

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1841.

The TWO FARMS in the lower end of Huntingdon county, to be sold by A. P. Wilson, advertised in another column, are said to be well worthy the attention of purchasers of moderate capital. Let them attend the sale on the 28th instant.

The "District School Library," under the charge of Mr. Cameron, will be opened on the 1st and 3d Saturdays of each month, from 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M. We subject two of the rules:

2. All apprentices under 21 years of age residing in Carlisle, also the School Directors, the Teachers of the Common Schools and the Scholars of the High School Department, shall have access to the Library free of charge; and all other persons on the payment, in advance, of one dollar per annum, subject, however, in all cases to the following restrictions.

3. Each individual shall sign an engagement in the penalty of Ten Dollars, for the safe return of the Book or Books to be loaned, and for compliance with these Rules; or if the individual is a minor, some responsible person shall sign it in his or her behalf.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We have published at length this anxious look for State paper, to the exclusion of our usual variety. It is not so lengthy as documents of the kind generally are—a recommendation, however, rather than otherwise—and is not marked by that ability which characterized the message of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. The President, it is true, touches upon various points of much importance, such as the tariff, the Caroline affair, the Currency, &c. &c., but in most of them he deals too much in general terms, and appears cautious of making out any distinctive course of policy. For the details of his heretofore plan of finance, he refers Congress to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will furnish them, if requested.

But comment is unnecessary, as the Message will be read by all our subscribers. With regard to the scheme of finance, we submit the following from the Pennsylvania, with the remarks of Mr. DeWitt, after the Message was read in the Senate:

"The Scheme of Finance.—President Tyler does not appear to be much more fortunate in his financial proposition than were the fiscal gentlemen of the last session. In fact he is more unfortunate than they, for the sketch of a plan of finance given in the Message finds no favor from any quarter. So far at least, no voice has been raised in its favor. The Madisonian speaks very carefully—the National Intelligencer hesitates, and the Globe is hostile to the project. It does not suit the Bank-men, and the democrats cannot view it otherwise than with repugnance. All the objections urged against the Independent Treasury apply here with tenfold force, and it requires no very sharp vision to discern in it some of the most objectionable features of a National Bank. The plan suits nobody, and we presume that it will sink quietly into the tomb of the Capulets. In the remarks alluded to in the Senate by the part of the Message to which we refer, we find the following from Mr. Benton which are to the purpose:

(Mr. Benton) had only said a few words on this occasion, because he could not let the proposition to sanction bills of credit go without taking the very earliest opportunity of expressing his disapprobation, and denouncing a system calculated to produce the same results which had raised the unfunded debt of Great Britain from twenty-one millions to nine hundred millions of pounds. He should avail himself of the first appropriate opportunity to maintain the ground he had assumed as to the identity of this policy with that of Walspole, by argument and references, that this plan of the President was utterly unconstitutional and dangerous, part borrowed from the English Exchequer system, and part of Mr. Biddle's scheme of making the general Government an exchange dealer.—Though Mr. Biddle made the Government act indirectly through a board of bank directors, and this makes it act directly through a Board of Treasury Directors and their agents. This is the first time that a formal proposition has been made to change our hard money Government (as it was intended to be) into a paper machine, and it is the first time that there has been a proposal to mix it up with trade and commerce, by making it a furnisher of exchanges, a bank of deposit, a furnisher of paper currency, and an initiator of the old Confederation in its continental bills, and a copyist of the English Exchequer system. Being the first time these unconstitutional and pernicious schemes were formally presented to Congress, he felt it to be his duty to disclose his opposition to them at once. He would soon speak more fully.

PRACTICE OF PROFESSION.—Our readers will recollect the outcry that was made by the orators and editors of Federalism during the last Presidential campaign, about the pretended extravagance of Mr. Van Buren's administration—and the promises they held out to the people of reforming this abuse, provided they got into power.—It will be remembered also, that they pledged themselves to carry on the government with a sum not exceeding fifteen millions per annum. Now what do we see? The President, in his annual message, has stated the alarming fact that the expenditure for the year 1841, exceeded thirty-two millions of dollars! and that from a surplus on hand at the commencement of the year, of nearly a million of dollars, there will be a deficit in the Treasury on the last day of this month, of over SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!! And all this too in the first year of the reign of this "reform" administration!!!

Figures do not lie, and the above array of expenditures, &c. must be well calculated to open the eyes of the people to the true state of affairs—to the egregious mistake they made in placing the reins of government in such hands. The estimated expenditures of the year 1841, made at its commencement by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodbury, amounted, if we mistake not, to less than twenty-five millions, and this sum he considered abundantly sufficient to meet all the demands upon the Treasury, with a fair prospect of being able to reduce the expenditures in a year or two more, to several millions less. But this system of economy does not suit the present party in power: they have after years of toil, got control of the purse strings of the nation, and they are determined to make use of the treasure with an unparalyzing hand.—Instead of trying to reduce the expenditures of the government and lessen the burthen upon the people, as Mr. Van Buren was doing; and as they promised to do, they are increasing them to a fearful extent, and there is every indication of a large national debt hanging over the country, and paralyzing its energies, before the termination of the present term of misrule.

The most important foreign news, brought by the Acadia, which arrived at Boston, on Tuesday week is the announcement of the Queen, Victoria, and the birth of an heir to the throne! This event occurred on the 9th ult., and the English nation is rejoicing without measure. The Queen had promised Prince Albert some time ago, that "the next should be a boy," and she has been as good as her word.

Hon. James Buchanan.—Several of the Democratic papers in this State have already broken ground in favor of this gentleman for the next Presidency. The last Harrisburg Reporter contains extracts from some of them, showing most conclusively the direction that public opinion is taking in the matter, and we shall embrace an early opportunity to transfer them to our columns for the benefit of our readers. There cannot be a doubt but that Mr. Buchanan has a strong hold on the affections of the people, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the whole Union, and we know of but few other statesmen of our day who so richly deserve it. During the extra session of Congress, he was the acknowledged leader of the Democratic phalanx in the Senate, and his masterly speeches on the McLeod question, the Bankrupt Law, and the Fiscal Corporation, have placed him in the front of all his distinguished contemporaries. There is no marvel, then, that multitudes of his fellow citizens are looking up to him as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency—and, although we consider the agitation of the question still premature, yet it is difficult to suppress the grateful emotions of a free people, and we shall assuredly not attempt to smother popular sentiment on this or any other question. So long as these things are done in a proper spirit no harm can result from their agitation, and we are not sure, but that after all it is the true course of policy to pursue. The people are heartily sick of the present extravagant Federal administration, and perhaps it is well for them to cast about this early for a suitable helm-man to right the ship of State. Besides, the gallant old Keystone has claims which may no longer be postponed, unless for very substantial reasons—and those reasons we think cannot exist when such a man as James Buchanan is offered to the Democracy of the Union.

MR. TAYLOR'S LECTURES.—This gentleman, according to arrangement, lectured in this borough on Saturday and Monday evenings last, on the subject of "Common Schools." His first lecture was but thinly attended; in consequence of the badness of the walking; the second, however, commanded an overflowing house, and, so far as we could perceive, the large audience were most agreeably entertained. His second lecture embraced a great variety of matter connected with the subject, and occupied nearly two hours in the delivery. Mr. T.'s object in travelling over the State, is to draw the attention of the people to the defects in the Common School System, and to suggest such improvements as will be likely to remedy them. At his progress from town to town, he collects all the information possible of the state of the schools, with a view, if we rightly understood him, of making a report to the Legislature, and urging upon that body the necessity of a revision of the system. During his stay in this place he visited some ten or twelve of our schools, and expressed himself highly gratified with their condition.

A correspondent desires us to enquire, why it is that the Town Council do not make some repairs to the southern end of Hanover street? He states that the mud is now so deep there, that the street is rendered almost impassable, and wonders whether our Borough authorities are not highly censurable for this neglect of their duty.

There is certainly neglect somewhere. Not only several of our streets are in a bad condition; but some of the alleys have become perfect nuisances. The two alleys, in particular, leading to the public school buildings are a disgrace to the town, and if there is not soon something done with them, it will be impossible for the children, particularly the female portion of them, to get to school at all in wet weather. We trust the Chief Burgess and Town Council will direct their attention to this matter.

CONGRESS.—Both houses met on Monday the 6th inst., a quorum being present in each. Nothing scarcely was done except the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President and inform him of the organization. Some difficulty occurred in the House relative to the adoption of the Rules, in consequence of Mr. Adams introducing the Abolition question. After a sharp debate, the amendment of the old gentleman to rescind the 21st rule referring to abolition papers, was rejected by a vote of 94 to 87—and on the next day, a resolution was carried, by a vote of 97 to 95, adopting the rules as they stood at the close of the former session, until otherwise ordered. Nothing farther transpired during the last week worthy of notice.

ANOTHER BANK ROGUE.—The Boston Advertiser of Monday week says:—"We learn that on Saturday it was discovered that there was a defalcation in the account of the Teller of the Eagle Bank in this city. It was ascertained on investigation that he had been improperly using the funds of the Bank, by loaning money on securities pledged with him. It is apprehended, from the result of such examination of the accounts as time has allowed, that the Bank will lose from 25 to \$40,000."

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF TEXAS.—The Whitehall (N. Y.) Chronicle says:—"Shadrick Burleson, better known hereabouts as Shad Burleson, is now Vice President of the Republic of Texas. He is well known on the Champlain Canal, as a boatman of 1834-5.—He was engaged in building a boat at this place, about that time. This, together with irregular habits, and miscellaneous in business, he became embarrassed; took the Sabine slide—entered the Texian army—became Colonel, and now Vice President by over 2,000 majority! Shad was a 'go-a-head,' and a 'right sort' of a Texian citizen we should think."

AFFAIRS OF THE U. S. BANK.—On Wednesday night a week, the following shares of stock were sold public auction, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—4024 shares of the capital stock of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, sold at one lot, \$200 5002 shares of capital stock of the Sunbury and Erie Rail road, 130 3030 do do Franklin Rail Road Company, 140 2000 do do Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail road, 200

Sum Total, \$ 670 This stock was part of the assets of the late Ritter and Stevens' "Balance Wheel," not included in any of our former assignments. Some of the judgment creditors of the Bank attached them, and they were thus brought to the hammer. These 14,256 shares of stock originally sold the Bank over six hundred thousand dollars, and have now sold for \$670!!! After such a specimen of financing, the cheated stockholders need scarcely wonder what has become of their thirty-five millions of capital!—Harrisburg Reporter.

RECONCILE BETWEEN TWO MEMBERS OF THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—We learn from an extra from the office of the Nashville Whig, dated on the 29th ult., 8 o'clock, P. M., that a rencontre with pistols transpired on that afternoon, in front of the Capitol, immediately after the adjournment of the two houses of the General Assembly, between Mr. Haswell, of Madison, and Mr. Rowles, of Bradley, members of the House of Representatives. The Whig says:—"Although two pistols were used by both parties (the second pistol of Mr. Haswell falling fire) no injury was inflicted on either combatant, save a slight flesh wound in the hand of Mr. H. But we regret to learn that Mr. Lake, a young man in the store of Burton & Bradley, was slightly wounded by the knee, by a ball from one of the pistols fired by Mr. Rowles. The immediate cause of this affair was a fracas in the House between the same parties this morning, growing out of a reference, in debate, Mr. Haswell to the exciting scene of Saturday, in which he took occasion to say he would not submit to a repetition of certain language then employed on the democratic side of the House. After he closed his remarks, he walked up to one of the fire-places, where Mr. Rowles met him with the enquiry, whether his remarks were intended for him. To this question Mr. H. replied affirmatively. Mr. Rowles rejoined that he had himself at all times responsible for what he had said on the floor. Mr. Haswell then told him if he would say as much out of the House, he would chastise him; and thereupon Mr. Rowles passed a blow at Mr. H., which the latter was prevented, by the bystanders, from returning. An apology was made by both members of the House, but with an intimation from Mr. Haswell that he was not yet done with the member from Bradley. The sequel was, the offensive meeting, on the public square, which we have just described. The Banner of the same date, in describing the scene of Saturday, says:—"In the House an exciting and irreconcilable scene occurred, while the resolutions relative to the right of interrogation and instruction, were receiving the final action of that body. Confusion and uproar prevailed—the speaker was insulted and backed among some of the members with great bitterness. Although the scene was a disgraceful one, and we hope it will never be repeated in the hall of the Tennessee Legislature."—Balt. Sun.

THE SCHEME OF FINANCE.—The Globe has the following judicious remarks upon President Tyler's scheme of finance, pointing out in a striking manner some of the prominent objections to the proposition and showing the dangers which would follow its adoption. The article is one which demands a careful perusal—its anticipations correspond with all that experience has taught us, and it is well that these things should be steadily kept in mind!—

But the plan of a Government paper currency—of Government dealing in exchange through a board of control—and of receiving deposits and emitting certificates on them to circulate also as a currency, however convenient in many respects, we apprehend will not meet the sanction of Congress. Whenever Governments, whether monarchical or republican, have undertaken to make any authority substitute for the money of the world, it has hitherto proved a failure, and the failure has ever been the result of some error in the mode of carrying it out. A paper currency, issued by a State, has never yet succeeded. It invariably increases in amount, until, whatever may be the confidence in the ability and fidelity of the Government, the excessive quantity cheapens it, and makes an incalculable change in the prices of all commodities. The standard of value is thereby lost sight of in the constant depreciation of the paper medium of exchange, and the whole business of society is converted into a speculation upon the quantity of money which the influence brought to bear upon its circulation, power may induce it to issue. And there is no such thing as a paper currency, which will not, in a war of currencies, necessarily sweep away all resistance. It is easier to issue paper dollars than to borrow money, and it is easier to issue paper dollars than to borrow money, and it is easier to issue paper dollars than to borrow money.

The universal experience of every Government issuing paper money pending a war, is a downward progress as long as the market is not less sure than its own for its manufacture, and leave any profit worth consideration to the Government making it. It is then given away, and perishes in the hands of the people, after inflicting immense injury not only upon the fortunes, but the morals of the community—the honest and industrious classes for such a purpose would be doubling the wrong perpetrated on them, while the paper currency is running its course. As long as it is possible to buy anything with it, the produce of the farmer, the mechanic and manufacturer are obtained for it. It undergoes its depreciation in passing through the hands of the community; and taxes every man who touches it and gives any thing of intrinsic value for it. After it has passed the point of its utility, it is found in the hands of the gambling speculating classes, who obtain it for little or nothing. If when a thousand dollars of this money, which has gradually taken the whole community, until it has fallen to the value of a single dollar—the price at which the speculator buys it—were paid in specie by the Government, dollar for dollar, it would require a million dollars to pay the debt of the people which has been already taken giving their commodities for it, while undergoing its progressive depreciation.

This notorious truth has always prevented Government from redeeming their exhausted paper currency. It is considered an indirect tax on the honest and industrious classes, and the Government dare not give a new tax to make it good, dollar for dollar, on the heads of those who have borne the greatest share of the tax in the first instance.

A paper currency not driven on by a war, although not so rapidly, runs its course into excess. President Tyler "proposes to limit the issues to an amount not to exceed fifteen millions of dollars, without the express sanction of the Legislature." Well, how long would it be before the multitude of appropriations which the log rolling interests in Congress allow, would be sufficient to exhaust the fifteen millions? When these appropriations are to be provided for, not by taxes but by paper money, made by the machine of the fiscal department, has not all experience shown that they are expended without stint? Among us there is reason to apprehend that there would be no end to the States, whenever the appropriations had been begun to be completed objects of peculiar interest to a portion of them, to try their strength and activity to see which could get the most. What with the pressure of the Representative in Congress to redeem, and the pressure of the debtor and speculating classes to make money plenty—to cheapen it—so as to relieve them from difficulties, no one can doubt that, in a few years, all prudent resolutions in regard to the limitation of issues would be broken and the government would be driven to the downward career which has ever attended all such systems. Nothing but a constitutional limitation; fenced about with oaths and every other sanction that could be devised, would ever keep the issues of the paper money within any limit. It is questionable whether any ingenuity could devise any constitutional provision on the subject, that could not be avoided; such is the efficacy of money in warping the consciences of men.

The fate of our continental money cannot be forgotten. The fate of Treasury Notes during the last war, though issued nominally to a very small amount, (the resources of the country considered) was not a less impressive warning against entering upon another paper money experiment. The Treasury notes of the last war, although not issued as a currency, and therefore not subjected to the severest test of public confidence, yet when down 20 or 30 per cent, below the paper of suspended banks, if these Treasury notes had been really put out as a currency instead of obligations for an indirect loan, they would have depreciated much more for when a Democratic Government has once taken the people with a depreciated currency, it is hard to get the people who must vote the taxes to redeem it, to put the imposition on themselves, to make good the paper in the hands of speculators who have obtained it for little or nothing. The first tax they pay without rebelling, because it goes to the purpose of the Government, is to make the bad paper good again; in for the benefit of the speculator, and is obtained, if at all, with difficulty. The knowledge of this state of things must always render a paper currency, issued on the authority of a popular Government, rapid and unresistible. In monarchies and aristocracies, it is so, even in times of war, for the classes that hold the securities of Government, are themselves the Legislators who impose the taxes. This is the reason that the excessive public debt is sustained in England. It is in the hands of those who vote the taxes to pay the interest. If this debt consisted of depreciated paper, it would be in the hands of speculators of the inferior classes, it would never be paid.

MARRIED: On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Henry Slicer, JOSEPH C. THOMPSON, Printer, to Miss JANE SMITH, all of this place.

DIED: In Jefferson city, Missouri, on the 16th of November, Miss CATHERINE M., eldest daughter of William Lusk, Esq. (formerly of this county) in the 19th year of her age, after a lingering illness of more than four weeks, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Great Temperance Meeting.—The Temperance Societies from Stony Ridge to the River, will assemble in Mechanicsburg on Christmas day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Methodist Church. It is expected that Professors McCLECKROCK and CALDWELL, the Rev. Mr. BOWMAN and others, will be present to address the meeting. Friends of Temperance are cordially invited to attend.

Temperance.—There will be a meeting of the Dickinson College Total Abstinence Society, in the College Chapel on Saturday evening, Dec. 18th, commencing at half past 8 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Pro. McCLECKROCK and Mr. G. CROOKS. The citizens are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Executive Com. Carlisle, Dec. 16, 1841.

NEW GOODS.—CLIPPINGER & CAREY—Shippersburg, have just received at their old stand, near the Rail Road, four the eastern cities, an extensive assortment of NEW GOODS. The citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The most fashionable styles, which they are determined to sell at prices to suit the times. Persons desirous of purchasing goods are most earnestly invited to give them a call. Bargains may be expected. Dec. 16, 1841.

Diamond, Beaver, and Pilot Cloths.—Just received and for sale at reduced prices by CLIPPINGER & CAREY. Shippersburg. MERRIMOS—French, German and English Merino just received, at an extensive assortment, at the store of CLIPPINGER & CAREY. Shippersburg. BONNET SILKS & RIBBONS—of the very latest style, just received at the store of CLIPPINGER & CAREY. Shippersburg.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Will be offered at public sale at the Shaded Gap Inn, formerly kept by Bruce Blair, Esq. (now by Mr. Ruppert), on Tuesday the 28th of December 1841, a tract of land on which Eli M'Lain lives; adjoining the farm of the late John Blair, Esq. and others in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, containing about 451 ACRES.

DWELLING HOUSE, AND LOG TENANT HOUSE, BARN and other improvements. The land is of a good quality—partly limestone, well watered, and full of springs running through it with a good portion of it cleared, and ready for a superior meadow ground; remainder very well timbered. The tract could be so divided as to make two good farms. Persons desirous of purchasing farms will do well to examine the premises. As the money will be wanted, payments will be made easy to suit purchasers; any reasonable time given on security. An indisputable title will be given and possession delivered on the 1st of April next. If not sold the Farm will be for rent. Attendance will be given, and terms made known on the day of sale by A. P. WILSON, of Huntingdon. Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1841.—2L

Orphans' Court Sale.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises on Saturday the 8th day of January, 1842, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described real estate unto the property of John Stough, sr. dec'd viz: No. 1. A tract of limestone land adjoining Stoughtown, Newton township, in said county bounded by lands of John McCulloch, Sharp's heirs, Brownwell's heirs, the Harrisburg and Chambersburg turnpike road, and other property of the said John Stough, dec'd., containing 105 acres 24 3/4 acres strict measure, of which about 100 acres are cleared, under good fence, and in good cultivation. The improvements are a large

Two Story Stone House AND KITCHEN, now occupied as a tavern, a large BANK BARN, TWO FRAME STABLES and other out houses. A fine young APPLE ORCHARD and other fruit trees, and a never failing well of water. No. 2. A tract of limestone land in said county, bounded by lands of Stiles Westburn, Jacob Beltshover, Polly Fulton, and the Harrisburg and Chambersburg turnpike road, containing 71 acres and 20 8-10 perches, of which 42 acres are cleared, in good cultivation, and under excellent fences; having thereon erected a LOG BARN, CORN CRIB AND SHED. There is a good Orchard and Cider Press on the premises. The terms of sale will be made known at the time and place by JOHN STOUGH, Jr. Adm'r of John Stough, sr. dec'd. Stoughtown, Dec. 16, 1841.—4

NOTICE TO CONSTABLES, RETAILERS, &c. IN and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing licenses and collecting the same," and in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the Constables of the several townships and boroughs within the county of Cumberland, and they are hereby required to make out, on oath of affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a separate list of "all persons engaged in the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, of whatsoever kind or nature," on or before the first day of the next January sessions, being the 10th day. The following is the classification under the act of the 4th of May, 1841:

Those whose sales amount to \$300,000 and upwards shall constitute the 1st class, and pay \$200. 200,000 and less than 300,000 2d class, \$150 100,000 do 300,000 3d do 100 75,000 do 100,000 4th do 80 60,000 do 75,000 5th do 60 50,000 do 60,000 6th do 50 40,000 do 50,000 7th do 40 30,000 do 40,000 8th do 30 20,000 do 30,000 9th do 20 15,000 do 20,000 10th do 15 10,000 do 15,000 11th do 12.50 5,000 do 10,000 12th do 10.00 Less than 5,000 14th do 7.00

Proviso: That where such wholesale or retail dealers contain their purchases and sales to buying and vending goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, product and manufacture of the United States, he or they shall pay only one half the amount of the license required by the provisions above stated. And every seller or vendor of wines or distilled liquors, either with or without other goods, wares, merchandise, commodities, or articles, as aforesaid, shall pay for his license FIFTY CENTS in addition to the rates above specified for the respective classes.

Merchants, Dealers, and others interested in the said act, are also notified that the Associate Judges and Commissioners of said county, will attend at the Commissioners' Office, on Friday the 14th day of January, 1842, at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of hearing and classifying all retailers within said county, agreeably to the said act, where all such as think proper may attend. Attest: JOHN IRWIN, Clerk to Commissioners. Commissioners' Office, Carlisle, Dec. 16, 1841.

Assigneeship Account. In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, December 14, 1841. The account of Moses Eby and Melchior Brenneman, Assignees of Maj. John Craighead, has been presented to the Court by Melchior Brenneman, and the 2d Monday of the January Court (being the 17th day) appointed for its confirmation and allowance, if no objections be made—of which all concerned will take notice. GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y. Carlisle, Dec. 16, 1841.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That valuable and commodious property now in the tenure of Samuel McKeehan, Esq. situated on the north side of East High Street, Carlisle. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to JAS. H. DEVOR, Agt for owners. Carlisle, Dec. 16, 1841.—3t

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forewarned not to take an assignment of a Note of hand given by me to SAUEL ENSMINGER, of the Borough of Carlisle, dated December 16, 1841, for the payment of \$65 to the said Samuel, about the 25th of this month—as I am determined not to pay it, having received no value for the same. JOHN ENSMINGER. Mifflin tow'n, Dec. 8, 1841.

LOOK HERE.—THE above mentioned JOHN ENSMINGER need be under no apprehension that I will assign the note he refers to. The said note was given to me for a valuable consideration, and as soon as it becomes due I intend to take the necessary measures to collect it, if it is not promptly paid at the time. SAMUEL ENSMINGER. Carlisle, December 16, 1841.

Application for Tavern License.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a Tavern or Public House at the west end of the Harrisburg Bridge, in East Pennsboro' township. December 16, 1841. H. CHURCH.

We, the undersigned, citizens of East Pennsboro' township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Henry Church, and that he is of good report for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers; and do therefore recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a License; and further say, that a Tavern at the stand is an accommodation to the public. J. Longnecker, John Haines, Thomas Flowers, John Moltz, John Kiever, Isaac Bowers, John F. Hummel, Benj. Longnecker, David Stevenson, William Phillips, Jonas Hunsberger, Jacob Kuhn, George Ruple, N. Buckingham, John McCormick.

Application for Tavern License.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a Tavern or Public House, at the old stand on the Trindle Spring Road, in South Middleton township, and will occupy the same until the 1st of April 1842.—He therefore prays the court to grant him a License to keep the said house for one year according to law, with a view of enabling him to keep it until the 1st of April next, when he can transfer it to John Rickard, who has purchased the property and who will then ask the court to permit the transfer. WILLIAM BROWN. December 16, 1841.

We, the subscribers, citizens of South Middleton township, do certify that the public house proposed to be kept by William Brown, is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the said William Brown is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers. Henry Webbert, Peter Herbaugh, Jacob Goodyear, John Houck, jr., John Goodyear, sr., Cyrus Ringwalt, Gottlieb Beachart, David Ebersole, Josiah Shaffer, Christian Ebersole, John Wolf, Samuel Martin, jr.

Application for Tavern License.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a Public House in the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county. JOHN HOOVER. December 16, 1841.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Mechanicsburg, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named John Hoover, and that he is of good report for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers; and do therefore recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a License; and further say, that a Tavern at the stand is an accommodation to the public. John F. Spahr, John Coover, Adam Hauck, John Drey, John Moser, Isaac Kinsey, William Henny, John Riegel, Jacob Miller, Henry Leas, Michael Hoover, Simon Arnold, Charles Young, Martin McElly, Henry Kimmel.

Application for Tavern License.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a Tavern or Public House in Hogestown, in Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, in the house now occupied by Joseph Grier. JOHN TRIMBLE. December 16, 1841.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Silver Spring township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named John Trimble, and that he is of good report for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers; and do therefore recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a License; and further say, that a Tavern at the stand is an accommodation to the public. Francis Porter, Christian Crull, Joseph Bucher, jr., Frederick Stine, Geo. W. Swiler, John Schwartz, Samuel Culp, Michael Schwartz, William Bell, George Buttorf, John M. Martin, Daniel Conkel, Jacob S. Hatdeman, John Fought, John Harman, John Hartachy, John Rieovold, jr., William Harshman, Samuel Cunningham, George Helsbover, Edward Porter, John Herzman, John Vogelsong, David Capp.

Application for Tavern License.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a Tavern or Public House in the borough of Carlisle. PETER WEBLEY. December 16, 1841.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Carlisle, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Peter Webley, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers; and do therefore recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a License; and further say, that a Tavern at the stand is an accommodation to the public. William Irvine, John Holsaple, William Baker, John Cornman, G. Wunderlich, John Snyder, Jacob Wolf, Joseph Egolf, Robt. C. Harris, William Seitz, Joseph H. Webley, Jacob Zug.

Application for Tavern License.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a Tavern or Public House in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county. SIMON WUNDERLICH. December 16, 1841.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Carlisle, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Simon Wunderlich, and that he is of good report for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers; and do therefore recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a License; and further say, that a Tavern at the stand is an accommodation to the public. James H. Graham, John Creigh, J. Baughman, Robert Noble, Geo. W. Hittner, Jacob Zug, R. Lambertson, Paul Martin, R. Snodgrass, Patrick Davidson, J. W. Eby, J. Reharr, J. Holsaple, W. Foulk.

Application for Tavern License.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a Tavern or Public House at the west end of the Harrisburg Bridge, in East Pennsboro' township. December 16, 1841. H. CHURCH.

We, the undersigned, citizens of East Pennsboro' township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Henry Church, and that he is of good report for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers; and do therefore recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a License; and further say, that a Tavern at the stand is an accommodation to the public. J. Longnecker, John Haines, Thomas Flowers, John Moltz, John Kiever, Isaac Bowers, John F. Hummel, Benj. Longnecker, David Stevenson, William Phillips, Jonas Hunsberger, Jacob Kuhn, George Ruple, N. Buckingham, John McCormick.

Application for Tavern License.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a Tavern or Public House, at the old stand on the Trindle Spring Road, in South Middleton township, and will occupy the same until the 1st of April 1842.—He therefore prays the court to grant him a License to keep the said house for one year according to law, with a view of enabling him to keep it until the 1st of April next, when he can transfer it to John Rickard, who has purchased the property and who will then ask the court to permit the transfer. WILLIAM BROWN. December 16, 1841.

We, the subscribers, citizens of South Middleton township, do certify that the public house proposed to be kept by William Brown, is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the said William Brown is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers. Henry Webbert, Peter Herbaugh, Jacob Goodyear, John Houck, jr., John Goodyear, sr., Cyrus Ringwalt, Gottlieb Beachart, David Ebersole, Josiah Shaffer, Christian Ebersole, John Wolf, Samuel Martin, jr.

Application for Tavern License.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a Public House in the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county. JOHN HOOVER. December 16, 1841.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Mechanicsburg, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named John Hoover, and that he is of good report for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers; and do therefore recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a License; and further say, that a Tavern at the stand is an accommodation to the public. John F. Spahr, John Coover, Adam Hauck, John Drey, John Moser, Isaac Kinsey, William Henny, John Riegel, Jacob Miller, Henry Leas, Michael Hoover, Simon Arnold, Charles Young, Martin McElly, Henry Kimmel.

Application for Tavern License.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a Tavern or Public House in Hogestown, in Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, in the house now occupied by Joseph Grier. JOHN TRIMBLE. December 16, 1841.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Silver Spring township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named John Trimble, and that he is of good report for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers; and do therefore recommend him to your Honors as well deserving of a License; and further say, that a Tavern at the stand is an accommodation to the public. Francis Porter, Christian Crull, Joseph Bucher, jr., Frederick Stine, Geo. W. Swiler, John Schwartz, Samuel Culp, Michael Schwartz, William Bell, George Buttorf, John M. Martin, Daniel Conkel, Jacob S. Hatdeman, John Fought, John Harman, John Hartachy, John Rieovold, jr., William Harshman, Samuel Cunningham, George Helsbover, Edward Porter, John Herzman, John Vogelsong, David Capp.

Trustee Account. In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county: November 22, 1841. Skiles Woodburn, surviving Trustee of Samuel Caldwell, presented to the court an account of the execution of his trust, and Monday the 10th of January, A. D. 1842, is appointed for its confirmation and allowance by the court, if no objections be made—of which all persons interested will take notice. GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y. Carlisle, December 2, 1841.

Dissolution of Partnership.—THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Blacksmithing business, under the firm of POZZER and RHOADS, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d of November last. ROBERT D. PORTER, WILLIAM RHOADS. Carlisle, December 2, 1841.

To Land Purchasers.—THE subscriber, being desirous to settle up his business and lessen his cares, proposes to sell at private sale the following property, viz: That well known property, Cumberland Furnace & Mill, situate on the Yellow Breeches Creek, 9 miles west of Carlisle, in Cumberland county, Pa., with from 1000 to 1500 acres