

that was specifically set apart for them. Thus you perceive that the executive postponed the payment of it. And after doing this he very modestly calls upon Congress to pass a law to do what he had previously done! Well, and what did Congress do? Why again they echo the will of the President, pass a law postponing what had already been postponed, and declaring a solemn falsehood to the whole country, that we, yes, that we had withheld from the people of the States nine millions and a half of money, when it had been done months before by the Executive rulers of our country!

This is the first exhibition of the independence of this body! If we continue thus to comply with the behests of power and to delude and betray the people, I ask, in the name of Heaven, what is to become of our country and its free institutions?

[Here the House took its usual recess. After the recess Mr. Naylor resumed.] Mr. Chairman, the embarrassment incident to my novel situation, and the excitement which hurried me on to vindicate Northern people, sustain Northern institutions, and to show their effect upon the community, caused me to forget this morning some of the topics that I had intended to introduce, and to enlarge on others, that I expected only to have glanced at. It is too late, however, to take them up now. I will go on, therefore, where I left off.

The second great measure which the administration—commanded you to pass, and which you did pass, was the bill for the manufacturing of ten millions of Treasury notes. Yes, ten millions of paper money—ten millions; not of Bank notes, but government paper—ten millions of old continental paper—ten million of shillings! And it is possible that these are the fruits of those long years of exciting, convulsing, distracting experiments which our rulers promised us should produce such a safe and convenient currency, and flood the whole land with gold! Aye, gold, gold, was the cry, and now we have gold with a vengeance! The banner of our Rulers has had for its motto, not our country, nor liberty, nor patriotism, nor union, nor any other ennobling or inspiring sentiment; no, sir, but that miserable and mercenary promise—gold, gold, gold.

For years have our people been mocked and deluded with the empty promise of gold. And now, at the very moment when they reach forth their expecting hands to possess it, like the gold which is said to reward a bargain with the Prince of Darkness, it turns in their grasp into dust and ashes! The Government has been raking it together from all quarters of the earth. They have wrung it with an iron and unrelenting grasp from the possession of the people. They have forced it out of circulation. It is money no longer. It is now merchandise. It is bought and sold, as you would buy your bread or any other necessary article of life. The people are forced to buy in order to pay their debts to the government. And what does the government do with it?—pay it back to the people? No, sir, no, but magnanimously gives it to the office-holders!—The office-holders then sell it to the people at a profit of from seven to twelve per cent. The people again pay it to the government, from which, as before, it immediately passes to the office holders, who again sell it to the people at a large profit. Thus it moves round and round in one continued and contracted circle, cursing the people, and taking at every turn from their hard earnings the amount of premeditated office-holders' just in proportion as it robs them.

In the meantime the office-holders have got the government exclusively to themselves. They have all the gold to themselves. They tell us that the government and the people must be separate and distinct—that it was never intended that the government should sympathize with their sufferings, or extend relief to their distresses. And how, sir, does this golden government with its immense professions, pay its own debts? What do they give to the hard toiling mechanic—the aged, feeble and tottering war-worn soldier of the revolution? And what has the country for a curse?—Why, rags, rags, not "bank-rags" alone, no, for they grow more scarce every day, but all kinds of rags—a complete piece of patch work, an undistinguished gathering together of rottenness and confusion.

And to crown the whole, the President and his gilded partisans, have passed the bill for the manufacture of ten millions more of rags, with which still further to curse the country—the bill creating ten millions of paper money for the people!

In the name of Heaven, I ask, when will this end? When will members of Congress be members of Congress, break the shackles that bind them to the blind and dark and furious spirit of power, and stand forth the free representatives of the country?

Mr. Chairman, what an awful reckoning must the people have with those in power! Sir, the account must be made up sooner or later, between them and those rulers who have been promising only to deceive them, sporting with their hopes, trampling down their interests, marring their enterprises, and bruizing their tenderest sympathies. The day of reckoning must come, will come. As certainly as truth must prevail over error, as certainly as rights must be vindicated and injuries redressed, so certainly will the people have justice, aye, and vengeance, too, for the many wrongs with which a long course of misrule has visited them. We have already heard the rumbling at a distance. The volcano will burst forth. I warn gentlemen, I warn the administration to "flee from the wrath to come."

But, sir, I have again been hurried beyond my subject. I intended to have alluded to the Treasury note bill only to show that this measure, like all others, had been passed in conformity with the President's will.

The opposition in this house did all that reasonable men could do to prevent its passage. One submitted a plan for the collection of the debts, owing by the Deposit Banks, and showing conclusive-

ly that, by this means, the government could get their money from the Banks and have saved the mortifying expedient of issuing ten millions of rag money. But no, it would not do. His proposition was not listened to. Another gentleman submitted a plan for the sale of the bonds which were given by the Bank of the U. States; and not yet due to the Government; proving satisfactorily that this would entirely disconnect the Government from the Bank, and raise money amply sufficient to dispense with the issuing of the Treasury notes. No, they would not listen to this. The President then commended them, and of course they commended him. The President then commended the President and Heads of Departments to consider their recommendations as having the force of law, and so certain was the Secretary of the Treasury that the Treasury notes would be issued, that a month before the bill was passed for that purpose, we find him writing circulars to the many Banks, and a great number of the large capitalists in the country, huckstering these very notes about for sale. What a humiliating commentary upon the independence of the people's representatives in Congress!

But, sir, the Secretary of the Treasury knows that this House would not disregard the will of the Executive. You did again and again tell him that. The law passed, the administration designed to establish a great Treasury Bank. The design is as evident as the sun in a cloudless heaven at noonday. They knew that they could derive the people no longer with a golden hump. They have now established their Bank. You have ordered the issue of ten millions of its notes to begin with. These are all, and the only gold which the suffering people of this country will ever get from this false and deceitful administration! These, sir, are solemn truths, and why should I fear to utter them?

What next? The next measure that we have recommended to us, is the last great experiment of those in power, the "Sub-Treasury System." This project has not yet received the sanction of this house, and I pray Heaven that it never may. It is now before us for consideration. I purpose, in conclusion, to make a few hasty remarks upon it. I am opposed to this measure. Although not yet approved by Congress, it is now in operation. We see its workings. We have eaten of its fruits, and for myself, they are distasteful to me. I loathe them. I am for cutting down the tree that produced them.

Sir, this scheme proposes to place in the hands of individuals who are dependant alone on the will of the President for their continuance in office, all the gold of the country. These men are to receive it, hold it, use it, when and as they please, with no earthly barrier between it and the temptation to appropriate it to their own uses, which the personal custody of such immense treasures must offer, than the feeble restraints of poor, weak, fallible human nature, and the fear of the consequences, which might result from an ultimate detection.

How many receivers and holders of the public money, or, in other words, how many "Sub-Treasurers" there will be scattered throughout the whole extent of this wide spread country, no man can at present determine. In France, where a similar system prevails, there are one hundred thousand! Here, I have no doubt, in a short time, the number would exceed that. These men are to hold, and absolutely possess the whole treasures of the nation. Some of them, particularly in our large cities, will have millions of dollars in their hands at a time. One uninterrupted golden current will be continually pouring in upon them. What a temptation, (even aside from party political influence) is this offered to use a portion of this money occasionally or continually, as need or circumstances may require. Sir, the temptation will be irresistible. Surrounded by needy or pressing friends in distress, whose families are starving, they may think will be comforted or repaired by a timely loan in the very midst of the exciting whirl of speculation, with fortune's dazzling visions urging them on to use the treasures confided to their keeping, and embark in schemes promising to result in the enjoyment of immense possessions, and with the full certainty that a temporary use of even large amounts cannot be discovered, taking into consideration with these circumstances the fact that there will be one hundred thousand of these men—I say, they will in some cases, inevitably misappropriate the money. Large amounts of it must be lost. The treasures of the country will be plundered. Under such a system, there is no safety for the public funds.

But, sir, this is not the only evil that I see in this measure. "The loss of the public money will be nothing compared to the moral and political evils that must flow from it. Lead us not into temptation," was the sublime prayer of our God. Our rulers, disregarding this divine lesson, seemed determined to surround their public offices with a consuming fire of temptation, from which there is to be no hope of escape. Their consciences are to be seared, and they are to go abroad corrupted and corrupting until the whole body politic becomes one offensive mass of putridity, smelling to heaven & tainted with the very atmosphere of freedom. This may be strong language, but I see the evil strongly. I feel it strongly.

I have heard of the danger of dipping the purse and the sword. All the unions of this kind, heretofore deprecated as existing in this country, are as ropes of sand or bonds of gossamer compared to what will be the case if you pass this bill! You will not only unite one purse and one sword; no, sir—you will unite one hundred thousand purses and one hundred thousand swords—all ready to yield up their treasures, and leap from their scabbards at the nod or stamping of the foot of one man.

A "Sub-Treasury Bill," it is generally termed in this House. Before the country, far the purpose of deluding the people and exciting popular feelings in its favor, you name it a "bill to divorce the government from the banks." But what is it? Trampling the mere name under our feet, and looking at it as it is, stripped and naked in all its odious deformity, I ask what is it? Why, sir, it is a bill for arresting the flow of our prosperity, for subverting the fundamental principles of our Republic—a bill for laying the cornerstone of despotism. How do those in power recommend it to us? Alas, they recommend it by the force of its adoption. It exists in fact, it has grown into full and vigorous perfection in Russia. It prevails in Turkey, and in every despotism of the new and old world.

My heart shudders, my blood curdles at their recommendations. In every country under heaven where such a system prevails, the people are trampled down to the very dust by the awful despotism of their rulers; bought and sold like cattle with the earth, persecuted by power, plundered by these very Sub-Treasurers, "chained to the brutes and fettered to the soil." And yet, sir, this administration and its advocates urge the example of these odious tyrannies, as almost the only argument in favor of the adoption of their plan. They tell us that their plan works very well in those countries. But they do not tell us that it is there the grand engine of despotism, without which the people could not be kept in slavery! Yes, the plan does work well in despotisms. It does the work effectually. It works admirably well. It answers the very purpose for which it was designed, that of plundering and enslaving the people, whilst it deprives them of the power of resistance!

Will any gentleman dare say that these evils are all imaginary? What takes place in one country, will, under the same circumstances take place in another! This system is the one by which despotism perpetuates itself all over the world. Why can it not be used here? Is it for a want of a disposition in our Rulers? What takes place among us now? Do not those in power attempt to force the minds of the people to think with them? Do they follow the popular will, or do they make the popular will bend to their decrees? Sir, my honorable colleague (Mr. Seagrave) told a grave truth the other day, when he said that Government carried everything by a war. It singles out its object, selects its plan, adopts its measures, and then opens its campaign, and with its countless office-holders, vast treasures and immense power and patronage, enters the field, marshals all the faithful to its standard, shoots its deserters all who fly, and marches onward, crushing those who dare oppose!

There was a time in the days of Jefferson—in the good old days of real democracy, when an officer of the Government interfering with the freedom of elections, or attempting to influence the popular will, was instantly dismissed from office. It was the cardinal maxim of the administration of this illustrious man, "that an officer who would attempt to use his power and influence to control public opinion, should at once lose his office." This was the fundamental law of Jeffersonian Democracy. Now, sir, those who claim to be the exclusive Democrats of the land, have reversed this law. The maxim at present is, "that the officer of the General Government, who does not use all his power and influence to control the people, shall be forthwith dismissed." Hence, sir, we find that it is the office-holders, all over the Union, who fight the political battles for the administration. They must do it. They are bound to do it, and they do it!

In the election which resulted in sending me as a representative of the people into this Hall, the office-holders of the General Government, of my own and the neighboring districts, were the persons who bore all the heat and labor of the campaign, and did all the speech-making against me. Not only that, sir, but at least one person residing here, in the city of Washington—in this grand seat of Executive power, holding a lucrative situation under the government, having his sons employed here in government departments, left his family, travelled one hundred and fifty miles to get into my district, and there mounted the stump, became an open-mouthed bawling advocate of party power, called upon the people to reject me, and come to the support of his master in Washington. Sir, if such scenes are familiar to us now, what will take place when you make four times the number of officers, and place millions and tens of millions of public money in their hands? My heart shudders at the contemplation!

(To be Continued.)

MR. CALHOUN.

The debate in the Senate, on Tuesday, which we copy from the Globe, exhibits Mr. CALHOUN again in the attitude of an irreverent man of disunion. If it were our desire, as it most assuredly is not, to see Mr. CALHOUN adopting the course best calculated to destroy his present influence and to tarnish his future fame, we should prompt him to avail himself of every occasion to denounce the pains and penalties of a dissolution of the Union against every man who should have the independence to differ with him upon the extent to which the people of the North may indulge their notions upon the subject of slavery. The man who is constantly prating of the dissolution of the Union must, if there be remaining a spark of the reverence for it which has always been regarded as its most certain safeguard, become odious to the whole American people.

The dissolution of the Union of these States, Mr. CALHOUN will yet find, is a thing not to be meditated, with safety to the conspirators. Although it is not to be denied, that though the instrumentality of Mr. CALHOUN, men have become accustomed to look at the possibility of disunion with less horror than in former and purer times—there is yet, thank God, in all parts of the nation a deeply seated affection for it, and an earnest desire for its perpetuation. The man who, by systematic assaults upon it, seeks to impair this sentiment, strikes a blow at the heart of the happiness and power of this nation. It is impossible that such a man can long be honored.

We do not say that Mr. CALHOUN's course is prompted by this motive—we would fain hope that it is not. But, if it be not, he is as much a fanatic as the abolitionists whom he denounces with so much frenzy. Their fanaticism impels them to hazard the existence of the Union for the gratification of an ignorant zeal in favor of freedom. His fanaticism leads him to put the same Union at hazard for mere abstraction.

In the judgment of posterity, the recklessness of both will secure to them a measure of condemnation.

The Baltimore Gazette of Saturday says: "General Scott goes on to-morrow to take command of four thousand militia to enforce neutrality on our Frontiers. The President has decided it must and shall be preserved."

**Dickinson College.**

To the Editors of the Carlisle Papers.

GENTLEMEN:—Many citizens of our county and valley collect a deep interest in Dickinson College. You have exhibited your sense of its value to the public generally. And there seems now to be a general confidence in its success & administration. Hence I feel desirous to communicate some information which I have gathered, and which is not generally possessed by the community, and which I am sure they will be pleased to learn. I have obtained it from the most authentic sources, and refer to any of the trustees or officers of college for authority. I propose to make a few observations upon the re-organization of the college under its present government—and upon its value to the county, its commonwealth, and the country at large.

There is a general impression abroad that the property of the college was transferred in some way to the conference of the Methodist church, and that they have some claim upon or control over it. This is a total mistake. The old-board of trustees can attest this. They neither sold or transferred the property in any way to any body. The conference have nothing to do with the property of the college. And yet to insure its success, they give it their patronage, co-operation and pecuniary support. But they have neither right, title, nor control of the college property.

The history of the case is this, and in the college was closed—the Baltimore Conference was looking for a place to erect a college. Some of the old-trustees in Carlisle learned this fact, and came to Dr. Dorsey, then stationed in Carlisle, and proposed that the conference should take this college under its patronage. The plan was that the members of the old-board should resign their seats one by one, and elect successively new members in their places. This was their plan and advice. It was adopted, and the result was that the board and its powers are the same that they have ever been but other gentlemen constitute the board. There is no alteration in the charter. It is what it has always been since it was first granted in 1783. There is no alteration in the object or character of the college. It was and is solely a public literary institution, the privileges of which are the same to every citizen, without distinction of sects or parties. The son of a Methodist has no advantages or privileges over the son of a Presbyterian, or an Episcopalian, or any other Christian. The college is open equally to all, and there are many of various churches in it. I repeat, that, (except that now the President of the college is President of the board) there is no change in the character or object of the college—it bears the same relation to the community and country that it always did. The only change is, other gentlemen now compose the board, just as other members may compose the Legislature this year than those which composed it last year. Yet the Legislature is the same to the country, and its powers and objects are the same. The property of the college is, therefore, just where it always has been, that is public property in the hands of trustees with powers defined in a charter, for the purposes of liberal education. It is to be desired very much that the citizens and country generally should understand this fact. It is a totally false impression that the college property has been transferred to the Methodist church, or that there are any privileges granted to that church not common to all others, or to citizens generally. The fact is, the college has from the first, and is now bestowing education on students designed for ministers in other churches. It does this with pleasure, because its object is to do good. Nor does the college compel the students to any place of worship. The statute allows the parent to assign the child to the church in which his son shall worship on Sabbath morning, and the student is at liberty to worship where he chooses in the evening. These statements are made because they are true, and because the citizens ought to know them. There is nothing sectarian in the college. The name of the Methodist church does not even appear in the charter, statutes, or by-laws. Yet this cannot be said of some other colleges in the state which have within a few years received handsome appropriations from the commonwealth.

So much I have thought proper to communicate in reference to the character and objects of the college, I now proceed to show its value to the citizens of the county and the state generally.

In the first place it is of immense pecuniary importance to the county. Perhaps it will surprise some to learn that during the last year, at least fifty thousand dollars were brought into the county—and expended by the college operations. Much of this was distributed weekly through the county in purchases of articles from stores, and from mechanic shops. I heard a worthy mechanic say, he did not know how they could get along at all were it not for the college trade. Two or three thousand dollars a year are paid to poor women who wash for the students. Thus a great amount of suffering is relieved by the presence of the college. The poor of the borough have a deep interest in its success. It gives general support to the town and county. It has contributed to prevent the money pressure from being felt here as it has been in other parts of the country. And if the college should still increase, the pecuniary benefits to the community will increase in a greater ratio. Indeed, by a strenuous support, and careful nursing of the college as a domestic interest, it may become the principal source of wealth to the borough, and a great benefit to the

county. Witness the effects of colleges in other towns. Indeed, so strongly are other communities impressed with the great advantages of colleges among them, that they make them a domestic interest, and support them liberally. Boston has given between three and four hundred thousand dollars to her college. The success which may be reasonably expected of Dickinson College, would bring into Cumberland county one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually, to be distributed among the citizens. Should not every citizen, therefore, feel it his interest, as I shall show it ought to be his pleasure and honor, to support it?

The continued success of the college will give character to your town and county, and draw many strangers to its students and visitors—thus increasing the pecuniary value of the school to the county, and also the reputation of the valley. Is there no pride of feeling to have our population well educated and well reported of abroad? But our common schools, particularly in our valley, will be greatly influenced by the success of our college—young men will be prepared to take charge of them. This has been the case already in several instances. The cases will increase. Thus the education of our children is intimately connected with the success of our college. Indeed, this remark is applicable to the state. Where can the commonwealth procure teachers for the common schools? She is covering herself with great glory in her liberality towards providing common schools for the citizens. But school houses and money and children will not accomplish the object. Teachers are necessary—and suitable teachers can be had in sufficient numbers only from the colleges. Young men of enterprise, talent, and good morals, but without wealth or friends to assist them, must become the teachers of our youth, if they are ever taught. These young men seek to rise in the world by their talents and perseverance. They will seek the colleges for an education, and then look to the common schools for support for a time, and as the means of introduction into life and business. Hence we may see the value of our colleges, and the fruits of its success.

The good order and deportment of the students should endear the institution to us as citizens. They have a just and honorable sense of the sacred character and rights of the community at large, and of private society in particular, and make themselves careful to observe them punctiliously. Citizens have cause to complain of their presence; but, on the contrary, they are known often, during vacation, to have said, "we wish the students were back again." Thus we have the appearance of a lively and virtuous youthful population among which our sons may be educated, under the influence of good order—secured by a mild and steady discipline.

I am also well informed that its interior administration is on the most liberal principles in reference to the citizens. It is accessible to them for any reasonable purpose. The declaration on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, is open to the citizens, and seats assigned to them. The libraries, museum, mineralogical cabinet, and apparatus rooms are easily accessible—and the lectures also when desired upon application. The public and general good seems to be the object of the college, to which every citizen ought to give a hearty and steady response. In order to secure the hearty wishes, and firm support of the people, it seems to me that it is only necessary that they know the true intent and action of the college, and its value to them as a community.

**Capital 30,000 Dollars.**

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**

For Endowing the Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.

Class No 1 for 1838.

To be drawn at Leesburg, Va. on Saturday, January 13, 1838.

**SPENDID SCHEME.**

\$30,000—10,000—7,000—5,000—4,000—3,000—2,165—25 of 1,000—50 of 500—50 of 200, &c.

Ticket \$10—Half \$5—Quarter \$2 50.

Certs of packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$120.

Do do 25 Half do 65.

Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50.

**100 Prizes of \$1,000.**

**VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.**

For the benefit of the town of Winchester.

Class No 1 for 1838.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on the 29th January, 1838.

**GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES.**

\$30,000—8,000—4,000—3,000—2,000—1,012—100 of 500—50 of 250—50 of 100, &c.

Tickets only \$10—Half \$5—Quarter \$2 50.

Certs of packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$120.

Do do 25 Half do 65.

Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50.

**\$30,000—\$10,000.**

**Virginia State Lottery.**

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

Class No 1 for 1838.

**GRAND SCHEME.**

\$30,000—10,000—6,000—5,000—4,000—3,000—2,300—2,120—200 of 1,000—20 of 500—20 of 200, &c.

Ticket \$10—Half \$5—Quarter \$2 50.

Certs of packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$120.

Do do 25 Half do 65.

Do do 25 Quarter do 30.

**ORDERS FOR TICKETS AND SHARES OR CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES in the above Magnificent Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official receipt for each drawing sent immediately after it over to all who order from us. Address,**

**D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,**

Jan. 1, 1837. Washington City, D. C.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County to marshal the assets in the hands of Fairlie Davidson Esq; administrator of the estate of Thos. Guy, deceased, will meet for that purpose, at the Prothonotary's Office, in Carlisle, on Tuesday the 23d day of January, 1838; at ten o'clock in the forenoon, of which all concerned will take notice.

**GEO. FLEMING.**

December 19, 1837.

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December 19, 1837.

**ORPHANS' COURT SALE.**

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 24th day of January next, at the public house of John Joseph Kelso, deceased, situate in East Pennington township, Cumberland county, containing 21 Acres and 107 Perches, more or less. Being part of a tract formerly called Kelso's Ferry place. This property is divided into three parts, and will be sold separate or together, to suit purchasers.

No. 1. That part of the aforesaid property situate above the turnpike, and on the river Susquehanna, containing 9 Acres and 92 perches, more or less, with that large and commodious Brick

**TAVERN HOUSE.**

Large frame stable, all newly new, and now occupied by John Sourbeck, nearly new.

**TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE.**

Contiguous thereto, a valuable Lumber Yard thereon, and other necessary improvements, and beautifully situated. It is one of the best stands for a public house in the county.

No. 2. That part, which lies below the Harrisburg bridge, containing 8 Acres and 15 perches, more or less, running along the turnpike road, about 142 perches near the rail road, with a Lumber Yard on the river shore. There is a house occupied as a store and other improvements thereon erected.

No. 3. That part situate on the turnpike road, containing 4 Acres, more or less, with a

**TWO STORY LOG HOUSE,**

thereon erected, occupied by Laynus Banks, a good Orchard of select fruit, a garden, and other improvements. A portion of the above property being situated on the river shore, both above and below the Harrisburg bridge, affords the best landings in the vicinity, having the advantages of the turnpike; and the rail road being within a few feet of it. It has for a long time been occupied as a landing, and Lumber Yard. The property affords many advantages; its favorable situation, and its connection with the improvements of the county, which makes it well worthy the attention of purchasers. Due attention will be given and the terms of sale made known on the day of sale by

**Sarah D. Kelso,**  
**Mary McKinney,**  
Administratrixes.

By order of the Court—Thomas Craighthead, Clerk, O. C.

December 19, 1837.

**To all Claimants and Persons interested.**

Notice is hereby given that a writ of Scire Facias to January Term, 1838, to me directed, has been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, on the following "Mechanics Lien" entered and recorded in the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, viz:

George Simpson, vs. Sci. Fa. Sur. Mechanics' Lien, No. 36, January Term, 1838.

The Trustees of Dickinson College, owners, and Henry Myers, contractor.

Simon Oyster

The Trustees of Dickinson College, owners, and Henry Myers, architect.

Yost Spangler

Henry Myers, Architect, and trustees of Dickinson College, owners.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Dec. 25, 1837.

**CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE.**

The subscribers, auditors appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to marshal and apportion the remaining assets of Jonathan Huston, deceased, late of Dickinson township, among his creditors, will meet for that purpose, at the public house of Joseph Stayman, on the Walnut Bottom Road, in said township, on Saturday the 13th of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate are notified to produce the same.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Earley, late of Hopewell township, deceased, are hereby notified to attend at the former residence of said deceased, on Friday, and Saturday the 26th and 27th days of January, 1838, and make payment thereof—otherwise the claims against them will be put in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them proper to the undersigned.

**THOMAS S. J. EARLEY,**  
Attorney in fact for Sally Earley.

N. B.—All indebted to the late firm of Robert Earley, sr. and Robert Earley, jr. are requested to appear, settle, and make payment at said time to Robert Earley, jr. surviving partner of said firm.

January 1, 1838.—3w.

**Register's Notice.**

Notice is hereby given, to all Legatees, Creditors, and all other persons concerned, that the following accounts have been filed in this Office for examination, by the accounts therein named, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 30th day of January, 1838.

The administration account of James Kennedy, administrator of Robert Kennedy, deceased.

The administration account of Joseph M. Means, administrator of James Dysart, deceased.

The supplemental account of William Kerry, administrator, de bonis non of Decimus Stewart, deceased, late of Hopewell township.

The Guardianship account of Samuel M. Cune, Guardian of the person and estate of William Devor, minor son of Joseph Devor, deceased.

The Guardianship account of John Peters, Guardian of William Eby, minor child of David Eby, deceased.

**WILLIAM LINE, Register.**

Carlisle, Dec. 30, 1837.

**50 DOZ. MOCK SHELL COMBS, for sale, by CHAS. BARNITZ.**