

POLITICAL.

Bank of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The President and Directors of the Bank of the United States.

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT.

That in obedience to the requisition contained in the Resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 31st day of April, 1840, the Bank of the United States did, on the fifteenth day of January, 1841, pay on demand all the notes, bills, deposits and other liabilities of the Institution in gold and silver coin, and did, from and after that day, continue to pay the same, in like manner, until the fourth day of the present month, when it became necessary to discontinue such payments.

The efforts of the Bank to make provision for her part of the duty, which the law required all the incorporated Banks of the Commonwealth to perform on the day first named, and to continue to perform thereafter, were, from the time of the enactment of that law, made in a spirit of perfect obedience to the will of the Legislature, and with a hearty desire to collect from her resources, the coin and equivalent effects that would be necessary to comply with its commands.

The Directors of the Bank did not permit themselves to falter in their exertions, either in consequence of the general derangement of credit in the United States, especially in the South-Western States, where large portions of the capital were invested, nor in consequence of an additional liability of nearly two millions of dollars, which, in relief of the state of Pennsylvania, and for the prosecution of her public improvements, the Directors assumed in June, 1840, by loaning that amount to the state. They did not for a moment forget their duty to their creditors, as the state had required them to perform it, nor the interests of the state as a borrower for public purposes, notwithstanding the severe conflict there was between them. Their faithful and unremitting efforts were to do what the state commanded, without refusing to come to her succor, to an extent which greatly increased the burden of the command; a refusal, moreover, in which, if she had made it, she would not have stood alone.

Under any but the extraordinary circumstances in which the Bank was placed, the means collected would have removed from the Directors every doubt, that the effort to continue specie payments indefinitely, would prove successful. Under any but such circumstances, it could not have failed to prove so. But against a combination of hostile interests, or what, without personal combination, may have been equally effective, a pervading distrust, stimulated into activity by a part of the public press in another state, it has been shown that no efforts of the Bank could have triumphed, except such as would have enabled her to face every dollar of her debts with a dollar of coined silver. In the short space of eighteen banking days, upwards of six millions of dollars in specie, and in funds equivalent to specie, were demanded and received at the Bank of the United States; and still the demand continued in such force, as to make it perfectly certain that it would be fruitless to persevere in the effort. The Directors deemed it indispensable, therefore, at the close of the fourth day of the present month, to discontinue payments in specie.

Your memorialists do not deem it necessary to advert to the cases and course of the other incorporated Banks of the city and county, which they believe to have suffered in like manner and from like causes, but the particulars of which will come with more certainty from their respective boards.

In this state of things, the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States present themselves to the Legislature, in the humble trust, that after exertions thus faithfully but fruitlessly made, your honorable bodies will so far consider the interests of honest creditors whose demands yet remain to be satisfied, of stockholders who depend upon the restoration of the Bank for their support and comfort, and of the public at large, including under that description the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as not to make between her and the other banks of that Commonwealth, that partial distinction which some persons have thought fit to suggest, but to renew to the institution the benefit of those provisions which the Resumption Resolutions extended to all the Banks, and, as it now appears, for too short a period.

It is not in a spirit of boasting, but to bring the facts more distinctly before the Legislature, that your memorialists beg permission to state some particulars of the application of the Bank capital to the purposes of the state and to objects of public concern which have been promoted by the State.

of that loan in the precious metals, as much of it was paid for by others in the promise notes of the Bank.

The statement thus briefly submitted, exhibits therefore a direct application of the capital of the Bank to purposes of the state, to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, and of nearly a million more, to works of public concern, conducive to the profit of the state works, and the interest of her citizens.

That these applications of the capital have proved a severe burden upon the bank, and both directly and indirectly, an obstacle to the success of the effort which has just failed, does not admit of reasonable doubt. The demands of the state for large loans, which have never been negotiable by the bank, except as securities to borrow money, and then only upon estimates much below the price paid, and at the expense of heavy charges of interest, premium, and commissions, may be stated with all confidence as a heavy burden imposed upon the institution. More than \$7,500,000 of these loans, have been taken within the last two years, a period of unexampled difficulty in the negotiation of money, and no part of them can be said to have been taken with the free will of the institution, or even with a regard to her own benefit, except as the directors conceived the interests of the State and of the Institution to be closely connected.

Your memorialists humbly submit, that contributions like these do not constitute a ground of discrimination unfavorable to the Bank, as would seem to be the sentiments of those who would deny her the common relief that is now solicited at the hands of the Legislature for all other banks. By subscriptions voluntarily made to promote public works of like nature, and to extend the use and profit of the State works, the Bank has paid nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty nine dollars.

It is not however upon the ground of service to the state by the institution that the Directors present this memorial. They represent great interests, the sacrifice of which will be extensively prejudicial to both public and private welfare, and it is on behalf of these interests, that they ask for relief by the Legislature. They do not ask to be relieved from the obligations imposed by the constitution, nor from the legal and moral liability of all debtors to pay their debts; but they confidently ask to be exempted from penalties which the Legislature imposed, and which the Legislature can lawfully repeal or suspend; and they ask it because the infliction of these penalties will inevitably retard the payment of the debts, and will produce a wasteful sacrifice of capital, and increase of the prevailing embarrassment and discredit, and a loss of credit to the Commonwealth. On each of these tendencies they seek leave to make one or two suggestions. The sufficiency of the assets of the Bank to meet all her engagements to creditors, is, in the opinion of your memorialists, as much a matter of moral certainty as that the assets of any Bank in this State or elsewhere are sufficient for a like purpose. If through measures of folly or madness, all personal securities shall be annihilated, and real estate made dead in the hands of those who own it, the calamity will not be confined in its effects to the Bank of the United States; and unless they are so annihilated, the sufficiency of the Bank assets is morally certain. The first question then for the solemn consideration of the Legislature, and it ought to receive the consideration of all persons before they express an opinion upon it, is whether the bills and liabilities of this Bank, ought to be struck down at once as an available resource to the creditors by the destruction of the charter, and the consequent delays and difficulties of winding up the concern in another form. Is it not a measure of more wisdom and justice also, to those creditors, to let these liabilities take their true position in the community, according to their estimated value, assisted as the liabilities of other Banks are by the facilities which a charter gives to make provision for them? Is it of advantage to any man or body of men, whose pursuits in business are profitable to the Commonwealth, that this paper shall become a thing to waver upon at the Exchange, blown up one day by hope, thrown down the next by fear, and at all times the subject of contrivances to bring about the gain of one by the loss of another? With the certainty of a distant liquidation, are the bona fide holders of it likely to obtain its true value in such a state of artificial agitation? Can either the public or individuals, pursuing a useful calling, be benefited by at once putting an end to the active commercial value of more than two millions of dollars of this paper, now believed to be principally in the hands of the inhabitants of this state? It is not at present a question whether the Bank of the U. States is at once to become a Bank of extensive circulation and deposit as before. Upon this point this Bank must stand, like others, upon her own strength and the confidence of the community.

But the question is whether, by her resources what they may, her creditors are to be deprived of the assistance which the charter will give by the infliction of penalties which are withdrawn from all other Banks.

It must be obvious to your Honorable Bodies that by destroying the charter, not only will the property of creditors be sacrificed, but that the same is more extensively true in regard to the capital of the Stockholders.

What the Stockholders have done to fall under the edge of public resentment, it is difficult to perceive. If there has been error, or mismanagement in the Bank, it has not been theirs. If money has been too liberally loaned to the state of Pennsylvania, to improvement companies and to individuals, the stockholders have not made the loans. The law prevents them from acting personally in such matters; and compels them to act by representatives; and to many of them the law denies the right of selecting their representatives. They are widows, orphan children, persons retired from business and active life, and not capitalists only; and all of them

have been, and are suffering, against their will, without their personal agency, and beyond the possibility of redress by themselves. Why should persons in this situation become the objects of hatred and persecution, and because part of their property has been impaired, the rest of it be sacrificed by forced sales upon a prostrate market, at the mandate of the law, and through the inflexible agency of Trustees or Liquidators? Can the public gain by this? In such times as these, is there any imaginable advantage to the public or individuals in swelling the mass of stocks, debts and lands for peremptory sale in a market already burdened with more than can be absorbed? Your memorialists humbly submit that but one answer can be given to these enquiries. It is the true interest of the public, as it is also the interest of mercy and humanity, that the stockholders should be assisted to make the most of their concern in the Bank for themselves as well as for their creditors, and that they should not be crippled by penalties, nor hunted down by forced sales, and if the penalties are enforced, these are the only characters which the enforcement of them would have.

But a more special public question will not escape the regard of the Legislature. To the extent of more than eight millions the Bank is the owner of the public debt of this state, which has been pledged for the repayment of money borrowed. Whatever throws the Bank into liquidation, leaves these loans of the state at the mercy of those to whom they are pledged, enables them to throw them into the market upon the default of the Bank, to depress them in price, and to become the purchasers of them at an immense sacrifice. In the face of this contingency, what is to be the market price of the public debt of Pennsylvania, held to a great extent by her own citizens? What is to be the ability of the state to complete and to bring into profitable operation her public works? What are to be the consequent effects upon all property in the public debt or dependent upon it?

Your memorialists deem it necessary only to suggest these considerations to the wisdom of the Legislature. They hold it to be clear beyond doubt, that while the value of this or any other charter for banking, has become greatly impaired, so that the private interests of stockholders in the general use of this power is now of inconceivable magnitude, at the same time the value of the charter is giving activity to the debts of the Bank until paid—its value in turning all the assets of the Bank to the best account for all parties, and its value in sustaining the price of state debt, and in furthering the financial operations of the state, was never higher than at this moment.

They therefore respectfully pray the Legislature to continue to the Bank, the relief granted by the Resumption Resolutions. Whatever provisions the Legislature shall see fit to impose upon the Bank of the United States in common with other Banks, to give security to their operations, and to bring them at the earliest day practicable, to that state which is alone consistent with the public welfare, this Bank will receive with the deference due to the wisdom of the Representatives of the People, and faithfully endeavor to observe.

By order and on behalf of the Board, A. LARNER, Cashier. Bank of the United States, February 13, 1841.

The Suspension and its Causes.

The Banks, the Interests, and the Journals of Pennsylvania.

Alluding to the Suspension and the Banks, the Harrisburg Reporter says: "The democratic members, ever in the right, refuse to enter upon any measures of indulgence to the banks, until they are satisfied by a rigid inquiry into their conduct, and a candid disclosure on their part, that their delinquency is not premeditated, or the result of a wanton mal-administration. Information is sought as the basis of enlightened council, and wise action for the future. The past is a history of evils, both as the commonwealth and the business of the community are affected.

"A memorial from the U. S. Bank has been presented to both houses, and was ordered to be printed for circulation. Whether the statement it contains be true or false, will be tested, we presume and hope, by a legislative investigation. It is probable the other banks in Philadelphia will also make their memorials; but as to them also, an investigation will be instituted, we should think, before the legislature enters upon a consideration of the important questions involved, with a view to final action."

"The Banks generally, we have reason to believe, will not object to suitable investigation. They are, with one or two exceptions, in as good condition as the monetary institutions of any State in the Union and were forced to suspend specie payments on the last occasion, from the position of Philadelphia as a distributing city, and because of her indebtedness, growing out of said position, to New York and the East. The case is a plain one. New York is the great 'Commercial Emporium.' The bulk of the imports into this country arrive at that port, and are consigned to merchants residing there. Philadelphia is a purchaser to the extent of many millions per annum, and pays their notes at different periods for us. We are thus constantly in debt to our neighbors, and in times of panic, and when so disposed, they can demand their dues in specie, exchange being against us for the reason above alluded to. The city, is to sell exchange on New York—our merchants and business men being purchasers, with the object of paying their debts there. Thus, then, when the dealer in exchange discovers that they can make even an eighth of one per cent, by drawing specie from the Banks, and sending it to New York to draw drafts against, they do so without the slightest hesitation,

as a mere matter of business, and utterly regardless of the effect upon specie payments. It was in this way, together with the desire of a number of New-Yorkers, who are implacable in their hostility to the Bank of the United States, and who hereinafter circulated all sorts of unfounded calumnies against her, and drew every dollar they could from her vaults, that we lost the eleven millions in specie and specie drafts, alluded to in the Inquirer of Tuesday last.

Our position as a distributing city, together with the persecutions of a clique of conspirators, may be referred to as the real causes of the suspension. No one pretends to allege that the community—that is to say, the people of Philadelphia or Pennsylvania, accomplished that disaster. Far from it! The fact that the Bank of the United States had in her charge, at the moment of suspension, the deposits of our citizens to the extent of a million of dollars, is conclusive evidence upon this point. The Reporter will therefore perceive the true state of the case; and as the editor is a Pennsylvania by birth, and in spirit, we have a right to expect from him any other course than one of hostility to the interests and honor of the State.

Beyond New York city we are also indebted, because of our position, and of the immense amount that is annually purchased by our merchants and storekeepers of the New England manufacturers. For example, we are informed that immense quantities of leather manufactured in this State, are purchased by the East, made into shoes, and then resold to Philadelphia dealers. The aggregate amount of cotton goods purchased in New England, and brought into Philadelphia, must be very large. So with hardware, and many other articles. Our indebtedness is thus created—exchange is turned against us—and the consequence frequently is, an extraordinary demand for specie. Hence the suspension. Can it be possible, that under these circumstances, the enlightened press of Pennsylvania will turn upon the Banks; and in crippling or destroying them, strike at the business community—may, at the bosom of the Commonwealth itself? It cannot be.

Such presses as the Reporter, occupying a position of influence and respectability, seeing the truth, and animated by the spirit of patriotism, and fidelity to the Keystone State, will inculcate manly and magnanimous views; and in this matter, at least, rise above the prejudices of ignorance and bigotry; as well as the mean and wretched objects of partizan views and warfare.

OPENING OF THE FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

By the vigorous efforts of the Company, the Maryland Branch of the Franklin Rail Road was completed and opened for transportation and travel on the 3d inst. The expedition with which the improvement has been forwarded, amidst numerous obstacles, which the severity of the season only served to augment, attests the active zeal of those having charge of its concerns, and affords to the traveller no small security against the ordinary accidents and delays that spring from negligent and unskilful management.

Although for several days prior to the opening of the road the weather was dark and lowering, and had covered the earth with accumulated snow, the sun cast aside his veil on the morning of the 3d and played with vernal mildness on the countenances of the delighted crowd that came to partake in the celebration. The arrival of Gen. Harrison, at Hagerstown, increased the attraction; and gentlemen of all parties, together with the ladies, who are never wanting in sentiments of fine gallantry, embraced the occasion to pay the tribute of their regard to the veteran soldier.

A fine train of Passenger Cars, graced by the presence and enlivened by the martial music of the Franklin County Infantry, left Chambersburg with a full complement of passengers, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and were conveyed to Hagerstown, with all the speed of the tapestry seat by two powerful and finely constructed locomotives. The cars soon after returned with a like burden from Hagerstown, escorted in the same lively style by the military corps of Washington county, and after a delay of some hours, that were dedicated to the training and evolutions of the companies, again departed and arrived between the same points to the great gratification of all who were drawn to the scene.

The two following days were equally pleasant and distinguished by the continuation of the same stirring and joyous exhibition. During the fore some 1500 or 2000 persons must have passed over this beautiful road—the one half of whom were hitherto as strange to the other as the residents of different States, but likely hereafter to be more closely united by the ties of social and commercial intercourse.

The stability of the road was fully tested by the experiment; and we venture the assertion that no similar line of improvement holds out stronger allurements to the traveller than the Franklin Rail Road. Running through a fertile valley, with a richly cultivated landscape ever exposed to the eye, the traveller may be constantly regaled by a varied and highly adorned scenery, while the celerity of his movement is equal to the most urgent demands of business.

The completion of this last link in the Franklin rail-way perfects the entire chain of connection between Philadelphia and Hagerstown, and brings the wealthy country of Washington, with its flourishing towns, in the heart of Maryland, within a twelve hours ride of the seat of commerce in Pennsylvania. The whole route passes through the best improved lands, both of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and some of their handsomest and most thriving towns. The Cars and Engines used upon this road are of the most approved quality; and the Engineers and Conductors of established character for sobriety and skill.

Upon the whole we strongly recommend this new Railroad to the earnest attention of all who are studious either of pleasure or expedition in travelling.—Chambersburg Repository.

Temperance Department.

PLEDGE OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM AS A BEVERAGE; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOURAGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

NOTICE. The Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Temperance Society have meetings appointed as follows:— Feb. 27, Evening—Pine School House in Dickinson township. M. CALDWELL, Chairman. Feb. 22, 1841.

ADDRESS.

Of the Ex. Com. to the Members of the Cumb. Co. Tem. Society, in Carlisle and vicinity.

We make this address particularly to those who have by the recent signature of our pledge made a record of their willingness to co-operate with us in carrying forward the temperance reform; and we to express our appreciation to you for this occasion, did we not say, that our courage and our zeal have been greatly increased by finding, our cause so well sustained. Our pledges have been returned to us, with between four and five hundred signatures, and names too of such a character that we cannot but be cheered by the countenance thus given to our labors.

Among the signers to our pledge, we find the aged and the young, the most respectable and the most obscure; the man whose character has never suffered a blemish, and the man who knows by a painful experience the truth of the doctrines we teach. Among them we find the name of the widow, made such by intemperance, and of her, whose deepest woe only rises from the same source; among them we find the names of many young men, and of many a husband in the prime of his life, who with his wife have pledged themselves together, to save themselves and their children from the desolation which intemperance is still working in the society around us. And we feel a peculiar pleasure, in saying that among our list of members are many children, who under the healthful influence exercised by the example and the instruction of their parents, have anxiously sought the privilege of having their names recorded with those of their natural teachers and guides.—These children, a few years hence, instead of being drunkards and the wives of drunkards, will be occupying the places which we now fill, and will be guarding the same interests to which our humble efforts are now directed.

To all who have united with us in this interesting and generous work of saving ourselves and our fellow-men, we say,

First.—Be consistent with your pledge. The reason why we pledge ourselves not to drink what is intoxicating, is that we believe such drink would injure ourselves and others. Why then should we, under any circumstances, for a moment wish to get rid of the obligations of our pledge? Nor do the usages of society at the present day require any person to violate his pledge. Let us then be consistent in all our movements, and conscientiously adhere to the spirit of the obligations we have assumed. In so doing you will save yourselves and others.

Secondly.—It is important that our society should exist at all, it is important that it should embrace as many as possible.—Each member of the society, male or female, young or old, may exert an influence on some one around you, who are not members. Some of them may be temperate drinkers, some of them may be intemperate, and others may not drink at all, but may never have signed the pledge. If among those, any one can be found willing to sign, we suggest to you to call on some member of our committee, or on our Secretary, and get a pledge; and then return it with his signature. Each individual may do much, and if we will all do that we can, before the end of the year 1841 we will rescue many a young man in our town, or in our county, from the jaws of intemperance, and perhaps some drunkard from the grave. Who that has signed our pledge will not help us in this work.

Finally.—Allow us to advise you to read weekly the Temperance Department of our Borough papers. It is furnished with the best matter which the Editors, with our aid, can procure.—Read it, and point out to your neighbors such portions of it as you think may do them good.—To a friend of temperance, the existence of such a department in a paper ought to furnish a strong inducement to its patronage.

The work which we intend to effect is great, but we shall be aided in it by the prayers of the pious, and by the blessing of Heaven.

M. CALDWELL, Chm.

From the York County Free Press. PRESBYTERIAN CASE.

The Trustees of the English Presbyterian Congregation in the borough of York, do hereby give notice of a meeting for a burial Ground, Parsonage, and Church.

James Johnston, Philip Small, Samuel Small, Jacob Emmitt, John Evans, Wm. R. Morris.

This action was tried at the last Sessions of the Court of Common Pleas of this county. Hon. A. S. Hays presided. The plaintiffs showed a deed from John Penn, and John Penn, Jr., for the premises in question to George Irwin, Wm. Scott and Archibald McCane, in trust for the English Presbyterians in and near the town of York, and other successors, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever, dated Sept. 1785. They also showed the Charter of incorporation obtained in 1813. They then proved possession of these premises for 55 years by the English Presbyterians. They also proved that in 1732 the congregation then was connected with and under the care of the Donegal Presbytery, that this Presbytery was afterwards merged in the Carlisle Presbytery, and that it has been connected with that body ever since the year 1786. That since the year 1792 Dr. Calhoun had been the Pastor and represented the congregation in the Carlisle Presbytery and Synod of Philadelphia for more than 40 years.

knowledge the Carlisle Presbytery. The subsequent union of the Congregation of the third Presbytery of Philadelphia, a new school body, and subsequently their connection with the Synod of Pennsylvania, and the Harrisburg Presbytery, both New School.

The plaintiffs then resumed and showed their connection with the Carlisle Presbytery to the present time, the connection of that body with the Philadelphia Synod, an old school body, and also the old school general assembly, in order that they might show that they are the only English Presbyterian Congregation in and near the town of York, and had not lost their distinctive character by being transferred from the old and original body.

The question involved was who were the successors of the English Presbyterians in and near the town of York, the plaintiffs or Defendants.

The charge of the jury was very long, and contained a positive instruction to the jury to find for the defendants, on the ground that there was no deed from the persons to whom the Penns had conveyed in trust to the corporations under the charter. The plaintiffs contended that having been in possession 55 years, and the estate being in trust, the court ought to have instructed the jury to presume a conveyance. This would have left undecided the question as to who are the successors of the English Presbyterians in and near the town of York. But the judge decided that the majority by their resolution cutting loose from the Carlisle Presbytery cut off also the minority.

We learn that the plaintiffs have taken a writ of error to the Supreme Court from the middle district, where the law of the matter will be tested in May next.

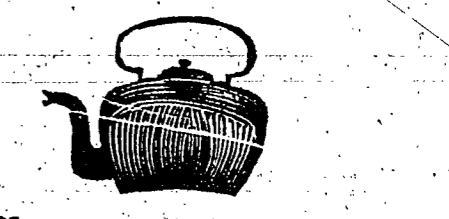
NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Co-partnership under the name of Jacob Sener & Son, and will, as usual, carry on the HARDWARE BUSINESS, at the old stand in South Hanover street, next door to the public house of Mr. John Curran, where every article in their line may be had on the best terms. They take this method of informing those indebted on the books of Jacob Sener, that an early settlement of their accounts is necessary. JACOB SENNER, ALFRED SENNER. Carlisle, Feb. 3, 1841.—41

Triennial Assessment.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Cumberland county will hold the appeals for the year 1841, in the different Boroughs and townships of said county, at the times and places as published below, for the purpose of hearing all persons liable therefor, for the purpose of redress, and to grant such relief as they shall appear just and reasonable, to wit:— EAST PENNSYLVANIA, on Tuesday the 2d of March next at the public house of Andrew Kreitzer. Borough of New Carlisle, on Wednesday the 3d at the public house of Jacob Post in said borough. ALLEN, on Thursday the 4th at the public house of David Sheaffer in Shepherds town. Borough of Middletown, on Friday the 5th at the public house of John Hoover in said borough. MORGAN, on Saturday the 6th at the public house of Mrs. Paul in Churchtown. Borough of GARLAND, on Monday the 8th at the Commissioners' office in said borough. SILVER SPRING, on Tuesday the 9th at the public house of Joseph Greer in Hagerstown. All principal Assessors are also notified and required to attend at the time and place fixed for appeal, for their respective boroughs and townships. By order of the Commissioners. JOHN IRWIN, Clerk. COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Carlisle, Jan. 20, 1841.—tm

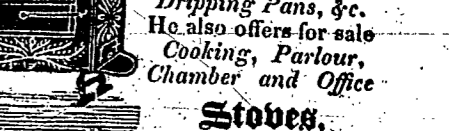
WHOLESALE & RETAIL Copper, Sheet Iron and Tin Ware



Manufactory

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for past favors, would inform the public, that he continues to manufacture at his old mill in North Hanover street, Carlisle, opposite Coramans' hotel, every article in the line of his business, such as

COPPER STUBBS, Wash Kettles, Dye Kettles, Halters' Kettles, House Spouting, and every variety of Tin Ware, Drums, Stove Pipe, Dripping Pans, &c. He also offers for sale Cooking, Parlour, Chamber and Office Stoves.



for wood or coal, of every variety and pattern—all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. He also has for sale the improved Rotary Cooking Stoves, which are superior to any ever offered in this place. Carlisle, Feb. 3, 1841.—3m

CERTIFICATE OF AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

Are held by the following agents in their respective counties. As numerous counterfeits of these pills are attempted to be put into the community, the propriety of purchasing only from the recognized agents, will be apparent. Cumberland County—George W. Hittner, Carlisle; A. Kiegel, Mechanicsburg; Gilmore & McKinney, Newville; S. Culbertson, Shippensburg; B. Ke & Breunman, New Cumberland; Isaac Barton, Eidsburg; M. G. Rupp, Shippensburg; L. Kiegel & Co. Churchtown. Perry County—Alexander Magee, Bloomsburg; J. S. & C. Coyle, Landisburg. August 26, 1840

HIGHEST RATE QUALITY OF BEAVER FUR CLOAK, just received at the New Store in Shippensburg, by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

DYESTUFFS.—Logwood, Brazilletto, Nigropine, Fuchs, Madder, Alum, Cobalt, Lead Dye, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Indigo, Oil of Turpentine, Nitric Acid, Muratic Acid, Solution of Tin; the above will be sold low for Cash, by

S. ELLIOTT. MANTILLAS of a new style, just received at the New Store in Shippensburg, and for sale by ARNOLD & ABRAMS.