

[Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.]  
**Twenty-Seventh Congress.**  
SECOND SESSION.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1842.

In the Senate this morning, a memorial was presented, praying that the pay of members of Congress may be reduced to five dollars per day, their mileage to ten dollars for every hundred miles, and that the long session should be closed by the first of May.

Mr. Clay introduced the following resolutions, which he said had been the subject of consultation with some of his friends, and some of them had met with their general concurrence, which he hoped would be yet extended to all. The resolutions were then read as follows:

1. Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government, in conducting its administration, to provide for an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year; and that any expedient either by loan or by Treasury notes, to supply, in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences.

2. Resolved, That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports, without adopting a higher rate, than twenty per cent, as provided for in the Compromise Act, which at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government.

3. Resolved, therefore, That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent, so as to produce a net revenue of twenty-five millions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies.

4. Resolved, That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the Compromise Act generally should be adhered to; and that, especially, a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

5. Resolved, That the provision in the act of the extra session, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended, in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than 20 per cent, ought to be repealed.

6. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government at all times, but more especially in a season such as now exists of general embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practice rigid economy.

7. Resolved, That the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced; and the mileage of members of Congress ought to be regulated and more clearly defined.

8. Resolved, That the expenses of the judicial department of Government have, of late years, been greatly increased, and ought to be diminished.

9. Resolved, That the diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign powers have been unnecessarily extended during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

10. Resolved, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abusive uses of it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books, pamphlets, and packages, transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased according to their respective weights.

11. Resolved, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the War, and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed as soon as practicable, to report what offices can be abolished, and what retrenchment of public expenditure can be made without public detriment in the respective branches of the public service under their charge.

Mr. Clay wished a day might be assigned for the consideration of the resolutions, and suggested this day week.

Mr. Calhoun considered the resolutions of the very greatest importance; calling for the fullest examination, and the most deliberate action; and to afford Senators the opportunity for a full discussion, he would when they were taken up, move that the Senate resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union. The resolutions, he believed, went for an entire change of law, involved a violation of the compromise act, and an increase of the burdens of the people.

Mr. Clay was not opposed to a thorough examination and discussion of the resolutions, and thought he would be able to show that they involved no violation of the compromise act. He moved that the resolutions be made the order of the day for Thursday week, which was agreed to.

The resolution of Mr. King to adjourn Congress on the 30th of May next was taken up, and briefly advocated by Messrs. King, Calhoun and Henderson, and opposed by Mr. Clay; and on his motion laid on the table—ayes 21, noes 16.

Mr. Benton wished to have a vote taken on the bill to postpone the Bankrupt Law until the 1st of July next, and he was willing that it should be taken without debate. This being agreed to, the bill was taken up, considered, and on the question shall it be engrossed and read a third time, it was decided in the negative—ayes 18, noes 25, a party vote, with the exception of Mr. Graham of N. C., who voted with the minority.

Mr. Clay's joint resolutions to amend the Constitution were taken up, and Mr. Morehead spoke at great length in support of them, and in reply to Mr. Buchanan. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Senate adjourned.

In the House ten thousand copies of the report of the Commissioners on Patents was ordered to be printed. The report of the select committee on the retrenchment of the expenditures of the House was taken up, and a discussion as to the necessary number of clerks, consumed the morning hour.

A bill to extend the charters of the Banks of the District for another year was taken up on its third reading and by the aid of the previous question, passed—ayes 97, noes 73.

The appropriation bill was then taken up, and a motion was made to recommit it to the Committee on Ways and Means; with

instructions to strike out all the appropriations for objects not authorized by law. This was carried—ayes 44, noes 2. This will effect a considerable reduction in amount of appropriation, and affect the means of living of a considerable number of persons whose offices have been created by mere resolutions of one or other House of Congress, or of the mere instance of the various Heads of Departments. The House then adjourned.

**SPECIAL MESSAGE.**  
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—I stated to you in my message of the 5th inst., that I had taken the precaution, on the 25th day of November last, under the authority of the resolution authorizing a loan passed the 5th May 1841, to call upon the banks, which by the terms of their charters were bound to loan a sum not exceeding five per cent, of their capital to the Commonwealth; to hold themselves in readiness to advance the balance which might be legally required of them on the 1st of February instant—a copy of which is herewith transmitted. This notice was sent to all the banks in the State, which were bound to loan to the State in pursuance of said law. On the 1st instant, finding that in all probability the bank of Pennsylvania would be unable to meet the payment of the interest due at this period, I made a requisition upon a number of banks in the city and county of Philadelphia; in pursuance of said previous notice; and subsequently after my return to this place, on the 4th day of February instant, on all the other banks in the State that were required by law to make said loan, copies of which requisitions are herewith transmitted to you.

Among the banks upon which this requisition was made, was the bank of Chambersburg. This bank has refused to loan the State the sum required by the terms and conditions of its charter. A copy of the letter of the President of the bank containing the refusal is also herewith transmitted to you.

One of the grounds upon which the refusal is predicated, as appears by the letter, is that the bank has loaned the State money to the amount of five per cent, of her capital, which has been repaid.

"I am not aware," that any such loan was ever made, in pursuance of the 6th section of the act of the 25th March, 1824, entitled "An act to re-charter certain banks." One of the provisions of that section is, that "whenever the legislature of the State may require it, each bank hereby chartered, shall loan to the Commonwealth any sum not exceeding five per cent, on its capital stock actually paid in." &c. ("This bank was included in said act.") Nor am I aware, that the legislature authorized a loan to be thus taken, which has been enforced against said bank.

Another position assumed by the bank, is that under the resolution of the 3d April, 1840, it took twenty-four thousand dollars of State stock, and under the law of the 4th May last, issued sixty-six thousand dollars of small notes.

It is probably sufficient to remark, that the stock taken under the resolution of the 3d April, 1840, was the voluntary act of the bank. It was a loan made to the State upon an offer, or proposition, presented by an act of the legislature, which that institution was at liberty to accept or refuse, as, in her opinion, would best subserve her interests. That loan was taken with a full knowledge of the law, and conscious that by the very terms under which every act was done the legislature had the power of compelling the loan now demanded, on any occasion when it might deem expedient to assert the claim. One of the conditions of the charter—a part of the contract made with the Commonwealth—and fully assented to by the bank, was that this loan should be made to the State whenever the legislature should require it.

In my opinion, there is no injustice in this requisition thus sanctioned by law, and being one of the terms on which this corporation received and continues to exercise its chartered rights. The important question submitted for your consideration is, whether the law shall be enforced.

In order to present the subject in a clear light before you, the State Treasurer, on the 9th instant, drew his draft upon the bank for thirteen thousand two hundred dollars, which was presented at the counter of the bank during business hours; payment of which was refused by its officers; and the same was regularly protested. Copies of the draft and protest are annexed.

Under these circumstances, to resort to legal proceedings in a court of justice the Commonwealth is met by the great delay incident to judicial investigations, which is probably the implied legal course of proceeding contemplated by the act of 1824.

But when we reflect upon the flagrant outrage committed by this bank—when we see it violating the faith pledged to the state on obtaining its charter—disregarding the promise made at the time to aid the Commonwealth in the hour of necessity; it appears to me worthy the grave consideration of the legislature, whether, under the facts now disclosed, you will not declare the charter of this bank forfeited, and devise the proper means for liquidating its affairs. It was under the act of 1824, above referred to, that the charter was granted. By the 9th section of the act it is provided, "If it shall appear that the charters and privileges by this act granted to any of the banks herein mentioned are injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth, the legislature reserve full power to alter, revoke, and annul them, or any of them, at any time they may think proper." It is for you to determine whether this is not the proper time. If a bank is unwilling to aid the Commonwealth in the hour of difficulty, or assist in sustaining the credit and honor of the State—if she refuses to comply with the conditions of her charter and boldly violate the law, is not such an institution "injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth?"

I would therefore recommend that an act be passed declaring the charter of the Chambersburg bank to be forfeited—for, when an institution has willfully violated the law—utterly disregarded the conditions on which the chartered privileges now asserted were granted; in my opinion all claim to a further enjoyment of these great benefits is gone.

It would undoubtedly furnish a salutary example to all other banks who might be similarly inclined to violate the solemn ob-

ligation they are under to the public. I think the legislature owe it to their own dignity to adopt the course above recommended. Every attempt thus to trifle with the majesty of the law should be met at the threshold.

DAVID R. PORTER,  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
February 13, 1842.

**FLOODS IN NEW YORK.**

The New York papers of last week are filled with accounts of disasters occasioned by the late floods, along the valleys of the Susquehanna, the Mohawk, the Chenango, and other rivers. The Mohawk bridge at Utica was carried away about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant.

"Pieces of float wood struck the bridge—a tremendous crash, succeeded by the cry of the guard for help, was heard—and away went the bridge, carrying with it two of the guard, who had been unable to make their escape. The timbers floated rapidly down the current until they struck Miller's bridge half a mile below, which they did with great force, a young man of great daring, made an extraordinary leap, and succeeded in saving himself. Unfortunately, Mr. George Woodford was upon the sinking end of the bridge, and in imminent danger of being crushed. With great presence of mind, in an instant he tore off his overcoat, & dove deep into the water, passing entirely under the timbers, and not rising to the surface until he had passed both bridges. Not having been able to free himself from his boots and other garments, he became much exhausted by this wonderful feat; but at this moment he secured floating planks, and placing himself upon them, was carried down the stream at a rapid rate, near half a mile, when his raft struck upon a quantity of lodged brush and floodwood. On this pile he endeavored to save himself; but in getting upon it, he lost his planks. The horror of his situation may be imagined. Midnight darkness prevailed—he was in the midst of a rapid current, surrounded by floating ice, and a heavy rain was beating on his bare head; he feels the pile beneath him giving way; in a moment all is dissolved, and again he is compelled to swim for life. Becoming greatly chilled, he finds his strength fast failing him; he is borne down by the flood; one effort more; he reaches it; and clings to its branches. Here he commenced calling loudly for assistance, and fortunately was heard by Mr. Rogers and others, who were in search. Lights and a boat were procured and Mr. W. was released from his perilous situation. Scoldin is recorded so remarkable an escape from death."

THREE LIVES LOST.—Mr. William V. Shaver, a respectable citizen of Little Falls, who had been with two of his sons in a wagon to visit a daughter, returning home on Sunday night, in attempting to ford a swollen stream which empties into the Mohawk, got into a deep, rapid current from which he could not rescue himself. His cries for relief were heard, but no relief could reach him. The neighbors however rallied and extricated the horses alive, and in the course of the night found the remains of one of the boys; and in the morning they found the body of Mr. Shaver, with that of his youngest son clinging, in death, to his back! And thus perished the Father and two Sons. The boy was with his Father's back with the whiplash.—[Albany Ev. Jour.

**THE FRESHET.**

The water in the North Branch, during the recent freshet, is said to have been higher than it has been since 1805. Below we give extracts showing the extent of the destructions occasioned by it:

The Bloom Democrat states that a stable, a Blacksmith shop and several hogs, were seen passing down the river. Fishing creek Aqueduct will undoubtedly have to be rebuilt, in consequence of the damage it has sustained.

The Danville Democrat says: The North Branch Canal has suffered much, the waters rushed over the towing path with great vehemence on several places, causing two small breaches a short distance above town. A large breach occurred in the towing path near Catawissa.

Down the river, the canal is said to have been injured very much, which is so much the more to be deplored as the state finances are in a sad condition for expending much money in having the necessary repairs made forthwith.

A large portion of the town of Sunbury was completely inundated, the water rushing into the windows of a number of houses along Water street. Several families were compelled to leave their dwellings and take refuge in a church. The turnpike bridge near that place was swept away, and another small bridge greatly injured.

FRESHET AT WILKES-BARRE.

We learn, says the Wilkes-Barre Advocate, from Mr. Chester Tuttle, that at Skinner's Eddy, in Braintown township, the losses, principally in lumber, amount to about \$3000. The water reached every house, (and the families moved out) except the house of Samuel Sturdevant, who very kindly accommodated upwards of 50 of his neighbors on Saturday night. Some buildings were injured and all the fences in the village carried away.

Bridges Gone.—Swartwout's Bridge, and the bridge at S. Sutton's; and the one at Carpenter's, in Exeter, are gone. Also the Abraham's Creek bridge, at Tuttle's Mill, Kingston. When the Commissioners rebuild let them be of stone, and put well up in more ways than one.

North Branch Division.—Section 29, above this Borough, has a breach of some 30 or 40 feet, and the embankment below, about 2 1/2 miles is gone for a considerable distance. The damage, however, is not great and can soon be repaired. The great injury has been sustained still further down the river.

On this, Lehigh we learn that little or no injury was done. We especially rejoice at the escape of our friends there, for they suffered severely last year.

THE FRESHET AT TOWANDA.

We learn from the Towanda papers that the toll house of the bridge at that place was washed away by the recent freshet.—The embankment from the bridge, was somewhat injured, but not seriously. A number of gentlemen have lost considerable

lumber, shingles, fences, hay, &c. The covered bridge across the Towanda creek, near Mason's Mills, was entirely swept away. Several Grist and Saw Mills have been carried away or destroyed. No lives were lost, although several hair-breadth escapes were made. The Towanda Porter mentions the following: Three men got on a pile of boards in Sugar creek, and were carried away with it until it lodged in the trees on the head of Bearley's island—the men saved themselves by clinging to the branches of the trees, and ultimately climbing into the tree top where they remained all night and were finally rescued the next morning.—Berwick Sentinel.

**NOTICE.**

THE Stockholders of the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified, that in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly, passed the 10th day of April A. D. 1826, an election will be held at the Public House of SIMON WUNDERLICH, Esq., in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 7th day of March next, then and there between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock P. M., to elect three Managers for said company.

JOHN IRWIN, President.  
February 17, 1842.

Estate of Mary Seavers, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Mary Seavers, late of Dickinson township, 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 without delay properly authenticated for settlement.

A. COB SEEVERS, Adm'r.  
Feb. 17, 1842.—6t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Wednesday the 16th of March 1842, the following described property, being the real estate of Abraham Keckler, dec'd., viz:

A Tract of Land situated in Dickinson township, about 7 miles south-west of Carlisle, and within 1 mile of John Winkley's Mill, containing 120 Acres of excellent land. About 40 acres thereof are cleared and under good fence, and the residue covered with thriving young chestnut and oak timber. The improvements are a large two story

**LOG HOUSE, AND LOG STABLE.**

There is a never failing stream of water running through the premises, and near the house.

The terms of sale will be one half of the purchase money in hand, on the 1st of April next, when possession will be given—and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when due attendance will be given by

JOHN KECKLER, Adm'r.  
February 17, 1842.

Estate of John Snively dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John Snively, late of Newton township, Cumberland County, have been issued to the subscriber: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated, for settlement without delay to either of the subscribers.

DAVID SNAYLEY, Newm'r. Administrators.  
Feb'y 17, 1842.—6t.

Estate of Abraham Weltmer, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Abraham Weltmer, late of East Pennsbrough township, 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 without delay to

ABRAHAM BRETZ, Adm'r.  
Feb. 17, 1842.

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, in the house at present occupied by John H. Spahr, and formerly kept as a public house by John Cornman, Esq.

HENRY L. BURKHOLDER.  
February 17, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Carlisle, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Henry L. Burkholder, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

John Cornman, J. Holsaple, E. Corisman, John P. Lyne, Hugh Gaullagher, Samuel Myers, A. H. Ende, Hugh Gaullagher, J. Rehrar, Isaac Anguey, Michael G. Ege, W. Fouk, George Brown, John M'Keegan, Samuel M'Keegan, Charles Barnitz, Philip Quigley, George Sanderson, Paul Martin, Isaac Anguey, T. H. Skiles, John Harper, Thomas Craighead, A. Richards, Christian Inhoff.

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 house lately kept as a tavern by W. S. Allen, in the borough of Carlisle.

DAVID BLEAN.  
February 17, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Carlisle, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named David Blean, 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.

George Brown, John M'Keegan, Samuel M'Keegan, Charles Barnitz, Philip Quigley, George Sanderson, Paul Martin, Isaac Anguey, T. H. Skiles, John Harper, Thomas Craighead, A. Richards, Christian Inhoff.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

WILL be sold at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on the 21st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M. a lot of ground situated in the east end of Pomfret street, having thereon erected a two story

**Weatherboarded House AND KITCHEN,**

with a Wood House and Bake Oven, and an excellent Garden. Also, a story & a half FRAME House and Brick Kitchen on the same lot, with good Garden.

ANDREW HARE.  
Carlisle, Feb. 3, 1842.

**SUPERIOR WHITE FAMILY FLOUR,** for sale at the store of A. RICHARDS, Carlisle, Feb. 17, 1842.

MERINOES—French, German and English Merinoes just received, an extensive assortment, at the store of OLTPINGER & CAHEY, Shippensburg.

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 house 1 at present occupy as such in the borough of Carlisle.

A. ROBERTS.  
February 17, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Carlisle, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Andrew Roberts, 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.

John Harper, Jos. D. Halbert, Hugh Gaullagher, John M. Gregg, Geo. Ege, James Postlethwaite, Geo. Sanderson, Henry Rhoads, John D. Gorgas, W. Fouk, R. A. Noble, Robert Snodgrass, C. Macfarlane, Hugh Reed, Geo. W. Crabb.

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 house I now occupy as such in North Middlefield township.

D. CORNMAN.  
February 17, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of North Middlefield township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named David Cornman, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

George Brindle, D. Spahr, A. B. Lambert, Richard Parker, Elias Brownwell, George Smith, William Henwood, George Gutshall, Michael Cornman, Henry Jacobs, Jacob Fishburn, John Kitch.

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 house of J. Palm, and now in the tenure of Mrs. Duck, on the turnpike road in Westpensborough township.

HENRY C. HACKETT.  
February 17, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Westpensborough township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Henry C. Hackett, 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.

Solonian Bear, Enoch Woodrow, M. C. Davis, Josiah Hood, John Winkoup, George Sheaffer, Jacob Myers, John Paul, James Montgomery, Mathew Davidson, James Piper, Daniel Griving, James Dunlap.

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 house I now occupy as such, in Springfield, in Westpensborough township.

ENOCH WOODROW.  
February 17, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Westpensborough township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Enoch Woodrow, 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.

Edward Phillips, Isaac Markwood, George Grove, James Smith, Josiah Hood, Samuel Tritt, William Bird, Joseph Brown, James Fulton, William Gracy, Jr., John Dunlap, Bannas Thrush, James Elliott.

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 Shippensburg.

STEPHEN COCHRAN.  
February 17, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Shippensburg, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Stephen Cochran, 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.

Benjamin Reynolds, Robert Cochran, Joseph P. Nevin, D. H. Culbertson, Benjamin Duke, Stephen Culbertson, Jacob Engle, Samuel Porter, D. Nevin, Wm. McConnell, John M'Kea, Lemuel G. Duley.

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 Depot on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, near Newville, in Newton township.

JAMES REED.  
February 17, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Newton township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named James Reed, 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.

Skiles Woodburn, Jefferson Beales, John M'Cuulloch, Jacob Keller, Thomas M'Cuulloch, Samuel Piper, James Kyle, Joseph Waggoner, Christian Snook, Isaac Waggoner, C. L. Vanderbelt, John Hood, John B. Vanderbelt, J. Irvin.

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 house I now occupy as such, in Westpensborough township.

DANIEL DUKE.  
February 17, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the borough of Shippensburg, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Daniel Duke, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jonathan Peal, David Nevin, George M'Ginness, Stephen Culbertson, Alexander Stewart, Benjamin Reynolds, Robert Knotts, Jacob Spide, George Kimmel, Robert C. Hays, William M. Mater.

**Carlisle Agency.**  
Indemnity against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.  
The Spring Garden Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

MAKE INSURANCES, either temporary or perpetual, against loss or damage by Fire, in Town or Country, on Houses, Barns and Buildings of all kinds; on Household Furniture, Merchandise, Horses, Cattle, Agricultural, Commercial & Manufacturing Stock, and Utensils of every description, as well as Mortgages and Ground Rents, upon the most favorable terms.

The following are the usual rates, viz:  
On stone and brick buildings, from 25 to 40 cts. on \$100.  
" Log and frame " 60 to 70 cts. on 100.  
" Merchandise and furniture in brick or stone buildings, from 40 to 50 cts. on 100.  
" Do. in log or frame, 60 to 70 cts. on 100.  
" Horses, cattle, farming utensils and sundries, at about 50 cts. on 100.

**PERPETUAL RISKS.**  
On Brick or Stone buildings, \$25 on \$1,000, the premium subject to be withdrawn at any time by the party insuring, at a deduction of 5 per cent. on the amount paid.

Applications for Insurance, or any information on the subject, may be made either personally or by letter, at the Company's Office, at the north-west corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

MORTON M'MICHAEL President.  
L. KRUMBHAR, Secretary,  
JOHN J. MYERS, Agent, Carlisle, Pa.

**DIRECTORS.**  
Morton M'Michael, Samuel Townsend, Joseph Wood, Robert L. Loughhead, P. L. Laguerre, Robert L. Loughhead, Elijah Dallett, R. W. Pomeroy, Chas. W. Schreiner, Charles Stokes, Joseph J. Sharpless.

February 3, 1842.—1y

**Valuable Real Estate for Sale.**  
THE subscribers, Trustees of John Stonebraker, having disposed of part of his lands; will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 1st of March next, in Hagerstown, if not before disposed of at private sale, the following Real Estate, viz:

No. 1, The Home Farm, containing about 370 Acres, lying on the turnpike leading to Frederick, three miles from Hagerstown, and one mile from Funkstown, in the immediate neighborhood of a number of the finest Mills in the county. This Farm has been among the most productive in Washington county, and is now in an excellent state of cultivation. The improvements are a good

**TWO STORY STONE HOUSE,**

and Dairy Building, with one or two small buildings for servants; and also a large STONE BARN, Stable, and other out Buildings, and a pump of excellent water at the door.

No. 2, The Mill Property, on the Antietam, near Funkstown, capable of manufacturing 12 barrels of four per day, with 12 Acres attached thereto; it has been thoroughly repaired and is now in good order.

No. 3, The River Farm, containing about 258 Acres of excellent Limestone Land, about 160 Acres of which are thickly timbered.—There are an excellent SAW MILL, TENANT'S HOUSE, &c. upon the premises. This property will be divided to suit purchasers, if required.

No. 4, A small tract of Land, containing about 12 Acres, adjoining the lands of Theobald Eichelberger and Jacob Prugner, lying near Hagerstown, in the Sharpsburg and Williamsport roads. The above tract will be divided.

No. 5, 116 Acres of Mountain LAND, lying in Frederick county. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ELIE BEATTY, CHEW SCHNFBLEY, Trustees.  
February 3, 1842.

**APPEALS.**

**COUNTY AND STATE TAXES.**  
NOTICE is hereby given to all inhabitants within the County of Cumberland, Pennsylvania, either for State, County, or Common School purposes, that the Commissioners of said county will hold the appeals for the year 1842, in the different boroughs and townships of said county, at the times and places as published below, for the purpose of hearing persons who apply for redress; and to grant such relief as to them shall appear just and reasonable, to wit:

Frankford and Millin townships, on Tuesday the 1st March next, at the public house of David Blean, in the borough of Newville.

Newville and Newton, on Wednesday the 2d, at the same place.

Lebanon, on Thursday the 3d, at the public house of James Sponser, in Newburg.

Southampton and Shippensburg townships, on Friday the 4th, at the public house of John Rebeck, in the borough of Shippensburg.

Shippensburg borough, on Saturday the 5th, at the same place.

North Middleton, on Monday the 7th, at the Commissioners' office, in the borough of Carlisle.

Dickinson, on Tuesday the 8th, at the public house of Jacob Trogo, (Cumberland Hall).

West Pennsburg, on Wednesday the 9th, at the public house of Geo. Sheaffer, at Mount Rock.

Siler Springs, on Thursday the 10th, at the public house of Joseph Gier, in Hagerstown.

East Pennsburg, on Friday the 11th, at the public house of Andrew Kreitzer.

New Cumberland, on Saturday the 12th, at the public house of Jacob Post.

Mechanicburg, on Monday the 14th, at the public house of John Hoyer.

Zieman, on Tuesday the 15th, at the public house of David Sheaffer, in Shepherdstown.

Morano, on Wednesday the 16th, at the public house of John Paul, in Churchtown.

South Middleton, on Thursday the 17th, at the Commissioners' office, in the borough of Carlisle.

Carlisle Borough, on Friday the 18th, at the Commissioners' office, in said borough.

By order of the Commissioners,  
JOHN IRWIN, Chk.  
Commissioners' Office, Carlisle, Feb. 10, 1842.

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 house I now occupy as such, in Westpensborough township.

GEORGE SHEAFFER.  
February 10, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of West Pensborough township, Cumberland county, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named George Sheaffer, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jacob Beltzhoover, Edw'd. Phillips, David Bear, Samuel Harris, William Boyd, Geo. Millet, George Zinn, Jr., Jacob Kissinger, Robert M'Keegan, Frederick Reep, Solomon Bear, George Zinn.