much worse law? The Volunteer we believe has, and will no doubt yet, hold up these men as patterns of democracy, and friends of poor white men. Why don't our philanthropic neighbor call upon Tom Benton and the Locofocos of Missouri to repeal their *White Slavery Law?* Why not on VAN BUREN and the Locofoco Congress to repeal it in the District of Columbia? Why not on Felix Grundy to repeal it in Tennessee? Simply *because* being *Locofocos*, the case is altered. O, what rare honesty is this—how candid—how ingenuous! After a while, when Locofoco power is a little more firmly established (if it shall please Heaven to permit so great a curse) we may expect to see a Whig man hung for the sin of covetousness—while a Locofoco who shall plunder and murder a Whig, will be voted an honest fellow, and raised to office and authority. The principle is the same.

"I return and ask the editor of the Herald, does he sanction the extract at the head of this communication?"—U. S.—(Am. Vol. July 23.)

☞At *present* NO! The future must answer for itself. If we are ever forced to make choice between the bigotry and fanaticism of a CROMWELL and the *tyranny* and *licentiousness* of a CHARLES, we shall assuredly embrace the *former*—and aid in dissolving by *force* a venal and corrupt Congress, rather than submit to a continued violation of our Magna Charta by the truckling minions of an ambitious President, who wants but the power to imitate—perhaps excel—the villanies of the *latter*. This is our answer—prepared for last week's paper but misiaid—and now we have a question or two in turn. After what *has* passed in the Locofoco party—we doubt not with the entire *sanction* of U. S.—why should he profess astonishment at the sentiment in question? Pray what is the difference, in principle, between turning Congress out of doors through the agency of a *Cromwell*, and turning the Legislature of Pennsylvania out of doors through the agency of a MOB of cut-throat bullies and boxers? What is the difference between "marching to Washington and, at the point of the bayonet, hurling" a President from his chair—and marching to Harrisburg, armed with bludgeons, Bowie knives and pistols, to "shut the doors of the State Capitol, and send the people's representatives home!" Which is the worse—which the more dangerous to Liberty, Law, and Happiness—Lord Protector *Cromwell*, or Lord Protector MOB?

The difference between the two antagonist parties at present, is this—the Locofocos *have already "sanctioned"* the *principle* of the "*extract*" in question—the Whigs, as yet, *never!* Is the U. S. answered?

The Tax Law.

Why don't the Locofoco papers publish the TAX LAW of the Last session? We have already published it once—but to show its abominable injustice we publish the second section again—and ask all poor young men who, by any means, have managed to put a watch in their pockets, to read it. Read it, and remember it is a Locofoco measure, recommended and sanctioned by *David R. Porter:* Read it, and reflect what you are to expect from *Martin Van Buren*, whose outrageous extravagance and corruption, will soon make a *National Direct Tax* unavoidable.

Taxes! Taxes!! Taxes!!!

The following is the second section of the *Direct Tax Bill*, which embraces the essence of the Bill passed by the Locofoco Legislature of Pennsylvania:

Section 2. That the county commissioners of each and every county of this Commonwealth shall be and are hereby authorized and required annually, at the usual period of making county rates and levies, until the year 1846 inclusive, to add to the county rates and levies for the use of the Commonwealth as follows: that is to say, upon all real and personal property, persons, trades, occupations and professions now taxed by the laws of this Commonwealth for the purpose of raising county rates, and levies, ONE MILL UPON EVERY DOLLAR of the actual value thereof. And upon all personal estate and property hereinafter described, owned or possessed by any person whatever, that is to say: on all MORTGAGES, MONEYS AT INTEREST, DEBTS DUE FROM SOLVENT DEBTORS whether by promissory note, (except notes or bills for goods sold or delivered and bank notes,) penal or single bond judgments—on all stocks or shares owned or held by individuals in the Commonwealth in any bank, institution or company incorporated by any other state or territory—on all LOANS or INVESTMENTS on interest to citizens of other states, owned or held by individuals in this commonwealth, and on all public loans or stocks whatsoever, except those issued by this commonwealth, owned or held as aforesaid ONE HALF MILL ON EVERY DOLLAR of the value thereof on which one per cent. per annum dividend or profit may accrue to or be received by the owner or holder thereof, and an additional half mill on every dollar of the value thereof for every additional one per cent. per annum of any interest, dividend or profit accruing to or received by such owner or holder. Upon all HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including gold and silver plate owned and kept for use by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, exceeding in value the sum of three hundred dollars, FIVE MILLS UPON EVERY DOLLAR of the value thereof on such excess. Upon PLEASURE CARRIAGES owned and kept for use, one per cent., upon every dollar of the value thereof. Upon WATCHES owned and kept for use as follows; that is to say on gold lever, or other gold watches of equal value EACH ONE DOLLAR.—Upon every other description of GOLD WATCHES and upon SILVER LEVER WATCHES, or other silver watches of like value, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH. Upon every other description of watches of the value of TWENTY DOLLARS or upwards, FIFTY CENTS EACH. Upon all salaries and emoluments of office created or held by virtue of any law of this commonwealth, one per cent., upon every dollar of the value thereof. Which said rates and levies shall be assessed in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and collected as county rates and levies are now collected, and with like compensation to collectors, and paid into the county treasury for the use of the commonwealth.

The Legislature that passed the above Bill voted down the resolution calling for Pennsylvania's portion of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, which would put as much money in the Treasury as the above Bill—*but the locos prefer* TAXING *the people.* Is it not time for a change?

After reading this section, what strikes you most forcibly? We will tell you what strikes us—the disparity between the rates imposed upon the *rich* and the *poor*. Just look at it again. You see that upon all *real* and *personal property &c., now taxed* for the purpose of raising county rates and levies, a tax of *one mill* upon every dollar of the actual value thereof is to be laid—that would be *one cent* upon every *ten dollars*, or *one dollar* upon every *thousand dollars*. Upon Mortgages, Moneys at Interest, Debts due from Solvent Debtors, on Stocks, Loans or Investments—one *half mill* on every dollar of the value thereof on which one per cent. per annum dividend or profit may accrue, and an additional *half mill* on every dollar of the value thereof, for every additional one per centum—that is, suppose these kinds of property to yield ten per centum (which is more by 4 per cent than they can legally yield) and the tax would be *five mills* on the dollar—*fifty cents* on the hundred—or *five dollars* on the thousand. Upon Household and Kitchen furniture, including *gold* and *silver plate*, over the value of three hundred dollars, *five mills* upon every dollar of the value thereof on such excess—that is *one cent* upon every two dollars—*fifty cents* upon every hundred dollars—and *five do lars* upon every thousand dollars of such excess. Pleasure Carriages are taxed one per cent—that is *one dollar tax* upon every hundred dollars of value. Gold Lever Watches or gold Watches of equal value are taxed *one dollar each*. Every other description of Gold Watches and Silver Lever Watches, or other Silver Watches of like value, are taxed *seventy-five cents*. Upon *every other description of Watches* of the value of twenty dollars or upwards, a *tax* of FIFTY CENTS each is laid. *One per cent* tax is laid upon the salaries of state office holders. The whole Law is a measure uncalled for, oppressive and iniquitous, as it might have been avoided by calling boldly upon the Federal Government, for Pennsylvania's portion of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands—but the *most oppressive* and *most iniquitous* feature of the act is the *heavy Tax on cheap watches*. The poor man, who has, perhaps, toiled *extra hours* to place a watch in his pocket, which after he has placed it there never yields him any thing but the satisfaction of having it, is taxed TWENTY-FIVE MILLS on the dollar—which is at the rate of two and a half PER CENT, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS on the thousand, for UNPRODUCTIVE property; while the RICH Land Holders, Money Lenders, and Gold and Silver Plate owners are only taxed at a rate varying from *one* to *five* mills on the dollar—that is from *ten cents* to *fifty cents* on the hundred dollars, on PRODUCTIVE property. So that this DEMOCRATIC TAX BILL is guilty of the enormity of taxing the poor man, who may happen to carry a watch at a rate from five to twenty five times higher than the rich proprietor or the usurious Shylock whose money brings him ten per cent. Let all *just* men reflect upon these facts.

☞The locofocos have ceased crowing since they have received the latest news from Louisiana. They find that they hollowed before they were out of the woods, and are now terribly in the dumps. Louisiana is safe for the Patriot Hero by a large majority. To use the favorite and stereotyped expression of our neighbor of the Volunteer, "Mark the prediction!"

☞Amos Kendall abuses the Buckeye Blacksmith at a terrible rate, and among other hard names calls him "*a rogue!*"—Never mind, Amos: if the Blacksmith is a rogue, the people have sent him forth upon the principle that it is good policy to "set a *rogue* to watch a *rogue*."

VERY FUNNY.—The "New York Planet," a ring-tail Van Buren paper, says that the difference between the Locofoco and Whig parties (he styles them *democrat* and *federal*) "*is not about principle, but the mode of carrying it into effect.*" "It is generally admitted by the two great political parties," says the Planet, "that the will of the majority shall govern." So far, our Locofoco friend admits, both parties stand upon on equality—but then in their respective modes of carrying the principle into effect, he thinks the Locofocos are the "better blue," because, he says, "*an adhesion to the forms of law in carrying out the will of the majority has ever been contended for by them.*" "They bow," he continues "to the supremacy of the constitution and of laws to which long usage has imparted a constitutional sanction. They maintain that the constitution embodies the will of the majority, ascertained after mature deliberation, put down in manuscript and in type, that this solemn and deliberate expression of the will of the people is not to be upset, gainsaid or contradicted by decisions pronounced in moments of excitement." "Here then," he proceeds, "in a few words is laid down the broad line of demarcation between the two great political parties of the United States. That the majority shall rule is the creed of both; but the one contends for the observance of the regularly constituted forms of law—the other derides all forms of proceeding, and makes a mockery of all law." Really this Planet man is the funniest fellow we have come across these many days—but claiming for the Locofoco party an adhesion to the constitution and laws as *the* virtue which entitles them to precedence over the Whigs, is too broad a joke to relish. It is the very doctrine the Whigs have been contending for for years, against all the inroads, enchroachments and usurpations of Jackson and Van Buren; while the Locofocos, in the Pennsylvania and New Jersey contested elections, have shown conclusively that when *power* is the end, they set both the constitution and laws at defiance. Jackson and Van Buren, individually, and the Locofoco party as a body, have for years past cut loose from constitutional and legal restraints, and hence the confusions of government, and sufferings of the people. Our Locofoco Legislators have bound the people and violated the constitution by "*decisions pronounced in moments of excitement*"—and in carrying into effect the will of our *imperious Executive*, they have "derided all forms of proceeding and made mockery of all law." In deed and in truth, the most prominent and distinguishing difference between the Whig and Locofoco parties, as at present constituted, is, that the former seeks to govern according to the forms established by the people, honestly and lawfully, while the latter, filled with the servile spirit of man-worship, bow down to the will of *one man*, and care not how they govern, so that *his* edicts are supreme, and *their* pockets dishonestly filled from the public coffers. Give the Locofocos power and spoils—and they will no more pause at constitutional restraint than they would at a spider's web drawn across their path.

☞We frequently hear moderate Locofocos declare that they are not opposed to the paper money and credit systems, and they do not understand their party to be hostile to them. Well, let them look at facts. During the session of the Legislature, every Bank in the Commonwealth would have been prostrated and paper money and credit abolished within the limits of the state if it had not been for the votes of the Whig minority. Van Buren recommended and Congress has passed the Sub-Treasury Bill, which if not sooner repealed, will shut up every bank and put out of circulation every paper dollar in three years time, leaving us nothing but a metallic currency entirely inadequate to the wants of the country. To show still more clearly the feelings of the head men of the Van Buren party, we need only remark that Congress has passed a bill which will in one year or less time shut up every Bank in the District of Columbia. In consequence, the people of Alexandria city and county have petitioned Congress to be retroceded to the State of Virginia.

☞The *Ohio Statesman* (Van Buren) says, in reference to the period immediately succeeding the last declaration of war—"In the excitement of the times, some *soft-headed* democrats, and all the federalists, took it into their heads to run De Witt Clinton for President."

"*Soft-headed*," say you, Master Brookins? Why Mr. Van Buren will not thank you for the compliment. *He* was one of the anti-war, anti-Madison, "soft-headed" supporters of Clinton. Depend upon it, Mr. Statesman, your "follower in the footsteps" would rather be called a Blue Light Federalist than a "soft-headed democrat." The expression savors not only of disrespect, but rebellion.

A LOCOFOCO LEADER IN TROUBLE.—We clip the following from the Madisonian. Bynum is the *crack* blackguard of the party:—

"We understand that Jesse A. Bynum, of North Carolina, a member of the House of Representatives, was arrested in this city, on Tuesday last, on a charge of *swindling*, but was released on the ground of *privilege!*"

It was but a few days before that Dr. *Duncan*, another choice sample of democracy, escaped from the clutches of the law on the same ground—his *privileges* as a member of Congress. Verily the Government of the country seems to be in fine hands.

Van Burenism in 1842.

The people of this once flourishing country have acquired a pretty accurate knowledge of Van Burenism, as hitherto developed. They have seen the first fruits of its destructive policy in the overthrow of Credit and Commerce, the depreciation of property, the reduction of wages, individual distress and insolvency, and a bankrupt government. They have felt what Van Burenism has already accomplished for them. It is now high time that they should awake to its intentions for the future. They have had a taste of the beauties and blessings which have followed in its train. They are now to know what tender mercies it has yet in store for them.

There appeared in the leading Van Buren paper in the city of New York, (the Evening Post) some few days since, the following announcement:—

"Our candidates, to be successful, must have somewhat of a prophetic character; they must resemble in this respect, our candidate, already nominated, for the Presidency,—the characteristic feature of whose present position is preparation for a future series of public measures, of which he has as yet been able to give but an initiatory sample. No final measure is yet consummated. The year 1842 is pregnant with important events and consequences, and nothing has been, or can now be done, but to prepare for that crisis. It is then that our glorious constitution will undergo its hardest trial; and as we now well know that so far as the President can control the progress of that trial all will be safe, it is our duty to support him, not only directly, by filling all subordinate and minor stations with men of like principles and spirit as himself."

Thus, in mysterious and prophetic phrase, speaks the oracle of Locofocoism. Is any one at a loss to guess the meaning of these predictions? Do the people wish to know what are the schemes here dimly foreshadowed? What are "the series of public measures in preparation" of which the specimen we have had, disastrous as it has proved, is but an "initiatory sample?" What are the great events and consequences with which the year 1842 is pregnant? What the crisis which is then to be passed through—the glorious consummation then to be achieved? The answer is ready and undeniable. Locofocoism has thrown down its mask and stands revealed in all its deformity. The pestilential and disorganizing Radicalism, first generated among the ogies of Tammany Hall is to be let loose upon our land, like a destroying spirit, to confound and overthrow all that is precious and sacred. The "series of measures" which the Architects of Ruin have now the boldness openly to announce they intend to force upon the country, and for which they declare the present controversies about free trade, corporations, &c., are "only paving the way," are as follows:—

I. The destruction of the system of free labor and wages.

II. The overthrow of the Church in all its forms and sects.

III. The abolition of the laws relating to the descent of property.

The authority for charging such designs upon Van Burenism rests on its own declarations. These startling developements of its true character and tendency are made by its own partizans. For proof we refer to the following extract from an article in the last Boston Quarterly Review. This Review is the leading locofoco organ in New England, and is conducted by a Van Buren office holder:

"We say frankly, that if there must always be a laboring population, distinct from proprietors and employers, we regard the slave system as decidedly preferable to the system of wages." !!!

"Wages is a cunning device of the devil, for the benefit of tender consciences, who would retain all the advantages of the slave system, without the expense, trouble, and odium of being slave-holders."

"We really believe our NORTHERN system of labor is more oppressive, and more mischievous to morals, than the Southern."

* * * * * *

"But having traced the inequality we complain of to its origin, we proceed to ask again, what is the remedy? *The remedy is to be found in the destruction of the Priest!*"

"*The Priest is universally a tyrant*, universally the enslaver of his brethren, and therefore,—it is Christianity condemns him." !!!

"It may be supposed that we, Protestants, have no priests: but for ourselves, we know no fundamental difference between a Catholic Priest and a Protestant Clergyman, as we know no difference of any magnitude, in relation to the principles on which they are based, between a Protestant Church and a Catholic Church."

"There must be no class of men set apart and authorized, either by law or fashion, to speak to us in the name of God, or to be interpreters of the word of God. ☞THE WORD OF GOD NEVER DROPS FROM THE PRIEST'S LIPS." !!!

"But one might as well undertake to dip the ocean dry with a clam shell, as to undertake to cure the evils of the social state by converting men to the Christianity of the Church."

"We object not to religious instruction; we object not to the gathering together of the people, one day in seven, to sing and pray, and to listen to a discourse from a religious teacher; *but we object to every thing like an outward visible Church; to every thing that in the remotest degree partakes of the Priest.*" !!

* * * * * * *

"*The hereditary descent of property is* AN ANOMOLY IN OUR AMERICAN SYSTEM, WHICH MUST BE REMOVED, OR THE SYSTEM ITSELF WILL BE DESTROYED."

"A man shall have all he honestly acquires so long as he himself belongs to the world in which he acquires it. BUT HIS POWER OVER HIS PROPERTY MUST CEASE WITH HIS LIFE, AND HIS PROPERTY MUST THEN BECOME THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE, [!!] to be disposed of by some equitable law, for the use of the generation which takes his place."

"It is a great measure, and a startling. The rich, the business community, will never consent to it, and we think we know too much of human nature to believe that it will ever be effected peaceably. It will be effected only by the strong arm of physical force."

"It will come, if it comes at all, only at the conclusion of war, the like of which the world, as yet, has never witnessed, and from which, however inevitable it may seem to the eye of philosophy, the heart of *humanity* recoils with horror." !!!

These are the measures for which the Sub Treasury is declared to be the "entering wedge," and which are to be carried out when Locofocoism receives its final consummation in 1842! When that Millenium of infidel radicalism shall arrive, all the civil and religious institutions shall be swept away, there shall be no more labor, nor wages, nor schools, nor sanctuary, nor sound of the church going bell, during life, and when death comes, your property, if you shall have been lucky enough to have preserved any in such a community, shall be taken away from your wife and children, and divided among the public!

Such is the promised Utopia of Van Burenism. These are the events with which the year 1842 is pregnant, and which all who lend their aid to Van Burenism in the coming contest will, if there be truth in its own words, assist in ushering into existence!—*Albany Evening Journal.*

From the Michigan State Journal.

A Whig Gun from Ann Arbor.

VICTORY ONCE MORE!

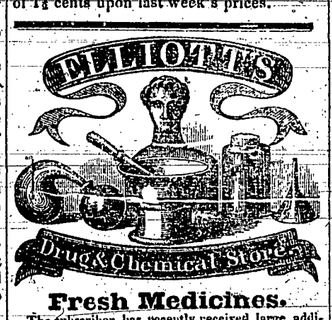
Yesterday was our charter election.—Heretofore, it has not been made a party affair, but this year the loco focos tried to steal a march on us and run in a Locofoco ticket. The polls opened at one o'clock—and it was not until about *three*, one hour before they closed, that the Whigs detected the secret movement of the enemy. Of course, the best rally was made that could be made at so short a notice, and the result *was a Harrison triumph*—the Harrison candidate for President of the Village getting a majority of thirteen votes! You can't stop the ball.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, August 1, 1840.

[*From the Baltimore Patriot.*]

FLOUR—From $4.87½ to $5. WHEAT—Sales of Pennsylvania prime wheat at $1,14 to $1,15—for inferior to fair, $1,08 to $1,12. The supply is not equal to the demand—those who have wheat ready for market, would probably do well to rush it in. CORN—Pennsylvania yellow 52 cts. RYE—Pennsylvania 60 cents. Pennsylvania OATS are worth 26 cents. BEEF CATTLE—from $5,50 to $6,50 per 100 lbs. HOGS—$5,50. WHISKEY is up to 22 cents exclusive of barrels—an advance of 1½ cents upon last week's prices.



Fresh Medicines.

The subscriber has recently received large additional supplies of

Medicines, Colors, Dye-Stuffs,

Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Painters' Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Hand Brushes, Spermaceti Oil, (very fine) Sperm Candles, Soaps in great variety, Glass Lamps, Cap and Letter Paper, Fruit, Spices, Perfumery, &c. &c., which he will sell to Physicians, Merchants and others, WHOLESALE or by RETAIL, at the lowest rates, having purchased entirely for *cash*; he will offer bargains to those who wish to purchase at wholesale.

S. ELLIOTT.

August 5, 1840.

HONEY—of a fine quality, for sale by S. ELLIOTT.

Demelman & Lehman,

OPTICIANS,

(FROM PHILADELPHIA,)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, that they intend opening at Mr. Rheem's Clothing Store, near Mr. Cornman's tavern, North Hanover street on the 10th inst., and will continue a short time, where they offer for sale

SPECTACLES,

with Gold, Silver and Tortoise-shell Frames, with a new and improved assortment of Glasses of their own manufacture. These Glasses are of the best kind for preserving and improving the sight in continued reading or writing, wherein they do not tire the eye, but strengthen and improve the vision. They are recommended by the most celebrated Doctors and professors.

Also *Spy Glasses* of the very best quality; *Magnifying Glasses*, of every description, *Microscopes* with different magnifying powers, together with a variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞Optical, and other Instruments, and Glasses, promptly and carefully repaired at short notice.

☞They can always select Glasses to suit the sight of persons, as soon as they see them, upon the first trial.

August 5, 1840.—tf

Regimental Orders.

The First Regiment of Cumberland county Volunteers will assemble at Newville, on Wednesday the 26th of August, 1840, at 9 o'clock, A. M., completely equipped, and prepared for camp duty. Each member will be prepared with a blanket, two flints and an extra pair of pantaloons. It is expected that the Governor of the state will be present, and that a number of other corps will join the encampment.—Transportation on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road will be provided at half the usual charge.

W. H. WOODBURN, Col. Comdt.

August 5, 1840.

ATTENTION!

CARLISLE ARTILLERY—You are ordered to parade at the Armory on Saturday the 15th of August inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M., completely equipped for drill. By order of the Captain.

JOHN R. KERNAN, O. S.

N. B. A Silver Medal will be shot for by the company on said day.

August 5, 1840.

DYE STUFFS.—Logwood, Brazilletto, Nicaragua, Fustic, Madder, Alum, Cochineal, Lac Dye, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Indigo, Oil of Vitriol, Nitric Acid, Muriatic do., Solution of Tin; the above will be sold *low* for *Cash*, by

S. ELLIOTT.

VINEGAR.—Best Pickling Vinegar kept constantly for sale by S. ELLIOTT.

Vendue.

WILL be sold by Public Vendue, at the Coach-maker shop of Jacob Bretz, near the Market-house, Market Square, Carlisle, on *Monday the 10th of August inst.*, the following articles, to wit:

1 TILBERRY, new,

1 Do. Second-handed, and Harness, 1 set of Black-smith Tools, 1 Turning Lathe, 1 cross cut Saw, a large quantity of old Iron, 2 Gigs, a lot of Spokes, Axletrees, Hubs and Fellows, 1 Block and Tackel, Ropes and Hooks, Paint-stone and Muller, 2 Iron Vices, Wood Screw-cutters, Screw-plate and Taps, Coach-makers Tools, many of which are very fine, and many other articles.

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

THOS. CRAIGHEAD, jr.

August 5, 1840.—1t

5 Valuable Farms

FOR SALE.

1. A Farm of 165 acres of first rate Limestone land, situated in North Middleton township 1½ miles from Carlisle, adjoining the Poor House Farm, M. Brenneman, and others. About 115 acres are cleared, the residue covered with good thriving timber. The improvements are a Double Log House, a new Bank Barn, a young thriving orchard, a well 40 feet deep of never failing water.

2. A Farm containing 165 acres of Slate land situated in said township, 1½ miles from Carlisle, adjoining lands of George Wise and others, of which 120 acres are cleared, and the residue in thriving timber. The improvements are a large Frame House and Kitchen, Log Barn, Tenant house, a good thriving orchard, a never failing well of water at the door, and springs in every field.

3. A Farm containing 224 acres of first rate Limestone land, a little mixed with slate, situated in said township 5 miles from Carlisle, and one mile north east of Middlesex, adjoining the Canodoguinet creek, Peter Hettrick and others. About 150 acres are cleared, and the residue in heavy timber. The improvements are a Stone House and Kitchen, a good Log Barn, Stone Spring-house, with a never failing spring running through the farm, and an Orchard of choice fruit and other improvements.

4. A Farm of 265 acres Slate land mixed with Limestone, adjoining the last mentioned and bounded by the Canodoguinet creek. 140 acres are cleared, and the residue covered with heavy timber; also at 50 acres is first rate meadow land. The improvements are a good Log House, Log Barn, a Spring House with a never failing spring near the door, and an Orchard. This Farm will afford a location for water works.

5. A Farm of 226 acres Slate land, mixed with Limestone, adjoining the last mentioned and Canodoguinet creek. 150 acres are cleared and the residue in good timber, about 30 acres of which are first rate meadow. The improvements are a Double Log House and Log Barn, and a Spring House with a never failing spring, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. The last mentioned three Farms will be sold separately or together as it may suit purchasers. A good quantity of meadow can be yet made of the woodland along the said creek. A large quantity of locust is growing on the last three mentioned Farms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, one mile east of Carlisle, near the C. V. Railroad.

MICHAEL FISHBURN,
Agent for the owner.

Aug 5, 1840.

N. B. Also a number of first rate Limestone and Slate Farms and Mill Properties for sale M. F.

The Lancaster Examiner, Reading Eagle, (German paper,) York Republican, Harrisburg Telegraph, and Lebanon Courier, will publish the above to the amount of $5, and forward bills to this office for collection.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership in the Milling Business, heretofore existing between JOEL BERLIN and SAMUEL HOOVER, at Thomas Craighead's Mill, South Middleton township, was dissolved on the 1st of July, 1840. The business is continued by the subscriber. JOEL BERLIN.

August 5, 1840.*

$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the evening of the 2d inst., a negro girl named Catharine, she is about eighteen years of age, of a black colour (not very black) about *five feet two inches* in height, good form and face. She is very lively and speaks loud when in company of her associates. When gazed at intently, she has a down look but in the general is impertinent in her manners. She has a scar on one side of her neck which was caused by a burn. She took with her a variety of clothing, principally for summer wear, amongst them were several calicoe dresses, a white under dress with scolloped skirt, a white swiss apron with Tamboard worked borders and a Palm Hood Bonnet.

The above slave absconded from the undersigned in the town of Carlisle, Pa., whilst passing through from Kentucky to Maryland; she, no doubt was persuaded to do so. The above reward will be given for her apprehension.

Any communications on the subject addressed to Jacob Swope Esq. Hagerstown, Md., will be attended to. D. B. LEIGHT.

Carlisle, August 5, 1840.—4t.*

Creditors take Notice.

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that the said court have appointed Monday the 10th day of August, A. D. 1840, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

(L O B) I. D. RUPP.
(W F L) JEREMIAH HANNON.
(W M F) EBNER KERNS.

July 29, 1840.—3t

Mechanicsburg Line

Between Mechanicsburg and Philadelphia or Baltimore.

[BY RAIL ROAD OR CANAL]

THE subscribers grateful for past favors, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to run a line of burthen Cars regularly between Mechanicsburg and Philadelphia or Baltimore, by which goods and produce of all descriptions will be forwarded with care and despatch at the lowest rates of freight.

☞Produce will be received at their Ware Houses in Mechanicsburg, and forwarded to either Philadelphia or Baltimore, according to the direction of the owner.

☞The highest price will be given for Wheat and Flour.

DRESHACH & MELY.

N. B. Plaster of Paris and Salt always kept on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

July 29, 1840.—1y.

BRILLIANT CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars.

Virginia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg—Class No. 7, for 1840.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, August 15th 1840.

BRILLIANT SCHEME—CAPITALS

$30,000—10,000—3,000—5,000—4,000—and various smaller capitals, such as $3,128—30 of 1,500 55 of 300—50 of 400—30 of 800 100 of 200.—65 of 100, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves 5—Quarters $250

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130
Do do 26 Half do 65
Do do 26 Quarter do 32 50

35,295 Dollars!

FIFTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS!

State of New Jersey Lottery.

Class B for 1840. To to be drawn at Jersey City on Saturday, August 22d, 1840. 75 No. Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.—CAPITALS.

$35,295, 10,319, 3,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500, 2,250, 2,000, 1,750, 1,600, 1,500, 1,400, 1,300, &c.

Also, 50 prizes of $1,000, 50 of 250, 50 of 220, 50 of 200, 60 of 150, 60 of 150, 60 of 120, &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130
Do do 25 Half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

Virginia State Lottery.

For Endowing the Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.

Class No. 7, for 1840.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday 29th August, 1840.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME!

Capital 30,000 Dolls.

1 prize of 5,000, 3,500, 3,070, 3,000, 2,500, &c.

☞ 40 prizes of $1,500, 50 of 250, 50 of 200, 63 of 150, 63 of 100, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130
Do do 25 Half do 65
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50

☞Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Lottery will be promptly attended to and the drawing sent immediately after it is over. Address,

D. S. GREGORY, & Co., *Managers.*
Washington City, D. C.

July 29, 1840.

BATH BRICKS—A supply of this article for sale by S. ELLIOTT.

ATTENTION!

Springfield Light Infantry.

An Election will take place on Saturday the 8th day of August next, at the Public House of Enoch Woodrow in Springfield, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., for one 1st Lieutenant for said company, in room of David J. McKee resigned. By order of the Brigade Inspector.

JOHN HOOD, Capt.

Springfield, 29th July, 1840.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. Samuel Hepburn, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the 9th district, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Juniata and Perry, and the Hon. John Steward and John Lefever, Judges of the said court of common pleas of the county of Cumberland, have issued their precept, bearing date the 17th day of April, 1840, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Carlisle, on the second Monday of August, 1840, (being the 10th day) at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Notice is hereby given to the coroner, justices of the peace, and constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectfully appertain. And those who are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then may be, in the Jail of Cumberland county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Dated at Carlisle, the 5th day of July, 1840, and the sixty-fourth of American Independence.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.

Register's Notice.

REGISTERS' OFFICE,
CARLISLE, July 29th, 1840.

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 accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county for confirmation and allowance on Tuesday the 25th day of August A. D. 1840, viz:

The supplemental Administration account of Leah Evans, Administratrix of Owen Evans, deceased.

The Administration account of William Brown, Executor of Magdalena Wolf, deceased.

The Administration account of Frederick Wonderlich, Administrator of Sarah Spring, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel S. Smith, Administrator of Capt. John Smith, deceased.

The Administratson account of David Hume, Esq. Administrator of John Blessing, deceased.

The Administration account of Curtis Thompson, Administrator of Jane McFall, deceased.

The Administration account of John Halbert, Executor of Oliver Delaney, deceased.

The Administration account of George Rush, Executor of John Nickey, deceased.

The Supplemental and final Administration account of John K. Longnecker, Administrator of Henry Longnecker, deceased.

The Administration account of George McGinnis, Esq. Administrator of Robert Lawton, deceased.

The Administration account of Jacob Longnecker, Administrator of Elizabeth Longnecker, deceased.

The Administration account of James Weakley, Administrator of Joseph Shaw, deceased.

The Administration account of Andrew Blair, Executor of Robert Barkley, deceased.

The Administration account of James Graham, Executor of Nancy Orr, deceased, filed by Dr. R. G. Young.

The Administration account of Mrs. Ann Culin, Executrix of Thomas McMurry, deceased.

The Administration account of Isaac B. Parker, Esq. surviving Administrator of Gen. William Alexander, deceased.

The Supplemental Administration account of William Line, Esq. Executor of John Grieger, deceased.

The Administration account of David Clever and George Walters, jun., Administrators of Christopher Walters, deceased.

The Administration account of Jacob Gross, Administrator of Elizabeth Barnhart, deceased.

The Administration account of Levi W. Weaver, Administrator of Nancy Weaver, deceased.

The Guardianship account of James Graham, Guardian of Anderson Orr, filed by Dr. R. G. Young.

The Guardianship account of James Graham, Guardian of William Orr, filed by Dr. R. G. Young.

The Guardianship account of James Graham, Guardian of Martha Ann Orr, filed by Dr. R. G. Young.

The Guardianship account of Andrew Blair, Guardian of Rebecca Moore.

ISAAC ANGNEY, *Register.*

THRESHING MACHINES

With Milligan's improved Patent Horse Power.

THE great encouragement heretofore received from the sale of his machines, induces him to offer to the public a new and improved Horse Power, which can be shifted in gear, or out of gear, easily, and shift the hand to give it five different respitations. And he has no hesitation in assuring the Farmer that he is now able to furnish them with an article far superior to those manufactured heretofore. For speed and clean threshing and ease to the horses, he believes his machines to be unequalled.

His price is $140—seventy dollars to be paid cash, and the balance in six months, for which a note will be required with interest. Any person purchasing a machine and upon a fair trial, not being pleased, can return it. He will at all times be ready to furnish them on the shortest notice; orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. He will also repair machines on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM B. MILLIGAN.

Newville, July 29, 1840.—3t