The Lancaster Festival.

We learn there was an immense gathering at Lancaster on Saturday, to celebrate the recent glorions achievements of democracy. There were many thousands of the freemen of Lancaster, and the neighboring counties present.—*Ame. Sent.*

Moore Connell Esq. presided, and John W. Forney read the toasts.

The vast assemblage was addressed by the Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, Hon. James Buchanan, Gen. John Davis, Reah Frazer Esq. and John W. Forney, Esq.

Mr. Frazer, in behalf of the committee offered a toast complimentary of the Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, who responded in a very handsome manner.

Among the guests were his Excellency David R. Porter, Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, Gen. R. H. Hammond, Gen. John Davis, Gen. Simon Cameron, and Col. V. E. Piollott. There were many ladies present to grace the scene.

We subjoin the toasts:

1. The victory we celebrate.—The uncorrupted expression of pure ballot-boxes. The voice of Democratic Pennsylvania, as she re-assumes her station among her sister states, the standard bearer of eternal principles and the keystone commonwealth of our union.

2. David Rittenhouse Porter.—He takes his seat as the Executive for three years to come of Redeemed Pennsylvania, amid the grateful applause of one hundred and forty thousand freemen, & the encouraging cheers of the Democracy of the Union—an overwhelming refutation of all the calumnies that have been uttered against him, and a proud proof of the confidence of the people in his independence as a Chief Magistrate, and his sincerity as a Democrat.

3. The memory of Thomas Jefferson.—His fame is immortalised in the cherished principles of a free people, and his memory linked with their household prayers.

4. The memory of Simon Snyder.—The first Governor of Pennsylvania who laid his strong hand upon the mounting arrogance of Special Privileges. Let us treasure him now in our heart of hearts!

5. Andrew Jackson.—The immortal Hercules who slew the Monster Bank in its hour of pride, and checked the advances of Corruption. Even now the world begins to do him justice; and he sinks into the tomb amid the triumph of his cherished principles, and the prayers of a whole people!

6. The Democracy of Pennsylvania.—*Faithful to the brilliant achievements of past days,* and true to their unfailing pole stars, their eternal principles, they took a noble revenge upon their enemies, by shutting them out from the power they had disgraced, and foreclosing their claim upon it for years to come by a Jackson and a Snyder majority.

7. Old Berks.—Among all the bright planets in our political sky, she shines the dazzling and superior orb. May her noble sons always walk steadfastly in the path which she illumes, and may their political firmness remain an example to her sister counties.

8. The Legislature of Pennsylvania.—Redeemed from the blot and mildew of fraud, corruption, and special Legislation, the people repose their whole confidence in the integrity of the Democratic majority, and trust that the foundations of Reform, so long impeded by the factions of Federalism and by the gold of the money power will now be deeply and securely laid, so that Pennsylvania may present that picture of wholesome Legislation, Economy in all her departments, and adherence to the stern precepts of Democracy, so long desired by the Republican people.

9. The Recent Elections.—The rebuke of a deceived and defrauded people, of the conduct of their foes. "The Sober Second Thought of the People is never wrong and always efficient."

10. The Extra Session of Congress.—The darling movement of Federalism, which began its operations with promises of friendship for the poor man, and ended with an endeavor to Tax his Tea and Coffee, and the passage of a bill creating an immense debt.

11. The Banking System.—With a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature the people may rest assured of a lasting and radical reform.

[illegible] labor must receive its rightful reward, or the system which defrauds it will go down among the hisses of an indignant people.

12. The United States Bank.—The grave of Federalism and the broken prop of the Speculator and the rag baron. Chartered in Treachery, it has died the death of the wicked.

13. The American Woman.—In Peace she adorns the family circle with her virtues, and comes like a ministering angel when her country is in danger.

THE FIRST DUTY.

The first duty of the Democratic Party on recovering their power in the State governments is, to RESTORE TO THE PEOPLE A SOUND CURRENCY and REDUCE DOMESTIC EXCHANGES TO REASONABLE RATES.

How are these objects to be accomplished?

The process is direct and easy:

COMPEL the SUSPENDED BANKS TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS OR WIND UP THEIR CONCERNS.

That done, both objects are accomplished. The people will every where have a currency of gold and silver or its equivalent, and what is now called difference of exchanges will chiefly disappear. In point of fact, the greater part of that difference is not a difference of exchanges, but a *difference in the value of local currencies.* For instance: exchange between New York and Washington is quoted at about three per cent. The *real* difference of exchange is never over *one half,* and seldom more than a *fourth* per cent. Exchange between New York and Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, &c. is quoted at *five* to *ten* per cent, when in fact it is seldom over *two* per cent. The rest of the apparent difference is produced by the depreciation of the currency at those places respectively, and ought not to be called exchange.

The reader cannot fail to perceive that a resumption of specie payments by the banks, by restoring a sound and equal currency at all those points, would at once annihilate so much of the difference of exchange, so called, as is produced by the depreciation of the currency, and show what the true difference really is.

The boasted whig remedy, a Bank of the United States, is impotent to produce either of these results. From 1818 to 1829, while we lived in Kentucky, there were two branches of the Bank of the United States in that State, and yet, during the whole period, and for years afterwards, the local currency was from 10 to 50 per cent discount, and the exchange between that State and the eastern cities something more.—Every man who lived in Kentucky during that period knows that the United States Bank was perfectly impotent to furnish a sound currency or regulate exchanges, and that those objects were effected at last *solely* by the acts of the State Legislature restoring a specie currency or its equivalent. From the nature of the system, a Bank of the U. States or other large bank can control the smaller banks *only so long as they pay specie.* The instant they suspend payment, its power over them ceases, and it never can be resumed until the State Legislatures or a controlling public opinion steps in and compels delinquents to return to the path of duty.

It is obvious that the State Legislatures and public opinion may be as effectually exercised *without* the existence of a Bank of the United States as *with it.* Now is the time to reduce this truth to practice. Let the Democratic States compel their banks to resume, and those who are now misled by Whig arguments will find themselves in possession of a sound currency and regulated exchanges without the agency of a National Bank. In no other way can the arguments in favor of a Bank be so effectually refuted, and at the same time, so essential a benefit rendered to the country.

The amount of currency would be largely increased by resumption, giving instant and effectual relief to the people. Although the banks might, in a moderate degree, curtail their issues, millions of dollars now hoarded in men's desks and other dark corners, would immediately appear in the light of day, and entering into the circulation, more than replace the amount of bank notes which might be withdrawn. We have not a doubt, that resumption would at once make money more plenty in all the States where it prevails, even though it should produce a considerable reduction of the bank notes in circulation. But the hoards of specie which would now produce this result, are daily diminishing. Not being used as a currency, it is becoming an article of merchandise, and finding its way into the mart of the nation, is shipped to Europe. At this moment specie is a drug in New York, and is going out by hundreds of thousands in every packet that sails, while foreign exchanges are at rates which formerly precluded its profitable shipment. Why is this? It is because in two-thirds of the Union it is not used as a currency and is gradually abandoning the country to depreciated bank notes and worthless shinplasters.

Democrats, it is your first duty to stop this process. The way to stop it is to *compel the banks to resume.* The longer that measure is delayed, the more of the specie will be gone, the more difficult will resumption be, and the less decisive will be the relief to the people.

"Now's the day and now's the hour."

Kendall's Union Democrat.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

SEVENTEEN DAYS LATER—AMERICANS KILLED—ATTACK BY THE VILLAGERS—OBJECTION TO THE CONVENTION.

The Huntress arrived at New York on Tuesday, bringing Canton (Macoa) dates to the 12th of June. The Herald and other papers have sent us slips.

The Canton Press complains bitterly of the convention as too favorable to the Chinese, and tending only to prolong the war, &c.

The Register is even more severe than the Press—utterly denouncing the honesty as well the policy of Captain Elliott throughout, and concluding with the remark that the retirement of the British forces is nothing better than a disgraceful defeat.

The Register says in one of its articles:—"We think the [illegible] armistice and ransom alike impolitic; they exhibit the English nation as making war like Bucaneers." The very idea we threw out, in publishing the news by the Narragansett.

The spirit which animates the Chinese people may be guessed at from the following paragraph, which we find in the Register of June 8th.

We have been told that owing to some irregularities committed by the troops, the villagers round Canton, to the number of some thousands, attacked the 37th M. N. I. on the 30th ult. and other parts of the forces on the 1st inst.

It is said that they behaved with astonishing daring; that they rushed on the square of the 37th and speared the soldiers in their ranks, while some of them were bayonetted. One Chinese snatched a musket out of a sipahi's hands, fired at and wounded an officer of the 37th.

Advices from Calcutta to the 28th of April had been received. Great preparations were going on there for a second expedition against China, among which are mentioned the purchase of a steamer, and the presence of two others, supposed to be destined for China.

One American, named Sherry, son of Captain David Sherry, of this city, had been killed by the Chinese, and a Mr. Miller nearly so.

Mr. Coolidge, who had been seized and taken into Canton, had been released.

There were two American ships at Whampoa, the Morrison discharging, and the Ann McKimone at Macon, the Barbara, and two at Hong Kong—the America and James Perkins.

Plenty of teas were engaged for the ships but the great difficulty was to get them on board, in consequence of the fire rafts and other obstructions.—*Sat. Cour.*

A MAMMOTH SQUASH.—A Mr. Cooke, of Northampton, Mass., exhibited at the late cattle show, a squash raised in his garden, that weighed 202 pounds! Col. Partridge, of that town, also exhibited on the same occasion, a squash raised in his garden, which weighed 185 pounds!

"Your'e making game of me," as the duck said when he dove at the flash of the sportsman's gun.

MURDERS.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Bee.]

FRANKLIN, La., Oct. 20, 1841.

Capt. John De Hart, a planter of the parish of St. Mary, living some ten miles from this place was shot while sitting alone at supper on Saturday evening the 16th ult., and instantly killed. From the range of the shot it appears that the murderer must have crawled up to the edge of the gallery and shot him through the door a distance of about 20 feet. The gun was heavily loaded with buckshot. The shot in a mass seem to have struck him in the left temple, and blew off the whole of the upper part of his head.

Capt. De Hart was the only white person living on his plantation. His negroes sent off to the neighbors for assistance, which was promptly rendered. A coroner's jury was held the next morning, and it appeared from the testimony of one of the negroes, that soon after the gun was fired a man was seen to mount his horse and ride rapidly away.—There was other testimony confirming this. Several persons remarked however that they did not like the appearance of the negroes on the plantation. They appeared sullen: said but little to each other, and several of the men kept away from the corpse. On Tuesday another effort was made by the Hon. Wm. T. Palfrey, and our police officer, Mr. John Martin, by whose joint efforts and skilful management it was made to appear that the horrid crime was committed by six of Capt. De Hart's negroes. They have been arrested and committed to prison, and have made confession, acknowledging that six of them had laid a plot two months since to commit the horrid crime, and that three of them were actually engaged in the fiendish act. Two of them stood by aiding and assisting, while the third aimed and discharged with too fatal precision the deadly weapon.

Capt. De Hart has been for a long time a citizen of our parish. He was a native of New Jersey, and formerly commenced the steamboat business the 2d or 3d boat on the Mississippi. He was highly respected in the community, and has left a family of children, now absent to mourn his untimely end.

Connection of Bank and State.—We every day see the evils of a connection between the Government and Banks, and fortunate for the country will it be when the Sub-Treasury system, or something similar, is re-established. The war commenced by General Jackson and continued by the Democratic party against the United States Bank has saved the country millions of dollars, for if she continued to be the repository of the government until her failure the losses would have been incalculable. As it is the people are likely to be heavy sufferers.

A suit has been instituted against the U. States Bank by the General Government for $350,000, which is set down for hearing on the first Monday of next month. It is understood that the only hope of recovery depends upon thrusting aside the assignments which the Bank has made of its assets to certain preferred creditors, among which are the other city banks.

A part of this demand of the General Government is on account of the protest of the old French bill of exchange about which General Jackson quarreled with them so long, and $80,000 balance of the amount due on the Government's interest in the stock of the old Bank. If the assignment stands good the United States will not get a farthing. This is another illustration of the beauties of the connection of Bank and State.—Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars at a sweep is getting along some.

We not only see in this the evils and corruption of a monster Bank, but strong reasons for a disconnection between the Government and all banks.—*New York Era.*

☞The official returns of the recent elections show that the *decrease* of the Whig vote this year, is almost as great as was the *increase* last year. As a specimen, we give the vote, for the two years, in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Georgia:

	1840.		1841.	
	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.
Maryland,	28,752	33,[illegible]	28,959	28,320
Pennsylv'a,	143,730	144,019	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia,	31,933	40,275	36,599	32,432
	204,415	217,322	202,134	174,375

In these three States it will be perceived that the Democratic vote has decreased but 2271, while there is a decrease of 43,447 in the Whig vote. Other States show similar results. This is seized upon by the Whig editors to prove that the public mind has undergone no change within the last year, and that their recent defeats is the result of apathy in the Whig ranks growing out of dissatisfaction with Mr. Tyler and his *vetoes.* We differ with them. We think that the *great decrease* in the Whig vote establishes the charge made by the Democrats at the time, that the Whig vote of 1840 was larger, by thousands than, it ought to have been—that it had been *swelled* by a system of illegal and fraudulent voting, known to Glentworth, Bela Badger and others, as *pipe-laying,* etc.

That there should be fewer votes cast this year, than there were last, is not surprizing; the tremendous excitement which prevailed throughout the country induced many persons to vote then who do not usually exercise the right of suffrage;—but that the falling of should be so great, and nearly all on one side, is really unaccountable unless there have been either many changes, or no "pipe laying" operations. We believe that both causes have operated. The idea that *one* out of every *five* Whig voters should have refused to vote because President Tyler vetoed the Bank bills, is preposterous. If they were displeased with his course, as rational men they would have shown their displeasure by swelling the vote against the men and the party who approved his course in vetoing those bills.

THE CODE OF HONOR.—Some weeks since, it will be recollected, we published in the Spirit of the Times an account of the bloody duel between Judge Tenny and a Mr. Rowley, of Louisiana, in which the Judge was killed. We have further particulars of the affair. Both, it seems, were natives of the North—Judge T. of Charleston, Mass. and his antagonist of Troy, N. Y. Judge Tenny was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and went to Louisiana in 1825, where he practised law, till last fall, when he was appointed Judge of the Court at Vidalia, on the decease of Judge Davis. A decision of his, rendered in June last, gave umbrage to Rowley in a suit brought by his wife for separation of property, and from bed and board. The character of Judge Tenny would have sheltered him from any sinister motive in his decision, and he was not bound to notice the challenge of Rowley—but the "bloody code" demanded his life, and it was yielded. The parties were placed at sixty paces, each armed with a rifle, a brace of pistols, and a bowie knife; at the word they were to advance to each other, and fire at discretion—the rifle failing in effect, resort was to be had to the pistols—both failing, the bowie knives were to be used; *sine qua non* was, that one or the other must be killed on the spot. Rowley advanced several paces towards the Judge, and took deliberate aim; at his first fire the ball entered the Judge's right side immediately below the nipple and passed through his body;—he fell, and merely said to S. S. Prentiss, "I am dying, good bye." The Judge's rifle was not raised nor did he advance; he went to the ground with a determination to "stand a shot," believing that if it failed Rowley would be satisfied.

GREEN BAY.

The Green Bay Republican has an excellent article upon the Wheat Crop of that region of that country. Fox River is the great out-let to the rich country that borders it and the beautiful lake Winnebago. In a short time, the splendid Water power, of Fox river, will be brought into full operation. The town of Green Bay has become the great Depot for the grain of northern Wisconsin. We know of no town in Wisconsin, that deserves to prosper more than the delightful town of Green Bay and its highly cultivated population.

WISCONSIN.

OUR CROPS.—Never has nature been so prolific in her bounties, as she has been to us this season; our fall and summer crops are abundant and of good quality, and the labor of the farmer has been well rewarded. Wheat is plenty and selling at from 75 to 87½ cents—yet with all this, flour is scarce and held at $7,00 to 7,50. Why is all this? no country in the world possesses more and better water privileges, and those too very near to us, cannot some one be induced to invest money in *erecting merchant or grist* mills. No better investment of money can be made—sites for mills can be had within a few miles of this, to afford water for one hundred run of stone the year round, yet no successful attempt has been made to improve them. The experiments made for the last four years in raising winter wheat, renders it no longer doubtful—no part of the west can produce better wheat and more to the acre, than we can in this county; and all that we now need are mills to stimulate the farmer to renewed industry. To the capitalists who may invest money in the building of mills upon the Fox or tributaries, there is a certainty, of large supplies of wheat.—The produce of the counties of Fond du Lac, Calumet, Marquette, Portage, Winnebago, and indeed we may say of Dodge county, a district of country equal to the size of Massachusetts, must and will seek an out-let here. We trust ere long to see this door opened and the advantages it presents, properly improved.

THE DEFUNCT U. S. BANK.—The Philadelphia National Gazette, late the organ of the "infernal levelling machine," called the United States Bank, has published a statement, in which they estimate the value of the 12,473,820 of assets assigned to secure the Bank's circulation, post notes & deposites' at less tnan $3,000,000! The amount of said circulation, post notes and deposites, at the date of the assignment, is supposed to have been at least $5,000,000.—According to this estimate, therefore, the amount of means for the payment of the items of the Bank's indebtedness, is 60 per cent. But in realizing these means, there will be long delay and heavy expenses; and on the whole, the Gazette says, "We doubt if an amount equalling 50 per cent. of the amount of circulation, post notes and deposites, will be collected in ten years time, excluding the interest." Of course, if there is so poor a chance for the bill-holders [illegible] depositors, the stock is [illegible] worth a brass farthing.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞THE WORLD BANKRUPT.—The whole world is bankrupt, or nearly so. In England, the Ministry are about to call a new Parliament, in order to increase the revenue. France finds herself deficient $180,000,000. Austria obtained a loan of $175,000,000. Russia, Prussia, Spain and Portugal, are in the utmost pecuniary difficulty, and would all borrow money if they could. Turkey and Belgium have obtained loans, and Egypt has been obliged to raise the duties on produce. The King of Naples has raised five millions of ducats for Sicily.—Texas is a borrower in England. Lastly, the United States, with abundant resources, by following the example of the twenty-four governments, is reduced to the necessity of raising a loan of $12,000,000 to carry her through the year.—*Spirit of the Age.*

THE RAVAGES OF THE FEVER.—In a charity sermon preached in New Orleans, by the Rev. Mr. Clap, he says:—"That he resided twenty years in New Orleans, and during that time had witnessed eleven epidemic yellow fever years, and two cholera—each epidemic carrying to a sudden grave never less than three thousand human beings, and often five thousand.—Within that space of time, one hundred thousand human beings had found a grave in New Orleans, and of that immense host twenty-five thousand were young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years, each one the representative of some distant family, with whose fate that family was connected, rising when he rose, and with his fall sinking hopelessly and forever."

LOVE LETTER.—The following precious billet-doux was picked up in Canal st. a few evenings ago. It was without address, and lest its contents should be lost to the backward swain for whom it was intended, we take the liberty of publishing it.—*New Orleans paper.*

My deeres, sweetis duckey:

I am so happi to heer from you so offen: it affords me sich grate pleshur. You always was so deer to me and I hope will sune bee deerer.

You knoe I never hinted nothin about the mariage and I never meen to; take your own time for that. I shall always remember the old sayin, procrastenashun is the theef of time, but mother says nothin should be done in a hurrey but ketchin fleas. The fondest wish of my heart is that we may sune become one. Did you ever reed Franklin's Extracts? his remarks conserning mariage is delitefull. He says our hearts ought to assemble one another in every respect; they ought to be hetoragenious so that our union may mix in as well as unit in; not like oil and water but like tea and shuggar.

Truly I can feel for the moral Watts when he sez:

The rows is red the vilets blew
Shuggars sweet and so are you.

Mother says mattrimony is better to think on than the reeality; in the beleef it is not, I remain till death or marrage, Your own swete shuggar candy

[MARY ANN.

N B. I had a kusin maried last month who sez there aint no true enjoyment except in the marryed state.

(MARY ANN

P. S. I hope you will let me know what you meen to do as theres somebody else wants to marry me every day, and I shall be quite uneasy till I hear

Your Loving swete, MARY ANN.

WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS. M. NEFF respectfully informs her customers and the ladies in general, that she has returned from the city, and will open her **WINTER FASHIONS** on the 5th of November, (in Harper's Row, No. 7.) such as BONNETS, CAPS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, FRENCH & AMERICAN FLOWERS, CORSETS, &c. Ladies furnishing their own materials, can have them made after the latest fashion. Bonnets altered in the neatest manner.

She will be happy to receive orders from those who may be disposed to favor her with their custom.

Carlisle, Nov. 4, 1841.—3t*

Washington Artillery.

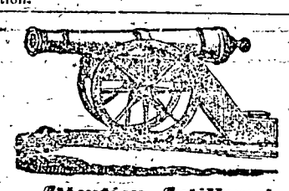
YOU are ordered to parade at the ARMORY, on Saturday the 20th of November, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, in winter uniform, arms & accoutrements in good order.

By order of the Capt.

G. COCKLIN, O. S.

Carlisle, Nov. 4, 1841.

N. B. An adjourned Court of Appeal will be held on said day at the Armory, and any member who has been absent from parade, and who does not attend said appeal and give a reasonable excuse for being absent, will be fined and the WARRANT placed in the hands of a Constable for collection.



Attention Artillery!

YOU are ordered to parade at the Armory, on Saturday the 20th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. in winter uniform, properly equipped for drill.

By order of the Capt.

J. R. KERNAN, O. S.

November 4, 1841.

Estate of Conrad Weaver, dec'd.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Conrad Weaver, late of Silver Spring township, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same township: All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and all having claims will present them for settlement.

SAMUEL SENSEMAN, Ex'r

November 4, 1841.

Estate of Robert Shannon, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Robert Shannon, late of South Middleton township, Cumberland county, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID COOK, Adm'r.

November 4, 1841.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Dickinson township, five miles west of Carlisle, about the latter end of August last, a White and Brown Spotted Cow, with a piece cut out of her right ear, and a chain round her neck.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away—otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JEREMIAH MYERS.

November 4, 1841. 3t

LAND FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY THE 27TH OF NOVEMBER instant, at 12 o'clock, the subscriber will sell on the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following described property, viz:

A Tract of Land in South Middleton township, with the appurtenances, containing 85 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas and James Mehaffy, Thos. Green, Adam Kenower, the Yellow Breeches creek, &c. on which James M'Clune and Sarah Allison now reside. Possession to be given the 1st of April next. Any grain in the ground to be reserved.

The land is of fine quality, beautifully situated, of easy and convenient cultivation. The improvements are not good. The title is settled and free from all dispute.

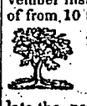
One half the purchase money to be paid the 1st of April next, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest. The yearly payments to be secured by judgment bonds, unless other security be substituted by contract.

JOHN REED.

Carlisle, Nov. 4, 1841. ts*

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public Sale at the house of Peter McLaughlin, in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, on Saturday the 27th day of November inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in lots of from 10 to 15 acres. About



170 Acres of Valuable Chestnut TIMBER LAND,

late the property of John McClure, dec'd. The principal part of this land is convenient for hauling from, and advantageously located on the foot, and north side of the South Mountain. Adjoining lands of Givin's heirs, Robert Givin and others, portions of it are heavily timbered with young and thriving chesnut. A plot of the whole tract as divided, can be seen at Mr. McLaughlin's, who will show the property to any person wishing to purchase. The terms will be made known on the day of sale by

ANDREW BLAIR,
SAMUEL HEPBURN,
Executors of John McClure, deceased.

Carlisle, Nov. 4, 1841.—ts.

OF ALL PREPARATIONS FOR THE CURE OF CORNS, it can soon be found that WHEELERS PINE EXTRACT is the best, upon trial. It relieves the pain and cures the corn in from two to four days. Mr. J. Beyon, of Frederick, Md., writes that he has been afflicted with corns for nearly seven years, and used all the preparations for his cure offered during that time without being cured. He noticed the advertisements and obtained two boxes of the Pine Extract, intent on giving it a thorough trial; he used half of one box and is entirely cured by it.

Depots, No. 59 Chesnut st., N. E. corner of Fourth & Chesnut, and Nos. 28 and 29 Arcade.

Price 25 & 50 cts. W. WHEELER,
Nov 4, 1841. Importer & Proprietor.

For sale in Carlisle, by Stevenson & Dinkle.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the Borough of Carlisle, a weekly paper, to be devoted exclusively to the

CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

THE subscriber proposes to commence the publication of a *Temperance Paper,* on the 1st of January next, provided a number of subscribers sufficient to warrant the undertaking can be obtained. The size of the paper will be half an imperial sheet, and the price *One Dollar* a year, payable invariably in advance, on the receipt of the first number. It is believed that this project can be successfully carried through, if the friends of Temperance take hold of it in earnest, and use their influence in procuring patronage.

The principles supported by this paper, will be those of *Total Abstinence;* and in our undertaking we have the assurance of the countenance and support of the friends of Temperance in this borough.

That the interests of the cause would be essentially promoted by the establishment of an organ devoted entirely to the subject, through which facts and arguments could be disseminated among the people, calculated to attract their attention and enlist their feelings and sympathies, no one will doubt—and as the price is low, and the object to be attained is of no local character, but of the greatest general importance, it is to be hoped that every man favorable to temperance and virtue, without regard to particular locality, will exert his influence to procure subscribers.

It will be necessary that those who may act as agents in obtaining subscriptions, should send them in as early as the middle of December, inasmuch as the commencement of the publication will depend on the number returned.

G. W. CRABB.

Carlisle, Pa. Nov. 4, 1841.

The Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Temperance Society, in session Oct. 29, 1841, passed the following resolution:—

RESOLVED, That we hail, as an omen of great good to the Temperance cause, the proposition of our fellow townsman, G. W. Crabb, to publish a weekly Temperance paper, from and after the first day of January next, provided sufficient patronage can be secured; that we have the utmost confidence in his attachment to the Temperance cause, as well as in his ability as an Editor; that we pledge ourselves to support the enterprize, and strongly urge its patronage on all our Temperance friends, and especially those who have a residence in Cumberland County.

In behalf of the Committee,

M. CALDWELL, Chair'n.

Assigneeship Account.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county: 5th October 1841, Jacob 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.

List of Traverse Jurors for Special Court of Common Pleas, commencing on Monday the 29th of November, 1841.

Allen—Joseph Bowman, Levi Markle.

Carlisle—Jason W. Eby, Samuel Gould, Melchoir Hoffer, jr., James Liggit, Hugh Reed, Henry S. Ritter, Michael Sheaffer, Joseph Shrom.

Dickinson—George Martin.

East Pennsboro'—Charles Carson, George Church, Martin Renninger, jr.

Frankford—John Buckhart, Peter Myers, John C. Brown.

Hopewell—William Green, Phillip Kuntz, Peter Kilgore.

Mechanicsburg.—David Coble.

Monroe—Frederick Gentz, William Westheffer.

Mifflin—Thompson, Mathews.

North Middleton—George Brindle, John Corman, Benjamin Kutz, Abraham Lamberton, Jacob Strickler, John Wetzel.

Newton—John McClune, William Smith.

Newville—Thomas McKinney.

Silver Spring—Nicholas Boor, Jacob Emminger, jr. John Gross, Emanuel Harnish, Henry Irwin, Christian Kaufman.

South Middleton—David Cook, George Eisenhart.

Southampton—William G. Duncan, Alexander Kelso.

Shippensburg Borough—Jacob Pague.

Shippensburg township—Hugh Craig.

West Pennsboro'—Joseph Brown, Jacob Bear, Lewis Williams.

CABINET MAKING.

WM. C. GIBSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is supplied with a *HEARSE,* and ready to perform every duty of an Undertaker. He is prepared at all times to make Coffins and attend Funerals.—

CABINET MAKING,

in all its branches carried on, as usual, at his old stand in North Hanover street, next door to Abel Keeney's Copper and Tinware shop. Every thing in the line of his business will be done on the most accomodating terms. [Carlisle, Oct. 28, 1841.—tf.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose at public sale, the farm on which he resides, situated in North Middleton township, about 3 miles west of Carlisle, adjoining the Conodoguinet creek, on Friday the 5th of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., containing 185 ACRES, of first rate patented Limestone Land, 45 acres of which is woodland, and the residue under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a

2 STORY STONE HOUSE, AND A STONE BANK BARN,

One Log Tenant House—a W on Shed and Corn Cribs. There is also on the premises an excellent Apple Orchard of choice trees—a well of never failing water with a pump in it—and a spring rising a few yards from the house.

The property is intersected by two public roads, one of which is the State Road from Carlisle to Newville, and the other leading pas Hays' Mill about one mile distant, and is one o the most desirable Farms in the county. An indisputable title will be given, and possession can be had on the 1st of April next. The terms will be easy. For further particulars enquire of JOHN MYERS, Jr.

October 21, 1841.

FALLING Loaf Sugar, a superior article received by J. & E. Corman. Oct. 28.

CRANBERRYS of a first rate quality just received by J. & E. Corman. Oct. 28.