

tucky, which has been vetoed by the President. It is not true, as has been asserted, that this bill is a mere copy of the former bill, with no other change except what was necessary to conform the corporation to dealing in exchange. When I heard it suggested in this floor, that an officer of the present Bank of the United States had been consulted in the preparation of the new bill, I was at once aware that it would be necessary to scrutinize its provisions with the utmost care; and this task I have performed. The Senator from Virginia tells us that if the bill becomes a law, the stock will be taken. Taken? My examination of the bill induces me to say, undoubtedly it will. Nay, more, there will be a scramble for it. More stock will probably be subscribed in one day, than the whole amount of the capital of the bank; and why? Because it is a bank exactly accommodated to the purposes of speculators. The Senator from New York (Mr. Wroner) had some old-fashioned notions on the subject of banking. He thought it was not right that a man should subscribe for stock in the Fiscal Bank, and pay for it not in money, but in loans obtained from the bank itself on the security of the stock subscribed. It is true that past experience was in his favor, because the late Bank of the United States had been nearly ruined in the first years of its existence by these stock-notes; and by their use many banks have been brought into existence, which were mere frauds upon the public. Hence that Senator proposed as an amendment, to which the honorable Senator from Kentucky assented, that such loans to stockholders to pay for their stock should be excluded; and that every subscriber should be compelled to pay his subscription in gold and silver. But no such rigid rule prevails in this bank in regard to individuals. The Government is a part stockholder, and it alone is required to pay up its seven millions in hard specie or its equivalent. But what must the speculator pay? There will be only ten per cent. required from him in money as a first installment, and he can meet the remaining ninety per cent. of his subscription by a stock bill of exchange, or by borrowing the gold and silver out of the seven million fund placed in this bank by the Government. This is one important and striking difference between the present bill and that advocated by the Senator from Kentucky. The subscriber may fly his kite on New York or Philadelphia, and thus pay for his stock. As the Senate to the 14th fundamental article of the bill to create the Fiscal Bank, where they will find the following wise provision, which has been omitted in the present bill: "Nor shall the said directors, either of the said principal bank or of any branch or office of discount and deposit, or any agency, discount, or suffer to be discounted, or receive in payment, or suffer to be received in payment, any note or other evidence of debt as a payment of or upon any installment of the said capital stock actually called for and required to be paid, or with the intent of providing the means of making such payment; nor shall any of the said directors receive or discount, or suffer to be received or discounted, any note or other evidence of debt, with intent of enabling any stockholder to draw any part of the money paid in by him on his stock."

an immense amount—it has always refused to give up their names. The tears and the groans of the widows and orphans whom it has ruined have ascended to Heaven and accused its directors. These directors have been changed again and again; but still they have kept the secret. No resolves and no efforts of this body, or of the other House, have ever been able to extort it from them. There is among the secret arcanæ of that bank a document known by the name of the "suspended list," which, if ever published, would give the information; but every human being who has had access to that paper has most religiously kept the secret. If they had not, it may be that men who now hold their heads very high, and who occupy distinguished stations in the State, would be covered with shame and humbled in the very dust. Could that list be procured, it is at least possible that we might learn how bank accommodations can be paid off by the transfer of lots in lithographed paper cities and valueless western lands. Happily, under this bill these golden opportunities will again be afforded, and the wind will again prove fair for members of Congress to fly their kites as well as other men. And here let me point out something of the working of this new patent machine. "Why, sir, to use a western phrase, 'it will go without greasing;' there will be no manner of difficulty in the way. The borrower in Philadelphia will, as I told you, draw his bill on some far remote city in another State—such as Camden; and when his bill is due, his bona fide correspondent in Camden can draw back on him just such another on Philadelphia; and thus, without discounting a single promissory note, the bank can lend more money and make more profit than if its discounting power were without restriction. I was really astonished to hear the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Archer) assert, whilst he denounced the power of discount as being so immense and so dangerous, and so utterly inadmissible, that this other power of dealing in exchanges was the most benign, the most beneficial, and the most felicitous power that ever was devised by man; and that a bill which conferred it should, as a matter of course, unite in its favor the votes of all the whig party. Then there is 'the city of New York and Jersey city.' If the honorable Senator should at any time want a loan, he has only to fly his kite across the Hudson river, and he can have it. I never drew a bill which had the character of an asserted another. Yes, but when you establish a bank of such a character as this, you must expect that such consequences will follow. A bank from which all restrictions are taken away, and at whose counter the whole speculating world is invited to borrow, from such a bank what else can you expect? It will loan money on bills of exchange, instead of loaning on promissory notes; and, for my soul, I cannot perceive any essential difference between the two modes. The only effect in thus changing the form, will be to induce men to commit fraud. Instead of drawing on real funds, they will draw bills on places where they have nothing to answer them. They will thus make their loans, and the bank make its profits, with this only difference,—that they will have to pay a little more for their money, while the bank will receive a larger interest, in the name of a premium, than the law would allow it to take on the discount of a promissory note. I can see that some cities—and cities of great business, too—will derive little benefit from this bill. Buffalo, for example, and Pittsburg, will both be in a "bad fix;" for Buffalo cannot draw on New York, nor Pittsburg on Philadelphia. And why? Because, under this wise bill, two cities in the same State cannot draw on each other. I cannot imagine how the merchants who conduct the immense flour and other business of Buffalo will be able to obtain accommodations—unless, indeed, they resort to flying kites to the Canada shore, and thus present foreign bills to the bank for discount. Cincinnati will be well off, because Newport is just across the river, and the drawer and the acceptor will be almost within hail of each other. This machine, such as I have described it, will regulate the price of every commodity in the country, and it will be done by this kite-flying process. There are on the stock exchange two classes of speculators—the one called "bears," and the other "bulls." The business of gambling assumes different forms at different times. Gambling at "all fours," at "100," at "faro," &c., has gone out of fashion. The fashion now is to gamble in stocks. Those who play at the game are either bears or bulls. The bear does what he can to depress the price of stocks in the market, whilst the bull is equally intent upon raising it. The bear wagers with the bull that on a certain day (three months for example, after the date) a particular stock will be ten per cent. lower than at present. So to work they both go—the one to depreciate, the other to enhance the price of this stock. Hence there is a constant struggle going on between these two classes. And this gambling assumes the form of an agreement by the bear to transfer to the bull a certain amount of stock at a fixed price on a future day, which is called "selling on time," the bulls often combine to buy up all of a particular stock in the market before the day of transfer arrives, so that the bears cannot fulfil their contracts; in which case they are compelled to pay "smart money," and then they are said to be "cornered," (a phrase, by the way, more appropriate than "headed," as applicable to Captain Tyler, when the *modus operandi* is to push this kite-flying fiscality at him.) Such being the state of things, these gamblers in stocks will enter into a fierce struggle as to which class shall be the directors of the branch agencies, because they can then elevate or depress the price of every kind of stock, as well as of all other property throughout the entire country, just as it shall suit their purposes of speculation. And this, forsooth, is the sort of fiscality which President Tyler is expected to approve, after having placed his deliberate veto upon what was, comparatively, a respectable institution. This is the question on which the great whig party are to go before the people, and in regard to which they suppose they can disturb the serenity of the public mind by denouncing John Tyler for his refusal to sign the bill. A cabinet which would go out of office on such a question as this, would subject themselves to scorn and ridicule. But this Fiscal Corporation is to regulate domestic exchanges. Really, Mr. President,

I thought we had heard enough on that point. Regulate the exchanges! Why, the exchanges are regulated at this moment, and as well regulated as they have been for many years past. There seems to exist a general conspiracy among the public journals to impose upon their unreflecting readers in relation to this matter. The exchange list, for instance, will tell you that the exchange between New York and Detroit is fifty per cent. It is, in truth, only the difference between the value of gold and silver in New York and the bills of some Wild Cat bank in Michigan. (That, I think, is the name of this sort of money.) [Mr. Benton, across: "Red Dog."] I never heard it called "Red Dog," but, for aught I know, that may be the proper name. I have in my pocket a letter from Detroit, assuring me that exchange is as low as it ever was before; the real difference between hard money in Detroit and hard money in New York being only from one to one and a half per cent. And yet this bill is to regulate exchanges! Unless under very extraordinary circumstances, the rate of exchange always regulates itself. It is the course of commerce that regulates the exchange between any two places in the same country; and the true rate of exchange between one place and another consists only of the cost of transportation and insurance on gold and silver. Exchange between New York and Philadelphia is quoted at 2 to 3 per cent. And why? This is the difference between gold and silver in New York and the depreciated paper circulating in Philadelphia. Let us no longer indulge the hope of establishing this, or any other fiscal banking corporation like it. Let John Tyler send us a good old-fashioned Jackson veto, which will place the bank question at rest as long as he shall continue President, and the public mind will settle down into a state of calm and tranquillity; and in less than six months the commercial business of the country will again be prosperous. How is this business conducted in Europe? Do their banks deal in exchange? Very little, if any. And yet I can take a letter of credit at St. Petersburg, travel with it all over the continent, and not pay more than a very small premium. To talk of exchange being 10 and 20 per cent. between one place and another in the United States, is to suppose that people do not understand the difference between gold and silver and a depreciated paper currency. I say, farther, let our domestic manufacturers beware of this bill. The Fiscal Corporation is to deal in exchange between this and foreign countries. This will greatly increase the importation of foreign goods, by affording the easiest mode of payment. Duties will be collected in bank-paper instead of gold and silver, in consequence of the repeal of the independent treasury. Large accommodations will be obtained by our importing merchants from this corporation, and the country will be inundated with foreign goods. Pass the present bill, and this object can easily be accomplished. A friend of mine said to me in conversation, that this bill ought to pass because the bankrupt bill had passed. Now I think that we should have passed the fiscality first, to enable the speculators to run in debt beyond their means of payment; and afterwards have passed the bankrupt bill, to enable them to discharge their obligations in the easiest manner possible. [A laugh.] And now I have one word to say on the late presidential veto, and then I shall have done. It has been said that John Tyler was bound by the fidelity which he owed his party to approve the bill for a Fiscal Bank. I deny it altogether, and say that if he had approved that bill, he would have deserved to be denounced as a self-destroyer, as false to the whole course of his past life, false to every principle of honor, and false to the sacred obligation of his oath to support the constitution. He had declared again and again that such a bank was unconstitutional; and yet he is denounced because he did not render himself infamous by an utter disregard of that instrument. The President had but one righteous course before him; and had he taken any other, it would not only have blasted his own character, but it would have fixed a blot on the history of his country to all future generations. How was he committed to sign a bill which he believed to be unconstitutional? What was the history of the Harrisburg convention—and it will be remembered that I do not live far from that celebrated place. How was that convention composed? It contained, I admit, many men of the highest respectability; but, in a political view, it was made up of "all nations, and people, and kindred, and tongues." "Black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray," all mingled their counsels there to attain a single end—an available candidate for the presidency. In this they succeeded; and the result was to turn Mr. Van Buren out, and put themselves in. The infidel philosopher Volney, in his celebrated "Ruins of Empires," presents us with an imaginary picture of an assemblage in which all the religious sects of the earth were collected together, and engaged in defending their respective creeds; and such a confusion ensued as might put to shame that at the tower of Babel. Just so would it have been at Harrisburg, if they had attempted to discuss any political principles. There was the abolitionist, ready to call down fire from heaven to annihilate slavery from the face of the earth; and side by side with him sat the honorable and high-spirited southern slaveholder. There was the anti-mason, whose motto was, "Destruction to all secret societies," mingling in sweet communion with the bank director, who, with the fidelity of a vestal, had preserved the secrets of his prison-house. There was the consolidationist, holding, as my friend from Virginia does, that the mere power to buy a bill of exchange vested in Congress the power to create an exchange bank; while hand in hand with him we might see the tight-laced strict constructionist, who will hardly allow to the Government power to do any thing. In that one motley assembly were to be seen all colors and all shades of political opinion. From absolute necessity, not from choice, they were compelled to abstain from making any public declaration of their principles. Now, if John Tyler had a right to infer any thing from the proceedings of that body, it was that he would be at liberty to oppose a Bank of the United States. Certain leaders of that convention were, it is true, in favor of a bank; but, while the convention was a body selected well-known anti-bank men as vice-presidential candidates for the presidency and vice-

presidency, were those candidates to infer that they must change all their opinions and become bank men? Sir, I deplored the death of General Harrison, from the deep respect I entertained for his name and character, however much I may have differed from his political principles. But General Harrison was, *par excellence*, an anti-bank man. All his public declarations, up to the very moment of the election, establish this fact. Nay, more; we who have been denounced as the loco loco, barn-burning, agrarian portion of our party, because we assert the constitutional right to repeal a public corporation intrusted with the sovereign power of managing the finances of the country, when the public interest demands it, may claim him as a brother in the faith; for when a resolution was introduced into the House, in 1819, to repeal at a single blow the character of the late bank, he voted in its favor. And as to John Tyler, he has so often declared himself against a Bank of the United States, that there is no need I should especially refer any gentleman to his opinions on that subject. There they both were, holding these opinions, and having openly avowed them; and it is utterly impossible that the members of this convention should have been ignorant of the fact. The convention, then, made no avowal of its principles. And what was the voice of the people? I can truly say that, during the whole election campaign, I never saw one single resolution in favor of a national bank, which had been passed by any whig meeting in any part of the country. In some of the States a bank might have been popular; many of the leaders certainly desired it; but that was an issue which they carefully kept from the public eye. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Russ) denounced a bank, as he has informed us, all over that State; and the Senator from New York (Mr. Tallmadge) has admitted that in his public speeches he was silent on the subject. I had thought that if any State in the Union was favorable to a bank, it must have been Ohio; yet in the Richmond Enquirer there is a letter from the present Secretary of the Treasury to his friend L. D. Parker, Esq., from which a very different inference may be drawn. I shall read an extract from it: LANCASTER, O., July 1840. "MY DEAR SIR: On my return from Columbus this evening, I received your letter informing me that it was asserted at a public meeting in Washington county, that in a question between the parties was a Bank of the United States; and that you, from a knowledge of the real question, and of me, had contradicted the assertion. In this, of course, you were perfectly safe. I made no such statement, but the very contrary." &c. In the State of Pennsylvania, I know that the establishment of a national bank was nowhere made the issue. I assert, then, that all the evidence we have is for, and none against, the fact stated in the President's message,—that the people of the U. States never had declared themselves in favor of a bank. The whole spectacle presents to us a memorable moral. Divines have said that national sins are always visited by national punishment; because, in a future state, retributive justice cannot reach nations collectively; and, for the same reason, a violation of principle by any political party is sure in the end to meet with its appropriate reward. Where, on the face of the earth, can another example be found of a great, influential, and highly talented party having assembled together from all points of the country, and, when collected in one grand convention, having refused to announce to the world any political principles? The whigs expected to rouse the nation to a struggle which should displace their adversaries; but they announced no principles "for the public eye;" and when we asked them for their political creed, they always referred us to the public declarations of their candidates. Well, what was the punishment of this double dealing? It was, that a party, whose leaders desired a Bank of the United States above all other things, should have been so infatuated as to select as their candidates two decidedly anti-bank men. There was but one principle in which the whole Whig party seemed to be unanimous, and that was in prescribing proscription. Their vote was put an end forever to the maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils;" and yet the venerable patriot who had often bared his breast in battle to the enemies of his country, was, in less than a single month, hunted to death by the opportunity of whig office-seekers. A friend offered to show me a medical pamphlet, published in the city of Philadelphia, declaring that it was from this cause President Harrison came to his death. I say that President Tyler could not have done otherwise than veto that bill, if he wished to preserve his character as an honest man. He must have done it out of necessity, if not from choice. He could not have approved and signed that bill, without exhibiting to the American people the disgraceful spectacle of a high public officer contradicting all the professions of his past life, and giving the lie to all his own often avowed principles. A rumor exists, we have been told on this floor, that the veto was given against the unanimous opinion of the cabinet. And suppose it was; who is responsible to the people of the U. States for conducting the Government? Is it not the President? Undoubtedly, he ought to consult the opinions of the cabinet; but if he and his cabinet cannot agree in sentiment, which is to yield—the cabinet or the President? Certainly, according to the theory of our Government, it is the cabinet. I was glad to find, in the official organ of the administration, such good old fashioned democratic doctrine as I saw there a few days since. It is true I was not, to every extent, in favor of "the unit;" but I would say, in behalf of the article to which I refer, that it is one of the best I have ever read, and one that would not disgrace the palmist days of the democratic administration. If the President cannot agree with his cabinet, or if the cabinet cannot agree with the President, I do not say what ought to be the consequence. I have no feeling on the subject; it matters nothing to me who are in, or who are out of office. The Senator from Kentucky tells us that he never said President Tyler ought to have resigned; but only that resignation was one of the alternatives before him. A President resigns! A President, who has been but three months in power, resign his place. Why, sir, this is almost a moral impossibility; so deeply is the love of power rooted in

the human breast. No President will ever think of doing any such thing. In the whole range of history, I recollect but two memorable instances of the kind; one was that of the Roman emperor Dioclesian, and the other of the emperor Charles V. The Roman emperor, you know, went to raising cabbages, as Mr. Van Buren is now doing; and Charles buried himself before he was dead—a very fit emblem of the condition of a President who should resign his office, that he might suffer a bill for a FISCAL BANK to become a law! [Mr. B. resumed his seat amidst a general laugh.]

Assigneeship Account.
IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county: 9th of August 1841, Henry Duffield, assignee of C. E. R. Davis, presented to the court an account of the execution of his trust under a voluntary deed of assignment, and Monday the 8th of November next, is appointed for the confirmation of the same by the court, of which all persons interested will take notice.
GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.
October 14, 1841.

Assigneeship Account.
IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county: 9th of August 1841, Henry Duffield, assignee of Oliver & Smith, presented to the court an account of his trust under a voluntary deed of assignment, and Monday the 8th day of November next, is appointed for the confirmation of the same by the court, of which all persons interested will take notice.
GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.
October 14, 1841.

Election of Bank Directors.
CARLISLE BANK, Oct. 14, 1841.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held on the Third Monday of November next (being the 29th day), at the Banking House, for THIRTEEN Directors, to serve during the year then to ensue.
WM. S. COBEAN, Cashier.
Carlisle, Oct. 14, 1841.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.
THE Trustees of the "Carlisle Female Seminary" have placed this Department under the care of Miss G.A. She was instructed in France, and reads, writes, and speaks the language with ease and accuracy. She can be consulted at Mr. James Bell's.
As soon as a class is organized, she will meet with the pupils for instruction at the Sunday School Room, in the basement of the Episcopal Church, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, to receive work at 10 o'clock A.M., till 12 o'clock P.M.
The Trustees would urge upon all who are desirous of instruction in this Department, to embrace the present occasion, as they will rarely have it in their power to afford so good an opportunity.
JOHN REED, President of the Board of Trustees of the Seminary.
Carlisle, October 14, 1841.

Valuable Property For Sale.
THE subscriber intending to remove to the west, will dispose of his property at public sale, on Saturday the 30th of October instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Said property is situated about 4 miles south east of Carlisle, in South Middle town township, and one mile west of Michael Egge's Forge, and is on the road leading from Shippensburg to York. It consists of 23 acres of prime limestone land, under good fence, and in an excellent state of cultivation. The improvements are a well of never failing water, and an excellent orchard of all kinds of fruit. It is one of the most desirable properties in the neighborhood for a mechanic, or a man with a small family. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.
An indisputable title will be given and the terms made known on the day of sale by
PETER SLOTHOWER.
October 7, 1841.

SPECIAL COURT.
BY virtue of a writ from the Hon. ANSON V. PARSONS, President Judge of the 12th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, bearing date at Harrisburg, the 17th day of July A. D. 1841:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Court will be held by the said Hon. Anson V. Parsons, and the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, at the Court House in the Borough of Carlisle, commencing on Monday the 29th day of November, A. D. 1841; to continue one week, for the trial of certain causes depending in the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, in which the Hon. Samuel Hepburn was concerned as counsel for one of the parties, prior to his appointment as President Judge of the 9th Judicial District—said causes being embraced within the provisions of the 39th section of an Act of the General Assembly, passed 14th April, 1834, relative to the organization of Courts of Justice. Of said Special Court, Jurors and all persons concerned, will take notice.
PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Carlisle,
September 28, 1841.

ENTIRELY NEW LABELS.
THE public will please take notice that no Brandreth Pills are Genuine unless the box has three labels upon it, (the top, the side, and the bottom), each containing a fac-simile signature of my hand-writing, thus—B. Brandreth, M. D. These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of \$2000. Therefore it will be seen that the only thing necessary to procure the medicine in its purity, is to observe the labels. See if the box has three upon it, engraved.
Remember, the top, the side and the bottom. The following respective persons are duly authorized to hold Certificates of Agency, for the sale of Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills, in Cumberland county:
George W. Hiner, Carlisle.
S. Culbertson, Shippensburg.
Adam Reigle, Mechanicsburg.
M. G. Rupp, Shippensburg.
Isaac Horton, Lissburn.
Gilmore & McKinney, Newville.
L. Reigle & Co., Churchtown.
J. & J. Kyle, Kenady's.
Samuel L. Sentman, Newburg.
Brechbill & Grush, Boiling Springs.
Henry Brenneman, New Cumberland.
As counterfeits of these pills are in some cases sold for the genuine ones, the safety of the public requires that none should be purchased except from those recognized above.
Remember no Brandreth Pills sold in Carlisle, are genuine, except those sold by George W. Hiner, and be particular to observe that each Agent has an Engraved Certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr. Brandreth's Manufacture at Sing-Sing, and upon which will be each exact copies of the new labels now used upon the Brandreth pill boxes.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Office, No. 8, North 8th st., Phila.

LOOK HERE.
THE subscribers continue to sell the balance of their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinella, Merinos, Calicoes and Chintzes, at first cost. Bargains may be had by calling soon.
HITNER & MULVANY.
October 7, 1841.
N. B. An excellent Cannon Stone with a large Cast Iron Dish, for sale at the store.
JUST received a supply of Tomato Ketchup & Horseradish.
J. & E. CONNORS.

LIST OF CAUSES,
For Trial at the Special Court, commencing on Monday the 29th of November, 1841.

Duncan for use	vs	Moore's Adm'r
Bretton	vs	Bretton
Gray	vs	Wilson
Agnew	vs	Bredin's Adm'r
Commonwealth	vs	Neal
Bredin	vs	Sheaffer et al
Hinson	vs	Moore
Bank	vs	Mahon
Martin	vs	Wolf's Adm'r
Bank	vs	Bredin's Adm'r
Rail Road	vs	Montgomery
Commonwealth	vs	Herron
Irvin	vs	Rail Road
Lee	vs	Houk
Same et al	vs	Same
Watts	vs	Craighead et al
Bank	vs	Stuart
Eggs's Ex'r	vs	McClure's Adm'r
Hinson	vs	Keller
Forman	vs	Moore
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Same
Price for use	vs	McKeehan
Grays Adm'r	vs	Lamberton

For Argument, Rail Road vs Moore et al
GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.
Sept. 28, 1841.

TRIAL LIST.
List of causes for Trial at November Term, 1841, commencing on the 8th day of November.

Wilson	vs	Miller et al
Church	vs	The College
Moore	vs	Wilson
Parcel for use	vs	McClure
Wise for use	vs	Same
Reigle	vs	Ahl
Grubb	vs	Croft et al
Emminger	vs	McHoes
Savings Fund	vs	Moore
Same	vs	Same et al

Second Week.

Fain	vs	Reisher
Eggs	vs	Kaufman
Dohl	vs	Foreman
Bank	vs	Woodburn
Littig	vs	McClure
Brady & Co	vs	Hilman
Shunk	vs	Alexander
Lloyd	vs	Barton
McClay	vs	Croft
Hester	vs	McClure
Brundie	vs	Braunhugh
Lindbergh	vs	Noble
Mound	vs	The Church
Houser	vs	Dreibach
Miller	vs	Mahon

Third Week.

Myers	vs	Moore
Squier	vs	Noble & Co
Ramsdell	vs	Underwood
O'Donnel	vs	Craighead
Noble	vs	Harper
Coke	vs	Glick
Reed	vs	McHaffey
Mellinger	vs	Sevens
Schlosser	vs	Fanner
Same	vs	Becher
Kamp	vs	Sturgis
Hester	vs	Thomson
Brandt	vs	Glick
Same	vs	Same
Gorgas et al	vs	Alexander
Kennedy	vs	McFeely

Sept. 28, 1841.
GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
BY order of the Orphans' Court of Court of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th of November next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described valuable property situated in Silver Spring township, about one mile north-west of Hogestown, and near the Conodoguog creek, late the property of Michael Saxton, deceased, containing 106 Acres of patented Limestone and Gravel land. About 80 acres is cleared, under good fence, and in a high state of cultivation,—and the residue covered with excellent timber. The improvements are a

Double Frame & Log Two Story HOUSE.
A Double Frame Barn, and other out-buildings. There is also a small Apple Orchard, and other fruit trees—and a well of never failing water, with a pump in it, in the yard. There are two streams of running water go through the premises.
TERMS.—\$200 on the confirmation of the sale—one half the purchase money, deducting the \$200, on the 1st of April, when possession will be given—and the residue in four equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgment Bond.
An indisputable title will be given, and any person wishing to see the farm, can be shown it on application to the subscriber.
JOHN SAXTON, Adm'r of the Estate of Michael Saxton, dec'd.
N. B. If the above Farm is not sold on that day, it will then and there be rented for the term of one year.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Take notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, and they have appointed Monday the 8th of November next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper.
THOMAS JONES,
JOHN MCKINNEY,
JACOB MINICH,
HENRY GIB,
BENJAMIN RUBRIGHT,
FREDERICK WENTZ,
WILLIAM CARTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
FREDERICK KEEFAUVER,
GEORGE HARTLINE,
DAVID MCBRIDE,
JOHN KELLY,
ISAAC BARNET,
CONRAD FURST,
HENRY MURRAY,
JOSEPH ESLINGER,
JOSEPH WALTMAN,
HENRY JOHNSTON,
JOHN M. WOODBURN,
GEORGE ADLEY,
WM. M. BAXTER.
October 7, 1841.

Assigneeship Account.
IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county: 5th October 1841, William M. Porter, assignee of Jacob Weiszel, presented to the court an account of the execution of his trust under a voluntary deed of assignment, and Monday the 8th of November next, is appointed for the confirmation of the same by the court, of which all persons interested will take notice.
GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.
October 14, 1841.

Assigneeship Account.
IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county: 5th October 1841, Rob Kirk, Jr., assignee of David Reichart, presented to the court an account of the execution of his trust under a voluntary deed of assignment, and Tuesday the 14th day of December next, is appointed for the confirmation of the same by the court, of which all persons interested will take notice.
GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.
October 14, 1841.