The Bishop replied—'I consider General *Harrison's character without reproach.*—He has been my neighbor; I have often been an inmate of his family, and consider his house one of the best houses for ministers in all Ohio.' The Bishop is well known for his great prudence; and in the same conversation, when asked how he thought General *Harrison* would administer our government, replied—'I believe the affairs of this nation would be *as well* administered by General Harrison as by President Van Buren or any of his friends.'—Mr. Griffing is extensively known in all this region of country, and he had the magnanimity and manly independence to communicate to the writer the foregoing facts."

*An Opponent of Gen. Harrison.*—The Cincinnati Advertiser, who holds the office of public printer under Mr. Van Buren, thus speaks of Gen. Harrison:

"Gen. Harrison is *not* a rich man. He has not taken those wicked means to enrich himself that many of his warmest friends have taken,—he has been *honest in all his dealings—he has been faithful in all the Public Offices he has held—and he has not taken those advantages he might have done, without the violation of any duty.*"

## Van Buren and Poor Men.

Poor men read the following and then vote for Martin Van Buren if you choose!

Reader, mark well the following—Martin Van Buren in the New York Convention to amend the Constitution, opposed the right of POOR MEN to VOTE. In the debate on that question, he used these words!

"*But what is the character of the poor?* GENERALLY SPEAKING, VICE AND POVERTY GO HAND IN HAND."—See page 284 of the Journal of the proceedings.

In the same Convention he advocated THE RIGHT OF NEGROES TO VOTE, if they were property holders and paid taxes.

If POOR MEN will support a man for the highest office in their gift, after uttering such sentiments in a public assembly, they deserve to loose the right of suffrage.

## FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

☞The *monthly* expenses of Van Buren's Government amount to 3,094,637 86

The monthly expenses of that of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, *altogether* amounted to but 1,149,677 38

$1,844,960 48

The people will here see that the expenses of Mr. Van Buren's Government amount to $1,844,960 48-*more per month* than the first four Presidential terms of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Adams!

The *yearly* expenses of Van Buren's That of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison *altogether* to 30,597,328 67

$6,538,325 66

Showing the *yearly* expenses of President Van Buren's Government to be $6,538,325 66-*more* than the whole of the first four Presidential terms, including all the additional expenses caused by the last war with England under President Madison's administration!!!

These FACTS are submitted to the people for their consideration. In addition to our own burthensome *State Tax*, we must prepare ourselves for *direct taxation*, to support the corruptions and extravagance of the General Government as administered by Martin Van Buren! We trust *the people* will ponder well upon these things. —*Lan. Exam.*

☞I wish I could see this country in the same happy condition as the Island of Cuba.—*Speech of Senator Walker.*

Dr. Madden says that a slave was flogged to death in Cuba, and that three hours were employed in the diabolical operation.

Fleming Livingston, an American seaman, by order of Martin Van Buren, received one hundred and twenty lashes with a cat and nine tails, in the harbor of New York. An eye witness says that pieces of flesh were cut from his back at every stroke.

This is but an approximation to the happy condition of Cuba. When the wages of the laborer is reduced to *Ten Cents* a day, and the *Standing Army* established, the situation of the working men in both countries, will doubtless be the same. In other words, the free laborers of America will be brought down to the level of the black slaves of the West India Islands.

## A man who's afraid of Hard Cider.

The Newark Daily Advertiser relates the following capital anecdote:

"We learn through a gentleman who was present at a public meeting of the Morris County Temperance Society, that a leading Van Buren politician, during the course of a speech in behalf of the benevolent object of the society, ventured to express much sorrow that a certain political party, which had adopted the use of "Hard Cider," should pursue a course that must prove disastrous to the temperance cause and probably throw it back some years, with other remarks of the same purport. The distinguished President of the Society rose when the speaker sat down, and remarked that he had neither time nor inclination to follow him with a reply, but begged leave to relate the following anecdote. A few days since, said he, a gentleman whose feelings appear to be sorely grieved that certain politicians should pursue a course to render "hard cider" palatable, dined in Morristown. As there was nothing on the table to drink stronger than cold water, this political temperance man called for a bottle of brandy, and drank repeatedly and freely during his meal; and this brandy drinker continued the President, is my worthy friend, whose stomach has been so turned against "hard cider." The effect of this simple anecdote upon the audience may be readily imagined.—The gentleman started to his feet under evident embarrassment, ejaculating, '*I take brandy only as a medicine.*'"

The following bill was picked up near Rochester, and handed to us for publication:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1839 | Mr. WoDroF | |
| juli ye 1st | *to jaʌe WiLsoN* | debet |
| 4 to Waten & tenden tre das | | $00 75 |
| 5 to digin & bilin taiers | | 12 |
| 6 to needing & beking bred | | 10 |
| 7 to mendin trowses | | 6 |
| 8 to *goin 3 times for gin* | | 10 |
| 9 to redin ye globe for ye | | 6 |
| | | $1 19 |

The last item on this interesting catalogue, strikes us as being a remarkably low charge. Any person who can afford to be "redin ye globe for ye" for sixpence, must be in rather a "needin" condition. By the way, this worthy couple must have had crackin times on the night of the memorable "juli ye 9th," over the Globe and the gin bottle. The price for mending the trowsers, is not quite so much as Gov. Marcy charged for mending his.—*Roch. Whig.*

*Short Replies to False Charges Against Gen. Harrison.*

*Charge.*—He is an old black cockade Federalist.

*Reply*—Look at the vote of *Democratic* Virginia.

He is an Abolitionist.

Look at the vote of Kentucky, North Carolina and Louisiana.

He is in favor of selling poor white men for debt.

Look at public sentiment in Indiana for thirty-three years, and at the majority of Eighteen thousand votes in Ohio and Indiana at the election of 1836.

He is an imbecile and a coward.

Look at the elections in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, in 1836, where the soldiers who battled with him were the voters.

He is too old.

He walks better, talks better, writes better, and ploughs better, than the man who makes the charge.

He lives in a Log Cabin.

The PEOPLE have willed that he should remove early in the Spring—say the 4th of March.

## AN HISTORICAL FACT.

The following historical fact is worthy of notice just now, when so many political calumnies are in circulation in relation to the Hero of the Thames. Of the twelve New York electors who voted for Mr. Jefferson in 1800, the following survive:

John Woodworth, of Albany.
Pierre Van Cortlandt, of Westchester.
James Burt, of Orange.

Of the Senators who voted for those Electors, two survive, now living in this county.

James M. Wilkin, of Orange.

Of the members of Assembly who voted for those electors, the following survive!

Nicoll Floyd, Suffolk.
Samuel G. Verbryck, Rockland.
Smith Thompson, Dutchess.
Peter Townsend, Orange.
Erastus Root, Delaware.
James Merrill, Saratoga.
Archibald M'Intyre, Albany.

It is a singular fact, that, with possibly the exception of one of these worthies, all of them are decided Whigs. It would therefore seem the old democrats who rallied for Thomas Jefferson, are the same men who with their descendants, now rally for the Hero of the Thames.—*Albany Journal.*

## *READ! READ!*

OGLE'S SPEECH—GOVERNOR LINCOLN—THE LOCOFOCO PRESS.

## Extravagance of Van Buren.

The blue light friends of Van Buren, Queen Victoria, Prince John, the Duke of Hesse Cassel and the Emperor of Russia, are trying to weaken the effect of Mr. Ogle's powerful exposure, by circulating a false report of a speech made by Mr. Lincoln, in which that gentleman is made to say, that ALL THE MONEY was appropriated by the committee on the Public Grounds and Buildings.

To rebut this, we produce the following certificates from members of Congress, whose veracity cannot be questioned, which shows that the ENORMOUSLY EXTRAVAGANT SUM of $18,000 was expended from the adjournment of Congress, until its next session, by the WRITTEN ORDERS OF THE PRESIDENT, his son and his factotum, without any authority from any committee.

"The undersigned certify that they have carefully examined the vouchers which have been duly audited and settled by the Treasury Department, for the purchase of furniture for the President's House since the 4th of March, 1837, and that they have compared the said vouchers with the statements of the same in the published speech of Mr. Ogle, and find the said vouchers truly set forth in the said speech.

And they further certify that it appears from said vouchers that more than eighteen thousand dollars were expended in furniture for the President's House between the 4th of March, 1837, and the 6th day of December 1837 the day on which the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was appointed, and on which Mr. Lincoln was chairman; the former Committee on Public Building and Grounds having ceased to exist on the 3d day of March 1837.

The undersigned further certify that it appears from the said vouchers that the said money was expended by the agents of the President, viz: his son, Abraham Van Buren, T. L. Smith, and others, on warrants drawn by order of the President of the United States himself.

And the undersigned would further state that the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have no control, direction or jurisdiction whatever, in the selection or purchase of furniture which the President may see proper to procure by himself or his agents, when appropriations are made for that object by Law.

J. C. CLARK New York,
JAMES COOPER,
CH. F. MITCHELL,
W. SIMONTON,
W. RIDGWAY,
P. G. GOODE.

Washington, July 20, 1840.

As chairman of the Committee on the Expenditures on Public Buildings, it becomes my duty to examine the expenditures on the President's house. I have had the vouchers before the committee, and having examined the subject fully, at the request of Mr. Ogle, I state that the facts published in his speech are correctly given. I concur in the foregoing statement of Messrs. Clark, Cooper, and others.

EDW. STANLEY.

July 20, 1840.

I am a member of the committee of which Mr. Stanley is chairman, and as such have examined the vouchers above referred to, and fully concur in the statements of Mr. Stanley.

JOHN W. ALLEN, of Ohio.

Washington, July 20, 1840.

I certify that I have examined the vouchers referred to in the foregoing statement of the Hon. J. C. Clark and others, and have compared them with the copies set forth in the speech of the Hon. Mr. Ogle, and find that they are truly set forth in the speech, and that upwards of 18,000 dollars of these expenditures for furniture for the President's House were made by the President and his agents at a time when there was no committee of Congress in existence, and, of course made by the President alone, without any one to interfere or influence his wishes; and I am told by my friend, Gov. Lincoln, that he never made any such remarks as are published as his in the Globe.

CHARLES NAYLOR.

Washington, July 20, 1840.

MORE FORGERY.—The Globe has published a speech, purporting to have been delivered by Mr. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, in reply to the speech of Mr. Ogle, on the subject of the President's Furniture. Mr. Lincoln has addressed a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, in which he declares that he never made use of the language imputed to him in the Globe; we copy the following extract from the letter:

WORCESTER, (Mass.) July 25, 1840.

*Messrs. Gales & Seaton:*

I have seen with the utmost surprise, in the Intelligencer of the 23d instant, which reached me this morning, several certificates from "Whig Members of Congress" on the subject of "a publication in the Globe of the 10th of July, 1840, under the caption of Messrs. Lincoln and Ogle," and it has now become proper for me, perhaps matters to which they refer. I shall certainly have no controversy with either of the gentlemen who have seen fit to give these certificates. To those of Messrs. Stanly, Allen, and Naylor I have nothing to object. Indeed, to that of the latter, in whom I am happy to recognize a personal as well as political friend, I would myself most willingly have subscribed, and the substantive facts stated by all, *so far as respects the procurement of the furniture in the President's House*, I no more question than themselves. I have never said, or authorized to be said or reported, a single word which those certificates gainsay, and I feel entirely conscious of having afforded no cause, on my part, for any interposition between Mr. Ogle and myself.

In the one certificate, however, of Mr. John C. Clark and others, there are expressions to which I feel bound to offer a word of reply. I find it in the following paragraph: "The undersigned do not undertake to say whether Mr. Lincoln used the language imputed to him by the Globe or not, but as he has permitted its publication to remain ten days without public contradiction, we presume he now adops the language ascribed to him, if he did not originally utter it.' If these gentlemen heard the remarks I did, in fact, make on the occasion referred to in the Globe, *they* must have known that I *did not* "originally utter the language" ascribed to me by that paper in the extract they have taken, nor any thing like it. Or, if they heard my reply to Mr. Ogle a fortnight afterwards, when, upon my return to my seat from a temporary absence, he alluded to the same misrepresentation of my remarks, they must have heard my unequivocal denial of the fidelity of the Globe's report, and frank expressions of what I *did say* on that occasion.

The appropriation under which "it appears from the said vouchers, that more than eighteen thousand dollars were expended in furniture for the President's House between the 4th day of March, 1837, and the 6th day of December, 1837," was doubtless made in *general terms*, with no direction to the specific articles, or the cost at which they were to be procured; and besides having no agency myself in directing the expenditures, I was, in fact, during the whole intervening period between those dates at my residence in Massachusetts. It was for *appropriations* made since that time, and not for the *manner of their application*, that I said the committee were responsible. Whatever there has been of prodigality or extravagance in the *expenditures*, has never been, and will not be justified by me. The item in the bill which gave rise to the discussion, embraced only the daily pay of the laborers, some ordinary supplies for the cultivation of the grounds, and five hundred dollars for repairs, judged necessary upon the house; and in commenting upon these and the remarks of Mr. Ogle, which they seemed to have called forth, I incidentally only alluded to the propriety of suitable furniture to the House provided by the people, through forty years' legislation of Congress, for the residence of the Representative Chief Magistrate of the nation.

With sentiments of faithful regard, your obedient servant,

LEVI LINCOLN.

## *The Election Law.*

We subjoin for public information several sections of the amended Election Law, as passed at the last session of the Legislature. This law is intended as a kind of qualified registry, and requires the names of voters to be entered upon the Assessors' lists as evidence of their right to exercise the elective franchise. ☞EVERY VOTER, it will be seen, INCLUDING YOUNG MEN BETWEEN 21 AND 22 YEARS OF AGE, whose name does not appear on the published list in the first instance, must go *personally* to the Assessor—have his name entered—get a certificate, and then pay his tax, except those who vote on age, to the collector. Proper penalties are provided in the 13th section for any who neglect or refuse to do the duties required by law.—As the following matter is important, we hope that it will be carefully perused by our readers:—

SECTION 3. The commissioners of every county within this commonwealth, shall on or before the first day of August, in each year cause to be delivered to the assessor of every ward, township, incorporated district and borough, within their respective counties, for which said assessors were respectively elected, a certified transcript under seal of office, of the names and surnames, of all the taxable persons returned at the last county assessment of said wards, townships, districts or boroughs, and shall separately arrange the names of freeholders, tenants and single men in alphabetical order.

§ 4. The assessors of the several wards, townships, incorporated districts, and boroughs within this commonwealth, shall, on the receipt of the transcript aforesaid, proceed forthwith to make from said transcript not less than two copies of alphabetical lists, and as many more as the county commissioners shall direct, and in the form required of county commissioners, of the names and surnames of all the white freemen residing within their respective wards, townships, districts, and boroughs; and said assessors shall, on or before the twentieth day of August, in each year, post up the said copies at as many of the most public places within their respective wards, townships, districts, and boroughs, one of which shall be at the place of holding their general elections: *Provided*, That when the election is not held within the ward, township, district, or borough, then all of said copies or lists, made out as aforesaid, shall be fixed up within the ward, township, borough, or districts, except the one copy required by this section, to be fixed up at the place of holding such election.

§ 5. The assessors aforesaid, shall also keep copies of the aforesaid lists, in their office or possession, subject at all reasonable times to the inspection of any white freeman without charge; and shall, at any such time, ten days before the second Tuesday of October, in each year, on the personal application of any person, as aforesaid, claiming to be assessed within the trict or borough, or claiming a right to vote therein, as being between the age of twenty one and twenty two years, and having resided in the State one year, enter the name of such person upon the said lists in their office or possession; and the said assessors shall, in the form aforesaid, make out duplicate copies of said lists of names and surnames of the freemen and qualified voters residing within their respective wards, townships, districts, and boroughs; and at least eight days before the second Tuesday of October, in each year, certify, sign and deliver, one of said duplicates to the commissioners of their respective counties, who shall file the same in the office; the other the said assessors shall hold and hand over, without alteration, or addition, to one of the inspectors of the election of their proper election district, on or before eight o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October, in each year: *Provided*, That where any ward, township, incorporated district or borough, has been, or shall be divided in forming an election district, said assessors shall make out, certify, sign, and deliver, as is hereinbefore directed, for wards, townships, districts, and boroughs, duplicate lists, as aforesaid, of the white freemen and qualified voters residing within each part of said divided ward, township, district and borough.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of said assessors respectively, on entering the names of persons claiming to be assessed, pursuant to the provisions in the foregoing section, forthwith to levy and assess on such persons, except those between the age of twenty one and twenty two years, such an amount of county tax as by law is levied and assessed on taxable inhabitants of like standing or occupation, and give a certificate of such assessment to the person so assessed, and return his name on said list to the commissioners at least eight days before the election, noting opposite said name the words "tax not paid;" and the collector shall, on presentation of such certificate, receive said tax, and give a receipt for the same.

§ 15. If any officer or officers required to perform any duty by the provisions of this act, shall neglect or refuse to perform the same, he or they, so offending, shall be considered and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than twenty, nor more than two hundred dollars, and where the duties required of any officer herein named, are the same as those required by the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, the penalties inflicted by said act, for violation of such duty, be and the same are hereby extended to the duty herein required.

BAD FOR THE CROAKERS.—Those who make it a business to give out their insane howlings against the United States Bank of Pennsylvania will be sorry to hear we are afraid, that it stands so proudly as it does now in London, and with such brilliant prospects. We observe that it sold there on the 24th ultimo, at £15. 5. This at the present rates there would be $75,43. Most evidently, the efforts on either side of the Atlantic, whatever may have been made, by concert or otherwise, against this persecuted institution, have failed of their object. The stock of Pennsylvania, and her repute, are now, and must continue to be, 'on the free rise.'—*Phil. Gaz.*

## ODD DUELS.

A few nights ago we were "Camping out," by the Grand Lake, one of a chain connected by a River that takes its rise about Beech Hills, and falls into Pennant Bay. The day had been favorable, cloudy and warm, and we had killed lots of fish: but the best part of it had been spent in reaching the ground, and we determined to camp out, and, after enjoying the morning's sport, return home on the evening of the next day. Early in the afternoon, therefore, we laid down our rods, and hatchet in hand, proceeded to erect our wigwam. Some years ago, while passing along the street, where a new house was building, I was amused by the remark of an Indian, who, after looking at the proprietor, surrounded by carpenters and masons, and hearing him give all sorts of directions, shrugged his shoulders and muttered, "Ugh—white man take great trouble to build him house, me build mine in half an hour." Our's, like the Indian's, was made in half an hour, and was of much the same simple construction—a few poles, forming the outline of a sugar loaf, were soon covered with boughs, and bark, a young spruce was cut to block up the doorway, when we retired for the night, and lots of wood was prepared to feed our evening fire. After rearing our mansion, and putting all things that might be wanted within reach, we resumed our rods, and lingered by the running waters, until the deep shadows closing around us, the difficulty of seeing our own flies, satisfied us that it was useless to try another cast. We then retired to our camp—kindled our fire—boiled our tea-kettle—roasted some trout upon a stick—rummaged our knapsacks for bread, butter, ham and cheese, and set about the enjoyment of our evening meal with appetites that gave a relish to all we touched, and which an epicure or an Alderman might have envied.

"This, now," said Bob Norton, lighting his segar, and throwing himself back on his elbow, "is clear comfort, as old McK— said in the Barn."

"What Barn was that," asked O'Brien, "and how came the fellow to be so comfortable?"

"As to the Barn," said Norton, "like most of the old acquaintances of my youth, that were made of boards and shingles, it has passed away, but some of you must remember it. It stood at the corner of what is now Allison's lawn, next the stone bridge, and was a comfortable tenement for horses and horned cattle, in my boyish days, when the property belonged to Stayner. That Barn was the scene of one of the oddest duels of the olden time—one of the sternest sword-in-hand battles that ever occurred in the country."

"I must have been between a brace of wills then," said I, "for surely no bipeds would part to rack and manger, to settle their personal differences."

"There you mistake," said Bob, "many things that are not very likely, happen notwithstanding. The old Barn, you must know, like other Barns on the Peninsula, was built before there was any house in its neighborhood—forty years ago the stone bridge was "out in the country," and the old Barn occupied a nice retired spot, and having a broad thresing floor, was not a bad place for a couple bent on mischief to take exercise on a frosty morning. Old McK— (I call him old because he died before I was born, but he was not old at the time) was a lieutenant in the Highland Regiment, stationed in Halifax, about the year 17—. I saw his picture in full length, at the house of a relative in the interior, some years since, and a fine looking stalwart man he must have been. While gazing at his handsome features, and brawny limbs, in repose upon the canvass, I could not but wish that I had seen them in the full play of action, where life or death was in the strife. McK— and a brother officer quarrelled while at mess, the nice laws of the duello being in those days not very well defined or much regarded, they agreed to meet in the old Barn the next morning, and fight it out, sword in hand, upon the threshing floor. For some reason or other, which I never learned, they took no seconds—and when they drew their broad swords, and pulled their bonnets over their eyes, "this, now," said McK— looking round, and seeing no living thing near but an old cow peering through the manger with very natural astonishment, "this," said McK—, who had the true Highland love for fighting, and faith in his weapon, and who fearing nothing—but an interruption, "this is clear comfort."

"At least so says tradition," murmured O'Brien, "but the word comfort is peculiarly English."

"I am not going to swear to all I say in a Camp," replied Norton, "but you have the story as it was told to me. After eyeing each other for a moment, at it they went, and being both powerful fellows, and good swordsmen, the combat was long, obstinate and doubtful. After a furious onset, and some admirable sword play, both were wounded and bled fast. Once or twice hostilities were suspended, and the combatants leaned against the ends of the Barn to recover breath, and wipe the blood and perspiration from their brows. Again and again they crossed their blades on the centre of the threshing floor, and renewed the strife, and then paused to gather new energies to decide the question of who was the better man, until at length, in the final shock, both were desperately wounded, and reeling to opposite ends of the Barn, fell heavily upon the threshing floor. Neither could rise—but McK— who had his senses about him, was gravely lamenting that they had not brought their pistols in their belts, that they might have a shot or two at each other, by way of wind up, when the door opened, and in walked the owner of the Barn, who had come to milk his cow and turn her upon the common. He gave the alarm, assistance was brought, and the wounded officers were conveyed to the Hospital. The affair was hushed up and they were forgiven, in consequence of the high opinion entertained of their courage and soldier-like qualities—but I have often heard the old people tell the story while passing by the Barn."

"What a pity it is," said Tennant, who has much of the spirit of an Antiquary about him, "that a collection has not been made of these old stories, and some notes preserved of the ancient features of things which have passed or ate fast passing away. The surface changes its aspect so rapidly in a new country—all things built of wood decay so fast—and our people are so prone to look forward and not back, that by and bye there will scarcely be a trace of things as they were, or a record of the wise sayings and queer doings of the vigorous race that flourished here in the olden time."

"One of the oddest duels, and most systematic too, that I have heard of," said O'Brien, "took place in one of the Eastern Towns not many years ago. A gentleman, who held a situation in the customs, and a spirited old Jersey merchant, had some dispute. The Jerseyman was high, and the Custom House Officer punctilious, and the latter sent a challenge. A pair of Dueling Pistols were not to be found in the place, or a pair of seconds who knew much about things either. A couple of rusty old horse-pistols, heavy and stiff on the springs, were at last mustered, and two friends persuaded to go out with them, in the rear of the settlement, on a fine summer afternoon. A good deal of time was occupied with preliminaries, but at last the pistols were charged, the men planted, and the parties fired, without any fatal effect."

"Are you satisfied now, Mr. Newtong?" cried the Jerseyman. "No," was the response, and the pistols were loaded again. After two or three shots, without any execution being done, the Jerseyman drew his watch from his fob, and declared that he could not stay any longer, but "must go home and post his books," according to his invariable custom. His adversary remonstrated, and the merchant marched off the ground, but declared his willingness to come out again next day, and give him "as much satisfaction as he wanted." An adjournment accordingly took place, and the parties met at the same spot next morning. After a shot or two, it was approaching the Jerseyman's breakfast hour—his watch had been pulled out once or twice, and he was beginning to evince a determination to adjourn again, when the pistols being loaded, the word was given, and off went the Custom House Officer's pistol, and the ball sung past the head of his vis-a-vis. The Jerseyman's weapon snapped, but, with most commendable sang froid, he shook up the priming, shut down the hammer, and rubbing his nail two or three times against the flint, levelled, and before any interference could be effectual, took deliberate aim, hit his adversary on the ancle, and brought him to the ground. Walking up to him he took off his hat and making a profound bow—"Mr. Newtong, are you satisfied *now?*" roared the Jerseyman. "Yes," was the reply. "Then I am very glad of it, for my breakfast has been ready three minutes and a half—good morning, Sir."—*Colonial Pearl.*


## Cumberland County Poor House.

To the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of Cumberland:

Gentlemen,

I take this mode of resigning my office as Steward &c. of the said Poor-house, to take effect on the 20th March 1841, when my 7th year ends, and do sincerely return my thanks to the community and all the former as well as the present Directors, for their long indulgence, forbearance, and kindness during the time I have held said office; and I do pledge myself to discharge my duties as usual to the best of my abilities from this to the end of my said 7th year, and likewise do I promise to aid and assist after that time for the good of the institution and the inmates thereof to the best of my abilities if required by my successor or by the present Directors or their successors. My reason for giving notice of my resignation so early, is to afford you a full opportunity of making a good selection of a steward in my room, and my bare and single reason for laying down my office against the 20th of March 1841, is that my family is rapidly growing up, and that I wish to employ them at something else which may be more beneficial and prudent for them than the employment at this station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
MICHAEL FISHBURN,
Steward of said Poor-house, &c.

August 10, 1840.—2t

## *Valuable Farm for Sale.*

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of George Davidson, late of West Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, dec'd, will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 7th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, on the premises, the following described real estate, late the property of said decedent, viz:

A Tract of first rate

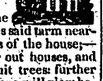
**LIMESTONE LAND,**

situate in Westpennsborough township, Cumberland county, Pa. about 7 miles west of Carlisle, and one mile north of Mount Rock, containing about

**190 Acres,**

bounded by lands of the heirs of William Davidson, dec'd, Robert McKeehan, and the heirs of the Rev. Joshua Williams, dec'd. There are about 130 acres cleared, in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence, the residue is covered with first rate timber.—The improvements are a large two story

**STONE HOUSE,**



with a well of good water near the door; the Mount Rock Spring crosses said farm nearly in the centre, within a few perches of the house;—also a double barn of logs, and other out houses, and a good bearing orchard of choice fruit trees: further description is not necessary, as persons will view before they purchase. Attention will be given, and terms made known on day of sale, by

JAMES DAVIDSON,
DANIEL LECKEY, } Ex'rs.

August 19, 1840.—tds

☞Lancaster Examiner will publish tds and send bill to this office for collection.

## NOTICE.

*Estate of George Gillespie, dec'd.*

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of George Gillespie, late of Frankford township, Cumberland county, dec'd., having been issued to the subscriber residing in said township NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HOBT. LAIRD, Adm'r.

August 19, 1840,—6t

## NOTICE.

*Estate of John Close, dec'd.*

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of John Close, late of the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, dec'd. have been issued to the subscriber residing in East Pennsborough township: NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the above estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against him to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN RUPP, Adm'r.

August 12, 1840.—6t

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 5th day of September next at 2 o'clock, P. M. the following described lots of ground situate on West High street in the borough of Carlisle, to wit:

**A Lot of Ground,**

*(immediately opposite Dickinson College,)*

adjoining lots of the Trustees of Dickinson College on the east, High street on the north, a lot of the heirs of John Fleming, dec'd. on the west and an alley on the south, containing 60 feet in front on High street and 240 feet in depth.

Also a Lot of Ground bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at the line of the warehouse lot of Wm. B. Murray and the heirs of John Fleming dec'd. on High street, thence west along High street 280 feet to a point where Pomfret street intersects High street, thence along Pomfret street 332 feet, thence along the line of the aforesaid warehouse lot 197 feet to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and one and three-tenth perches. The terms of sale are—the purchase money to be paid on the 9th November next, when possession will be given and Deeds made to purchasers.

The title to the above lots will be made to the purchasers by Wm. B. Murray, who owns the one undivided half part thereof, and John H. Weaver, Adm'r. of John Fleming, dec'd. who will sell the interest of said decedent (it being the other undivided half part) in said lots, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county.

☞The above described lots are situated in the most pleasant part of the town for a private residence.

WM. B. MURRAY,
JOHN H. WEAVER, Adm'r.
of John Fleming, dec'd.

Carlisle, August 12, 1840.—tds

## NOTICE.

*Estate of Michael Morret, dec'd.*

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last Will and Testament of Michael Morret, late of Monroe township, Cumberland county, dec'd. have been issued to the subscribers residing in the same township: NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the above estate to make immediate payment, and to all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MICHAEL MORETT, jr.
GEORGE BRINDLE,
*Executors*

August 12, 1840.—6t

## NOTICE.

*Estate of Henry Miller, dec'd.*

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the last Will and Testament of Henry Miller, late of West Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, dec'd. have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same township: NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to the above estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

FREDERICK ZEIGLER, Ex'r.

August 12, 1840.—6t*

## NOTICE.

*Estate of Paul Gher, dec'd.*

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Paul Gher, late of Allen township, Cumberland county, dec'd. have been issued to the subscriber living in the same township: NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH R. JIMESON, Adm'r.

August 12, 1840.—6t*

## Creditors take Notice.

THAT I 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 9th day of November, 1840, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

(1 H D) CHARLES GREEN.

August 19, 1840.—3t

## $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.—3t.*

## 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; about 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 owners.*

Aug 5, 1840.

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

## BANK NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Carlisle Saving Fund Society will expire in 1843. Notice is hereby given, agreeably to the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, that the stockholders of said institution intend applying to the next Legislature of the Commonwealth for a renewal of charter, change of name, style and title to "Cumberland Valley Bank," increase of capital and general discounting and banking privileges, all under such restrictions as the Legislature may direct. The above institution to be continued in Carlisle, Pa.

JOHN J. MYERS.

Aug. 19, 1840—6m.