upon the deliberations of this Congress because they were unwilling to have their hear the discussions of their party? The parliamentary rule was that the various subjects when committed, should be sent to the friends of the measures, as a majority, but a portion always of the opposite party to be included. He proposed to add to this committee two members, to be chosen from the minority of the Senate, that they might be represented on this most important matter. This rule had never been departed from before, since he had been in Congress, with the exception of one single case—that of a standing Committee on the District of Columbia.

The President stated the facts of the case. One member had been appointed on this committee who had voted against the Bank bill that had passed the two Houses this session. When the present bill came to the Senate, yesterday, a motion was made to postpone it indefinitely, and twenty-one members voted against it, thus expressing their decided hostility to the measure. None of those had been appointed; and in this course he had been guided by a rule, from Jefferson's Manual, which he read to the Senate, and which provides that in the appointment of committees, for the consideration of any measures, those who took exception to particular parts of such measures might be appointed, but none who speak entirely against the bill; for he who would entirely destroy the bill, would not amend it; and that no man was to be employed as a member of any committee, on any measure, when he had declared himself against it; and when any such member should be appointed, he ought to ask to be excused from service.

Under this view the Chair had decided, in the appointment of this committee, and the Senate would approve or disapprove that action.

Mr. Benton said it had been a practice with their party when in power, while the majority of committees were appointed of their friends, to include also some who were entirely opposed to the measure. He opposed the composition of this committee because all its members were taken from the same political party, and because they were all friends to this measure, and, moreover, the five gentlemen on it were five junior members of the body. He did not object to their capacity or their talents; but they were five cadets from West Point and not fit to be placed at the head of the army. He did not believe President Tyler had a friend on the committee, but they would let that matter stand over for a week, when it would appear.

The gentleman from Alabama (Mr. King) had made a mistake there had been an instance beside the one to which he had adverted, and which would exactly fit this case—that of a committee from this body appointed to examine the affairs of the late Bank of the United States, which was entirely composed of the friends of the Bank.

Mr. Walker did not rise to take exception to the course of the President in this matter, but to say that the rule to which the Chair had referred had never been acted on in the Senate. He referred to various instances of appointments of committees by the Senate, which were all adverse to this course; and hoped the Chair would reconsider the appointment.

Mr. Smith of Ia., hoped the order of the day would now be proceeded with.

Mr. King withdrew his motion for the appointment of the two additional members.

The Distribution bill was then again taken up.

Mr. Archer rose and finished the argument he commenced yesterday, in favor of the general principles of the bill.

Mr. Woodbury followed in a speech of very considerable length against the whole system of distribution, as unjust, unequal, and injurious, and closed his remarks with the expression of an opinion that the President would withhold his assent from a measure clearly as unconstitutional as that of the bank charter.

Messrs. Tappan, Sevier, Walker, Wright, and Woodbury severally addressed the Senate at some length, when

Mr. Cutbert wishing to speak, and it being late.

Mr. Smith of Indiana, proposed an adjournment, with the understanding that the question should be taken by three o'clock to-morrow.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Everett of Vermont in the chair, and took up the bill to make appropriations for arrangements in the Post Office Department.

A great number of members spoke on the subject, in a very discursive manner. We give extracts of the remarks of the principal speakers.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine said he approved of paying the contractors, but considered Mr. McKay's amendment the proper way of doing it. He spoke of the Postmaster General's proscription, and said that in his district a man was appointed a postmaster for painting a Tippecanoe Banner, and another was turned out for saying he should have taken a ticket for the coat.

Mr. Gordon said, when Mr. Kendall came into the Post Office Department, he found a debt of \$1,000,000, as reported by Thomas Ewing. What did he do? Why, he paid off the debt, and put fifteen hundred routes in operation—routes which were mostly unproductive. He did not borrow money or ask it from Congress. He cut down the services. He said if Mr. Kendall was now at the head of the Department, no application would be made to Congress for aid. He showed that Mr. Granger was unfitted for the office he held—that he had nothing but political capacity; and that he would naturally have about him tools, hot-headed politicians, upon the principle that birds of a feather would flock together.

Mr. Arnold defended the Postmaster General from various charges which had been made against him, though he owned himself not satisfied with the only Whig appointment which Mr. Granger had made in his district. He insisted on the justice and importance of a full provision for the Post Office Department as the palladium of our liberties, the great channel of political intelligence to the people.

He then spoke of the several versions on the course of the President on the late Veto—accused him of treachery to the party which elevated him to power, and of allying himself to the Locofocoes. He further said, "that if they wanted stuff to make a locofoco of, they could not find better stuff than the base, miserable wretch at the other end of the Avenue. He was just fit to become a Locofoco." [Here Mr. Arnold was loudly called to order on all sides; and the Chairman decided him to be out of order for alluding in disrespectful terms to the Chief Magistrate.] Mr. A. said "I did not mention the President. I spoke of a base, miserable wretch at the other end of the Avenue. The Avenue, I believe reaches to Georgetown. Who can say who lives at the other end of it? I spoke of a base, miserable wretch; and the friends of Mr. Tyler insisted upon its application to him. If the cap fits him, he may wear it. If the Chair decides me out of order, I appeal!"

Mr. A. however, withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Stanley followed Mr. Arnold, and reviewed the speech of that gentleman with much severity.

Mr. Botts made a few remarks on the subject of his "letter" published in the Madisonian, which had been referred to by Mr. Stanley. He rose not to excuse the letter or to defend himself, but to disclaim for the Whig party any responsibility for it himself, and was willing to meet it. He considered the conduct of the President towards the Whig party as treachery—the basest and vilest treachery. When that second veto should come, as come it must, he should be able to maintain this.

As to the phrase "leading the President," as used in that letter, he explained that he meant to cut off that connexion with the Locofocoes which, he believed, it was the President's purpose then to form, and which he now believed, he had since formed. "He had wished thus to cut off the President, by obtaining his signature (after the late veto), to a bill the same as that planned by him in the beginning of the session and sent to Congress. [Some one called out, "That was Mr. Ewing's scheme?"] It was not Mr. Ewing's scheme. There was not a man, not a boy in the country who did not know that that bill did not express the views of the Cabinet.

The Whigs in caucus after the late veto intended to present that bill; but they were then cut off from maturing it by information from various sources that the President would not sign that bill. So they could not "head him" that way. Then the bill for a Fiscal Corporation was framed with express reference to the Veto Message. It had been said, that they had endeavored to entrap the President into signing a bill for a Bank, the stock of which would never be subscribed. It was not so. The stock would be subscribed. But the President changes ground every time the sun rises. He will never sign that bill.

Mr. Profit of Indiana said he had remained silent on this bill, determined not to do any thing but to vote for the bill. He said he would tell his friend from North Carolina that it was not a Whig principle to take out of Committee a bill to last twenty years in two days—and then spend three days abusing postmasters. He said he went for John Tyler; if there was to be a war upon him, and if differing with Henry Clay was a difference with the Whig party, he differed with it.

Mr. Charles Brown was opposed to supplying the Post Office Department with supplies. He would pay the debts of the Department, and no more. He had no confidence in the head of the Post Office Department; and, if rumor was true, and he believed it was, Mr. Granger had a preliminary symptom of official death, and the collapse would soon come. He said the removals in his district had been made in violation of the rule of the President, and therefore the Postmaster General should go out and give place to one who would comply with the rule. The Postmaster General had violated the principle of the party, and the President was blamed for his acts.

Mr. James of Pennsylvania replied.

Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts was for reforming the whole post office system.

Mr. Cushing then denied that the Whig party stood upon the question of a Bank.—He said the issue of a Bank was tendered by the Democrats, but that the Whigs would not accept of it; and if the Whig party secretly went for a Bank, then the Whig party had acted treacherously to the President.

Mr. Marshall of Kentucky made a speech, quite personal in its character.

Mr. Wise then obtained the floor. When he had finished an eloquent defence of the President and his measures.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned at half past five, P. M.

From the **Norristown Register.**

We refer our readers to the following communication relative to the Bankrupt Law recently passed by the federal majority in Congress, and which has received the sanction of the President, for information on that subject. A Bankrupt Law was passed during the Administration of John Adams, finally denominated the "reign of terror," and was repealed in two or three years, by the democratic administration of Thomas Jefferson, as it was found unpalatable for a Republic. What will be the fate of the present law a short-time will develop.

The Bankrupt Law.

A law having now passed to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, it may become every citizen to inquire what Congress had a right to do, and what they have done.

The Constitution says, "Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcy." What was understood by "uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy," at the time the Constitution was framed, may perhaps be a matter of speculation; but those words in the Constitution give the only power under which Congress acts.

The bill that has passed Congress provides for **Voluntary Bankrupts** as well as **Compulsory Bankruptcy**.

First, then, let us examine voluntary bankruptcy. Any person living in the United States and owing debts, may present his application to become a bankrupt.

In order to become a voluntary bankrupt, the debtor presents his petition in the Court of the United States held in the district where the applicant resides. Notice of this petition is then to be published in one newspaper in the district 20 days before the hearing. When the time fixed for hearing arrives, it shall appear to the Court that notice has been given as aforesaid, and the petitioner has conformed to the requisitions of the act, "he shall be entitled to a full discharge of all his debts, unless a majority of his creditors who have proved their debts file a written dissent thereto."

This having been done, the Court decrees him a **Bankrupt**.—But before he gets a certificate he must wait 90 days, during which time he must give 70 days notice to his creditors, either personally or by publication. This being done, the Court gives him a certificate and discharge from his debts, provided none of his creditors appear and prove to the Court that the petitioner has been guilty of fraud, &c.

It is known to all that the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, is held in the city of Philadelphia.—Agreeably to the above stated provisions, any person living within the Eastern District and owing money, may make the application in Philadelphia; or any person who now lives in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, if he does not wish to apply in Philadelphia, may, by moving to the western part of the State, in a few weeks obtain a residence in the Western District and make his application at Pittsburgh.

Under and by the provisions of this law any man may get in debt to any amount, large or small; he may contract that debt in the pursuit of any business, or, if possible, without any business may contract a debt; and having succeeded in owing some person or persons, all he has to do is to move to Philadelphia or Pittsburgh; (as he may think safest), and in 110 days the Court will discharge him from all his debts. For, however undeserving he may be of such a discharge, by removing 100 or 200 miles from his creditors, no one would incur the trouble and expense of following him to prove their accounts and oppose his discharge. At least a man may leave behind him many creditors to whom he owes small sums, amounting in the aggregate to several thousand dollars, all of whom would sooner lose their money than to travel 100 or 200 miles to prove their debts, and superintend all the proceedings before the Court. By these means the debtor or will be, not only discharged from his debts, but may be discharged without even permitting his creditors to receive a pro rata share of whatever property he may hold at the time of his application.

So much for voluntary bankruptcy; and now a word as to compulsory bankruptcy.

Only a certain class can be compelled to become bankrupts. All merchants, (whether retail or other) bankers, brokers, factors, &c., owing not less than 2000 dollars, may be compelled to become bankrupts.

The proceedings in this case is by petition. Any creditor or creditors (to whom the intended victim owes 500 dollars or more), may present their petition to the United States Court where the petitioner resides, setting forth that their debtor is a merchant, or broker, &c. (as the case may be); that he owes them 500 dollars or more; that he has concealed himself, or that he is making fraudulent evidences of sales, or that he is giving fraudulent evidences of debt, (as the case may be.) Upon this being done, the Court directs 20 days notice in one or more newspapers in the district, of a time and place of hearing.

If the debtor, at the end of twenty days, does not appear and satisfy the Court that the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted—then the Court declares him a **Bankrupt**. From that decree, in so much as made against the debtor, living perhaps at a great distance from the Court, he is allowed ten days to appeal, and demand a trial by jury. If this be done and the jury declare him not a Bankrupt, he can pocket the trouble and expense and be satisfied. If, however, the decree of the Court be not appealed from, or is confirmed by the jury, the Court appoints assignees; and from the time of said appointment all his property becomes vested in said assignees. But notwithstanding the fact is now decreed a bankrupt and all his property taken from him, still he cannot obtain a certificate of discharge from his debts, until he petitions the Court stating all the facts, and after giving 70 days notice in voluntary applications, he may receive a discharge from his debts, provided he has committed

no fraud, nor been guilty of the several offences mentioned in the act.

From this it will be seen that many of the objections mentioned relative to voluntary applications, will be felt in compulsory cases—with this difference:—In the first case the creditor suffers—in the last the debtor suffers.

There are other provisions common to both voluntary and compulsory bankruptcy. All suits either by or against the Assignees, must be prosecuted in the United States Court.

Matters not how small may be the sum in dispute, or how far the parties may reside from the Court, the claim must be abandoned or the suit brought in the United States Court.

The Bankrupt law, in effect, repeals the State Insolvent law, so far that a man declared a bankrupt by petition of his creditors, cannot take the benefit of the insolvent law; and if, after his property be taken from him by the assignee, if he fails to obtain his discharge from debt as a bankrupt, he has no remedy left for him, but is at the mercy of such of his creditors, as may not come into the United States Court to prove their debts.

It repeals the Insolvent law, and also the law relating to the executions in Pennsylvania, so far as regards the amount of furniture and goods exempt from execution. The Bankrupt law allows the debtor to retain such articles of furniture, &c., as the assignee may designate and set apart, having reference in the amount, "to the family condition and circumstances of the bankrupt," but altogether not exceeding 300 dollars, besides articles of clothing, &c. &c.

I will trouble you no further. This being the Bankrupt bill as I understand it. If it be correct, I think the whole country will join in demanding its repeal. It does not go into operation until February. If it is repeated, it should be repealed before that time, or at least amended, before its provisions are abused by a number of voluntary applications.

A bankrupt law may be productive of much good; if properly enacted. But this one seems to be for the special purpose of relieving a certain class of speculators who are confined to our large cities.

It was passed, too, I have no doubt, at the expense of the public lands. The bill was openly made in the Senate, and, I believe not denied; that certain Senators had agreed to vote for the distribution of the public lands, against their better judgment, upon condition that certain members of the House would, by their votes, pass the Bankrupt bill, in its present odious shape. Thus the lands are given away—tea and coffee taxed to afford revenue to supply the place—and a bankrupt bill passed, by which the broken down stock gambler may, as with a sponge, wipe off all his debts.

Yours,

The McLeod Case.

The following is an extract from the London correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce, brought by the Steamer Columbia:—

The decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the McLeod case, has again aroused much of that angry and indignant feeling, which some time since, was so exceedingly general in this country. The funds were affected, but not to any extent. As the question is one of such lasting importance, and as the newspapers tend so materially to influence men's minds on the subject, I think it incumbent upon me to relate the sentiments advanced by the different editors of the metropolitan press. In private, the general feeling is decidedly hostile to the United States in account of the non-liberation of McLeod, when he was demanded by Mr. Fox, and the British Government admitted to have been the aggressor, if, as they say, any difference of opinion as to the act of burning the Caroline, but none as to the mode in which the British Government must act, should McLeod suffer much longer in liberty or in life.

The Morning Post, the fashionable Tory organ of the aristocracy, said:—"The Judge's address leaves the merits of the case pretty much as they were; as it consists almost exclusively of technicalities. It is however, upon the whole, an inauspicious omen, and conveys to the Government of Great Britain a significant intimation that it ought to be prepared for the worst." The Morning Post has lately been paying considerable attention to American affairs, and was the only paper that published Judge Cowan's decision in full. The Post of the 51st ut. contained ten columns and a half of closely printed intelligence brought by the Britannia.

The Morning Herald, a very influential Tory family journal, devoted yesterday two columns and a half to the discussion of the subject, and promises to recur to it.

The weekly Chronicle, edited by its proprietor, Mr. Ward, one of the members in Parliament for the borough of Sheffield, and a leader of the moderate Radicals, thus notices the news: "The plea set up in his behalf has been rejected in such a manner as to leave little hope of escape from the awkward position in which, not only the safety of the prisoner, but the relations between the two countries are thereby placed. We do not like to speculate on the possible consequences, and trust the good sense of both governments will save us from the folly of any serious breach of our existing friendly relations; but one thing is clear—McLeod must not be the scape-goat."

The "British Queen and Statesman," an ultra Radical paper, and edited by Mr. John Anderson, late editor of the "Daily Morning Advertiser," calmly declares—"With every sense of the hardship endured by Mr. McLeod, which, we trust, the government of Great Britain will amply indemnify, we must be permitted to say that we would not release him sooner than will the legal decision of the American judicial dignitaries. It is, however, desirable that the case should be finally disposed of before the advent of the Tories to office, as the cause of humanity, as well as of improvement, will be injured unless a decision be speedily arrived at. The next intelligence from America may, therefore, be looked to with anxiety, until the arrival of which the malignant press may be left to riot in its own ignominious infamy."

The Argus, an aristocratic favorite, waxes warm and coarse:—"The Yankees are mad after all. In spite of their boasted long-headedness, the vulgar, selfish vagabonds are

unable to see an inch before their noses, and those noses will be pretty well pulled off before their owners learn discretion and manners. Kicked the Yankees must be, and kicked pretty soundly. Justice to the world demands it."

"Do the countenances of the Yankees think that strong? They countenances will be less disposed to protect its subjects than was a weak Ahigone. Touch McLeod, and see. Upon the Tories coming into office, the Yankee two may be marvellously changed."

"Two things are certain—namely, that if America preserves her present tone three months, she will have little else to preserve three years from the present date; and that if a Tory government had been in power last Christmas, all this trouble would have been saved."

Were Tories in, you durst not so have tried 'em.

We durst not?

For your lives you durst not." The last line is dignified with capitals, to add to it potency no doubt, but after all, it only creates a smile of pity and contempt. The proprietor and editor of this paper is the celebrated Chas. Mulley Westminster, who was the original owner of the Argus. The Argus is much pelted by the Tories, and from its pungent style, and general ability, possesses an extensive circulation.

John, how does it happen that you, who had so hard to get your wife through a long and hopeless courtship of four years, now that you won the prize, seem to care so little about her? "Why, boss, I'll tell you. I've heard of a man who went to jump over a stone wall. He took a good start and ran a mile, and when he got up to the wall he was so tired that he had to lie down and go to sleep by the side of it. Now, I loved my wife so hard and so long before I got her, that I found my love had all run out when I had her fast."

The editor of the Chicago Democrat is in a fair way of yoking himself to one of "Heaven's best gifts to man." He says, "we never made up our minds to get married until we attended an old bachelor's funeral." God grant that our latter end may not be like his.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 22d day of July, A.D. 1835, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every County within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections and in such notice to enumerate:

1. The Officers to be elected.

2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held.

1 Paul Martin, High Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, do hereby make known and give this notice:—

to the electors of the County of Cumberland, that on the second Tuesday of October next (being the 13th day of the month), a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said County, at which time they will vote by ballot for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

PUBLIC NOTICE

ONE PERSON
for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS
to represent the Counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams in the State Senate.

TWO PERSONS
to represent the County of Cumberland in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE COMMISSIONER
for the County of Cumberland.

ONE DIRECTOR
of the Port and of the House of Employment of said County.

ONE TREASURER
for the County of Cumberland.

ONE AUDITOR
to settle the public accounts of the County Commissioners &c.

ONE CORONOR
for the County of Cumberland—

The said election will be held throughout the county as follows:—

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Carlisle, and townships of N. Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankfort, and Lower Westmoreland, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle.

The election in the district composed of Silver Spring township, will be held at the Public House of Joseph Grever, in Hogestown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of East-pennborough township, will be held at the public house of Andrew Kreitzer, in said township.

The election in the district composed of New Cumberland and a part of Allen township, will be held at the public house of John Spurricks, in N. W. Cumberland.

The election in the district composed of Lisburn and a part of Allen township, will be held at the public house of Peter McGann, in Lisburn.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Mechanicsburg, will be held at the public house of John Hoover, in said borough.

The election in the district composed of Monroe township, will be held at the public house of Widow Paul in Churchtown, in said township.

The election in the district composed of Upper Dickinson township, will be held at Weakley's School House, in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Newville, and townships of Mifflin, Upper Frankfort, Upper Westmoreland, and that part of Newton township, not included in the Leesburg election district, hereinafter mentioned, will be held at the Brick School House, in the borough of Newville.

The election in the district composed of the township of Hopewell, will be held at the School House in Newburg in said township.

The election in the district composed of the borough of Shippenburg, Shippenburg township, and that part of Southampton township, not included in the Leesburg election district, will be held at the Council House in the borough of Shippenburg.

And in and by act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 2d July 1835, it is thus provided, "That the qualified electors of parts of Newton and Southampton townships in the county of Cumberland, bounded by the following lines and distances, viz:—

Beginning at the Adams county line, thence along the line dividing the townships of Dickinson and Newton to the turnpike road, thence along said turnpike to Centre school-house, on said turnpike, in Southampton township, thence to a point on the Walnut Bottom road at Reybuck's, including Reybuck's farm, thence a straight direction to the saw-mill belonging to the heirs of George Cleaver, thence along Kysish's run to the Adams county line, thence along the line of Adams county to the place of beginning, and the same is hereby declared a new and separate election district, the election to be held at the public house of William Maxwell, in Leesburg, Southampton township.

Given under my hand at Carlisle, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1841.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Valuable Town Property for Sale.

The property of the late John W. L. Hinkle, dec'd, which valuable property at the corner of Hancock and North streets, in the borough of Carlisle, adjoining Mr. Webley's Hotel. The property is comprised of a full lot of ground, on which are erected a large

TWO STORY FRAME

WEATHERBOARDED HOUSE,

on Hanover street, and two Frame Weatherboarded Houses on North street. The first mentioned building has been for many years occupied as a store and is admirably calculated, from its situation, for public business of any kind. There is also a Frame Stable on the premises, and a well of excellent water with a pump in it, at the front door of the large building. There is a large cellar, walled, at the corner of the lot, on which a large building might be erected, (this part of the purchase wished to build, he might be in possession immediately.) Presentation will be given of the other part of property on the 1st of April next. An indisputable title will be given, and terms made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to

ESRAHUEL BULOCCO.

August 26, 1841.

Valuable Ten Yard Property FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 10th of November, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, that large and commodious

TAN YARD,

situate on the north east corner of Lanthier & East streets, bounded by Lanthier Spring, &c. on the north by a lot of P. O. Hall, Esq., containing 200 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth, more or less, belonging to the estate of David S. Forney, dec'd, having thereon erected a large

TWO STORY STONE

DWELLING HOUSE,

two Story Stone Dwelling Shop, a large two story Brick Beam House, a large large Dark and Mill House with a Bark Mill in it. There are 44 Lays-aways and 1 Pool in the yard, 5 Handlers, 3 Lines and 1 Bate in the Beam House, and a good well of water at the Kitchen door. The property is in a superior and in a very desirable situation for a Tenant or a private dwelling. Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, and any information will be given about the property before the day of sale by

G. W. SHEAFER,

JACOB SHIUM,

Executors.

August 26, 1841.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

IN pursuance of the directions of the testament and last will of Thomas Martin, Sr. late of Monroe township, Cumberland County, dec'd, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 23d day of October, at noon, that excellent farm upon which the deceased lately resided—and how in the occupancy of Henry Bitner, situate in the township of Monroe aforesaid, bounded on the south by lands of David Martin, on the west by the road leading from Middlesex to Dillsburg, on the north by the Rybuck Spring road, and on the east by lands of Richard Parker, containing about 161 Acres, having a two story stone

HOUSE & KITCHEN,

A GOOD DOUBLE LOG BARN,

Wagon Shed, Cider Press, Press House, Corn Cribs, Grain Shed, a well of never failing water, a young and thriving Orchard of choice fruit; the whole to be sold by this acre and measured, one half of the purchase money to be paid on the execution of the deed and delivery of possession on the 1st day of April 1842, the residue in three equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, the grain in the ground to be reserved. There are two liens on 61 acres part of this farm, one of \$1044 93 the other of \$318 37, these to be deducted from the money to be paid on the land; the interest on the interest on the first to be paid annually by Rebecca Williamson during her life, and at her death the principal to be paid, the interest on the other to be paid annually to Alexander Simpson during his life, and on his death the principal to be paid. The title is indisputable.

DAVID MARTIN, HENRY BITNER, Executors of Thomas Martin, dec'd.

August 26, 1841.

LEMUEL TODD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 10, Hanover Row, in the town of Carlisle, August 26, 1841.