The Car[illegible] Herald and Expositor.

POLITICAL.

ADDRESS

OF THE

"TIPPECANOE CLUB No. 1, OF HARRISBURG."

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

The members of the "TIPPECANOE CLUB No. 1 OF HARRISBURG," feel themselves called upon, in consequence of the misrepresentations of their political opponents, to make a brief exposition of the principles which they cherish, to show that they still continue firm in the tenets of sound democracy, and to point out in what manner the enemies of democracy have attempted to gull the people, by the unfounded assertion, that any portion of our Club who opposed David R. Porter in 1838, are prepared to vote for him next fall.

We were all during the election of 1838, supporters of the present Executive of Pennsylvania, and members of the Democratic Party. To that party we are still fondly attached, with an abiding love, which can never be eradicated, and which we are ever proud to acknowledge. But we early found, after the election of David R. Porter, that he was departing from democratic usages and democratic principles; separating himself from the mass of the people—regardless of their interests or those of the state at large, and placing himself under the control of a few scheming individuals; whose only object was their personal aggrandizement; who worshipped at the shrine of an unpatriotic ambition and whose bosoms never warmed with a sentiment of love of country, or glowed with state pride, except when its exhibition would advance their schemes of speculation and plunder. We found, too late, that he who had been elevated to the gubernatorial chair, as the Representative of the State, was a traitor to the principles of democracy; leagued against the friends of the working man, and making common cause with the Van Buren party, who were advocating the ruinous reduction of wages; preaching the doctrine that the poor man would be better off without the use of meat, and drawing from the monarchies of the old world, systems of finance to engraft on the simplicity of our democratic observances. We found in the course of the late Presidential election, that the Democracy of the country had been deserted by their leaders, both in the national and state administration; that the lust of power had induced them to break down the barriers of the constitution; that their measures had progressed, with frightful rapidity even beyond the verge of ultra-federalism; that they sought to consolidate unwonted and anti-republican powers in the General Government; that they had grown vain upon their fancied strength, and secure in the possession of immense patronage and lucrative office, they sought to blind the reason and insult the intelligence of the people, by a system of the grossest deception and a succession of calumnies against a time honored veteran in the service of his country—WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

These calumnious charges were so gross in their character, that the strength of party attachment and our predilections in favor of our former political associates, presented but a feeble bar to an universal sentiment of disgust at their originators, and we were led to a diligent enquiry whether it could so possibly [illegible] that a statesman and soldier who had grown grey during fifty years of service in the military and civil employment of his country, had been honored with the confidence of successive Presidents, and possessed beyond any other living being the esteem, respect and admiration of his immediate neighbors; whether the conqueror of Proctor, the Vanquisher of Tecumseh, the Hero of the Maumee, the gallant soldier of Fort Meigs, the laurel-crowned victor of the dark and bloody field of Tippecanoe; the negociator of innumerable treaties most favorable to our nation; the guardian of Kentucky's chivalry by the vote of her own Legislature; the father of Western Emigration—the soldier in war and farmer in peace; we were led, we say, to enquire whether such a man could be an enemy to Democracy, a despiser of the poor, the advocate of oppressive laws.

The result of this investigation satisfied us:—we were convinced that the Democratic party had been deceived, deserted and betrayed by its leaders; that a good, wise and virtuous patriot had been slandered by party venom and that the partizans of Van Buren, [illegible] have been willing to carry out their selfish [illegible] of aggrandizement, even by placing upon [illegible] the blackest stain of ingratitude towards [illegible] Harrison. Thus convinced, we became [illegible] desire, approaching to enthusiasm, to [illegible] wipe the foul blot from our country [illegible] No. 1." In the [illegible] of our tried and faithful Democratic ge[illegible] in repelling the slanders [illegible] Hero whom Washington Harrison. We therefore and Madison [illegible] the "TIPPECANOE CLUB, [illegible] citizens, we stood on—the only democratic opposed to those who side by side with the plunder—the people against Jefferson advanced, reformers against the Spoilers with the people their unworthy servants! Providence [illegible] labors—it gave us the precious [illegible] honest President; but in the mysterious dispensation of its will, took its choice gift away in one month after his elevation.

But the country had been touched with the electric spark of truth—the scales of delusion had fallen from our eyes—the mists of error had vanished, and we learned that the bright, glorious, sanctified and hallowed paths of democracy were not to be trodden, until the guidance of men who despised its doctrines; we found that principles were the milestones to show how far we had journeyed on the road to Democracy, and not men set up and self constituted as leaders. The fiat had gone forth—the silver veil had been raised—the false prophets were exposed, and their curses were mingled with the desperation of their fall! We learned the important secret, vitally important in a Republic, that the people must think and act for themselves—do their own voting and never submit to be led by men who are ambitious of pre-eminence, and have their own plans of aggrandizement to subserve.

We had carried this acquired experience into a close examination which we have instituted in reference to our position in State politics. Here too, we find that the Democracy have been deserted by their leaders; that we have been deceived by empty professions while all the measures, acts and tendencies of David R. Porter, his friends and advisers, have been decidedly anti-democratic. We find too, that it has become necessary for the people to effect a radical change of men and measures, to prevent Pennsylvania from becoming irretrievably involved in debt; her citizens from being subjected to more onerous impositions of taxes, and her resources from being lavished on the friends of Gov. Porter and the relatives and dependents of the Canal Commissioners.

Neither do we make the allegation against David R. Porter, that his principles are anti-democratic, without being prepared to fortify our position by incontrovertible proof, drawn from his Executive course and now part of the history of our State. One of the fundamental principles of democracy is, that the people are fitted for self-government, and that all power belongs to them and must necessarily flow from them, and any attempt, however remote, to obstruct the stream or control the source must involve a departure from the principle. How then are we to reconcile Gov. Porter's profession of democracy, with the ultra federal veto of one Bill giving the election of Canal Commissioners to the immediate representatives of the people in the General Assembly, or withholding his assent from another, which places the choice directly and annually in the hands of the people themselves? Does not the refusal to approve such a bill, argue that Gov. Porter is opposed to delegating power to its legitimate popular sources and it is not the effort to curtail the action of the people, through the ballot boxes one of the most federal characteristics, with which a political party can be imbued?

For similar reasons, which involve a disrespect of the people, through their representatives, we condemn most emphatically Gov. Porter's course in relation to the recent warrant drawn by him in favor of a deputy Prosecuting Attorney, the payment of which was promptly and correctly refused by the State Treasurer. Some two years past, Gov. Porter drew his warrants on Mr. Sturgeon, then State Treasurer, in favor of Ovid F. Johnson and James Madison Porter for $2000; this having been done without authority of law. As the amount was paid, and the action was decidedly condemned throughout the commonwealth, the last Legislature passed a law authorizing suit to be brought for the recovery of the money—Gov. Porter has not yet given his signature to that bill, but on the contrary has insulted the people, outraged the confidence reposed in him by the people, and in the very face of the condemnation expressed in relation to his course, by the people's representatives, has again dared to draw another warrant precisely similar in tenor to the one for the recovery of the amount of which suit was directed to be brought by the law of last session! Is this democracy? To array the Executive power against the will of the people, is an inroad on our republican rights to which true democracy cannot submit. The people [illegible] be respected—their mandate, right or wrong, [illegible] obeyed—for if wrong, they alone are the sufferers, and experience that best of schoolmasters [illegible] set them right again.

But we have [illegible] of opposition to the Administration of Gov. Porter, which involve such palpable departures from the spirit of our Constitution and laws, that we should indeed be regardless of the preservation of our rights as citizens, and the welfare of the State, could we for a moment countenance them. The fact is notorious, that a system of favoritism has been introduced by the Canal Commissioners in the allotment of public contracts, by which the State has been a heavy sufferer, not only paying more for work than good and responsible bidders were willing to contract for; but, by entrusting unskilful workmen with important sections, even at these outrageous prices, the construction has been so badly, as to stand in need of continual repair, and the entire revenue must be consumed to keep them in order. Not only does Gov. Porter stand responsible for the misconduct of these officers of his creation, but he must be considered a participator in their criminality, because he is unwilling to allow the people to control the election of the Canal Commissioners and institute a direct responsibility between the tax-payers and those who have the distribution of past appropriations, and whose extravagance or mismanagement must inevitably tend to swell the public debt, until taxation will of necessity cover our State with a load of oppression, which cannot be removed without sacrificing the faith, honor and credit of our State!

We likewise have to complain that Gov. Porter has too often sunk the dignity of the Executive character to assume the duplicity and chicanery of the low politician—he has been the chief of a political party, not the impartial magistrate of a great state; he has shown a vindictive spirit towards those who honestly and conscientiously opposed his course, against which even the sanctity of legislative character was no protection; he has been, in fact, too busily engaged during his first term of office, endeavoring to fortify his political station, to retain it for a second term, and we view the strange spectacle in a republican form of government, of the will of the people, being controlled and thwarted by the very servants of their creation. So dangerous are these tendencies when applied to the weakness of humanity, the love of power, lust of office and thirst for wealth, that the nation has with one common impulse, turned its attention to the means of their removal. This can only be effected, by the general introduction, both in state and national politics, of the ONE TERM PRINCIPLE. This will prove the great corrective to all abuses, will absolve all officers from the despotism of the party, enable them to act independently for the good of the State, and look beyond the petty cabals of selfish aspirants. To show our devotion to this principle—so republican in its tendencies, so entirely in consonance with the democratic tenet, that office should rotate to be held pure; we should on its grounds alone oppose the re-election of the present Executive, even had he proved himself as faithful to the interests of the State, as he has been lamentably remiss.

The limits of this address will not permit us to institute a review of the culpability of Governor Porter's course in relation to the indiscriminate pardoning of convicts after conviction; or the infringement upon the rights of citizens, of wresting those indicted by a Grand Jury, from the hands of the law before trial. These facts are known throughout the State, and the late abortive attempt of the Porter Central Committee, to explain away their complicity by quoting cases which bear no analogy to Governor Porter's acts, must convince every honest enquirer after truth, that the system is vitally dangerous to our political and social welfare and repugnant to the feelings of the patriot and christian. While we admit the necessity for the use of the pardoning and veto powers in some instances, we can find no argument on that necessity, either for their abuse, or indiscriminate application to carry out party measures, or shield a partizan supporter from an outraged law.

But we have, unfortunately, too wide a field to explore, when tracing the defections of David R. Porter from democratic principles and political rectitude; and can only appeal to our fellow citizens to judge him by his acts—measure him by the standard of your own sense of right—weigh him in the balance of truth and justice, and if you find him wanting, speak your condemnation through the ballot box in the fall!

There is a charm connected with the quiet and unostentatious virtues of JOHN BANKS, which gives assurance that they will be appreciated. We feel that in his hands the destinies of our glorious commonwealth would creditably be directed and that her citizens would enjoy a repose from the political warfare, which has swept over our state. Confiding in his patriotism and ability to know and maintain the people's rights, his election will be the signal for the angry waters of political warfare to be hushed—the spirit of radicalism will find a check given its iron stride; the democratic party will be effectually dissevered from the cormorants who have preyed on the vitals of our state, and good feeling will again shed its cheering influence on all. In John Banks, the people will find one who has risen from among them to merited honors, by the force of his own energy of mind and his untiring devotion to the study of the constitution and laws. One of the people—not a party leader—he will feel with, and act for the people, and pledged to serve but one term, he will devote every energy of his mind to the welfare, honor and happiness of Pennsylvania. Choose ye then, fellow citizens! between the candidate of a party, [illegible] choice of the People!

[illegible] ports [illegible] and state [illegible] we wish to advert for a moment, [illegible] the ashes of [illegible] from the Iron Gray Club, which purports [illegible] from the members of that Club, No. 1 [illegible] were for [illegible] Iron Gray Club was "built upon Election, all of whom [illegible] the Club!" We the "Tips [illegible] 1838, and the lamented [illegible] number at the Presidential now fifty-two strong, and [illegible] David R. Porter, in ple and reason, to vote for John 1840. We are forty of the old members and twelve by principle the use of the names of the members. We have the Iron Gray Address was a violation [illegible], and properties of life.—The doctrines of that Club to are not admitted by us: our signatures were [illegible] tioned, and their use is a base forgery! There are no ashes of the Tippecanoe Club yet; the fires which animated us in its formation are still burning in honest bosoms. We are workingmen of humble means, but superior to any bribe which Porterism can offer to induce us to desert principles, which we believe will add to the honor of state; we are poor, but thank God! that is no bar to the ballot box; our hands are rough but honest, and though our brows are marked with "the signet-seal of labor—the stamp of the sunshine and the storm" they will never have imprinted on them the mark of Cain; our names are humble, but they shall never be coupled with dishonor.

We call then on our associates—those who live on the sweat of their brows, to come to the support of our honest Candidate. Let the friend of the people, obtain the people's cordial support—let us show Gov. Porter, that the friends of Harrison have not forgotten that he descended into the arena of politics last year, to slander our sainted chief—let us be prepared with a good report next fall, and as the "Tips" only reported by committee through the ballot boxes once a year, so will we—"Honest John Bank's Committee," make our next Report in October at the polls! Be guarded, fellow citizens! against deception—trust none of the organs of a corrupt Executive—remember that the common tie of plunder holds them together. We may judge the extent of the falsehoods they will propagate, by their groundless charges against the political fidelity of this Club. By this you may know that they will stop at nothing to accomplish their ends, which are, public offices for themselves and the destruction of the democratic party in the state.

You hear the voice of warning—you see the finger of admonition raised in every quarter—if you err, you do it against knowledge. If the State be sacrificed by your supineness, you cannot plead that you were not placed on your guard against the machinations of the loco focos; Arouse then throughout the land—put down, fellow workingmen! the Executive which encourages your robbery, by allowing his party friends to issue shinplasters worthless in their character and security—Spread the name of John Banks to the breeze of victory—and do not rest from your labors until he is securely seated in the Governor's Chair; and then, when virtue and honesty shall have taken the place of corruption and political intrigue in our State councils—when good old democratic times shall be restored—when the energies and virtues of our former patriot Governors shall live again in the person of John Banks, you will all receive your reward—not those rewards which prove the incentives to the spoilsmen of the present day, but the more pure and gratifying reward of having labored diligently, and of having conquered honorably.

JACOB NEWMAN, President.

JOHN UTTIS,
AUGUSTUS WILLIS,
JOSEPH J. WELTMAN,
JOSEPH IRWIN,
CHARLES M'MULLEN,
Vice Presidents.

John J. Clyde, } Secretaries.
Jacob Fordney, }

DANIEL BEST, } Marshals.
DANIEL TOY, }

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer.

American Credit.

Before the compromise act of 1833, there was a surplus revenue in the National Treasury, to be divided among the states, of some $40,000,000. Our State Stocks were then at a premium all over the world, our currency, based upon precious metals, was uniform, and the national prosperity was unequalled in any country or any age.

The operation of this act, has, within the last nine years, stimulated foreign commerce, deranged our currency, stopped the accumulation of revenue, to be divided among the states, created a national debt, and notwithstanding the immense resources, energy and enterprize of this great free nation, annihilated our credit.

Let us see if there is any other cause of the loss of American credit. Our State Stocks are dishonored in England, when the annual interest on the British national debt, would pay all the debts of the states of this Union.

The national debt of the kingdom of Great Britain is about 5000 million of dollars, the annual interest of which, at 5 per cent., is $250,000,000, and the expenditures of the British empire, including poor rates and tithes, are annually more than $400,000 000 more. Here then is a nation with a population not one-third larger than that of the United States, paying an annual tax of SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, dishonoring American credit, when the interest on all debts of all the states in this Union, and all the debt of the United States, added to the annual expenditures of all the State Governments, and the Government of the Union, will not exceed six per cent. upon the British annual burdens.

France, too, dishonors American credit. France has a debt of nearly *one thousand millions* of dollars. The interest on her debt would pay the expenditures of the governments of all our states, together with the interest upon all the state debts. The expenditures of the French empire in 1832, exceeded $220,000,000. The sum has greatly increased since, and amounts now to at least $250,000,000. This sum, together with the interest on $1,000,000,000, must be paid annually by taxes on the French people. [illegible] the French are engaged in agriculture, and nearly two-thirds of the 34,000,000 are landed proprietors, whose farms do not average more than fourteen acres each.

France has double the population of the United States. France has 131,000,000 of acres of land. The United States have 600,000,000 of acres in the states, besides an immense territory stretching to the Pacific ocean. France boasts of her 2300 miles of canals, and her 5130 miles of river navigation. The United States have more than 4000 miles of canals, 4100 miles of rail roads, and more than 10,000 miles of river and lake navigation.

The following (partly official, and partly estimated) will not vary materially from the amount of yearly interest on the debts of all the states.

Pennsylvania,	$1,750,000
New York,	1,200 000
Kentucky,	195,000
Indiana,	760,000
Illinois,	730,000
Maryland,	767,000
Alabama,	600,000
Mississippi,	625 000
Arkansas,	186,000
Massachusetts,	250,000
Ohio,	600,000
All the other states not exceeding	1,500,000
United States, say	500,000
Total interest,	$9,707,000

The greater part of this sum is paid by the income of the canals and rail roads, which have been constructed: and yet the credit of this great nation is now suffering, partly for the want of proper knowledge of our resources abroad, and the proper policy at home. Not quite 31,000 hogsheads of our American tobacco, paid more than $17,000,000 in 1839, into the British [illegible]easury, for which they gave us only [illegible]4,967!

None, [illegible] any cause for despondency?—[illegible] country, [illegible] are true to ourselves and the [illegible]nia alone, wi[illegible] coal and iron of Pennsylvania debts of the state[illegible] the interest on all the properly protected, [illegible] the Union, and if the canals of these [illegible] transportation on our $1,750,000 interest. [illegible] will alone pay

By the returns of the Marshalls, it appears there is raised annually in the United States, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat and Barley, to the amount of six hundred millions of bushels,

worth,	$300,000,000
One hundred millions bushels of potatoes,	25,000,000
Nine millions tons hay,	90,000,000
Milk, Butter, and Cheese,	31,000,000
Cotton,	100,000,000
Rice,	10,000,000
Tobacco, more than	50,000,000
Flax and Hemp,	50,000,000
26,000,000 pounds of wool,	13,000,000
Income of Orchards,	6,000,000
Lumber,	11,000,000
Beef, Pork, and Mutton,	100,000,000
Sugar, 140,000 tons,	10,000,000
Coal and Iron,	30,000,000
Manufactures of all kinds,	300,000,000
Value of Poultry,	11,000,000
	$1,129,000,000

This immense sum of more than ELEVEN HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS does not comprehend all the resources of these states. It is but an approximation to the vast amount of the annual productions of this country, whose state stocks are now dishonored in every kingdom of tax-ridden Europe. We possess more than 3,000,000 of horses and mules, 13,000,000 of neat cattle, more than 20,000,000 swine, and upwards of 19,000,000 of sheep.

Added to the resources of the country, the public lands, which will now be given to the states, will pay all the debts of the states. No European Government has such a security for her debts. There is already surveyed, and yet unsold, 107,000,000 of acres. The amount to be surveyed we will not estimate.

Of the vast amount of American produce Europe purchases hardly any thing, except about $70,000,000 of cotton and tobacco. The immense surplus is left upon our hands, to the great discouragement of American labor. She lays prohibiting duties on our productions, while we admit nearly duty free into our ports, the manufactures of foreign mechanics.

This takes our specie, deranges our currency, paralyzes the arm of the American mechanic, takes away the market of the farmer, and destroys the credit of the states! *We must remodel our tariff!* Every measure short of this will plunge us deeper and deeper in ruin. The experience of the world is before us, and our own experience points out the only course.

From the Enquirer.

The United States Bank.

J. ROBERTS' REASONS—*Read July 9, 1841, and ordered to be entered on the minutes of the Board.*

The undersigned, a Director of the Bank of the United States, respectfully offers the following reasons for his vote on the report of the Committee on legal liabilities given on the 6th inst., which he desires should be entered on the minutes of the Board.

First, Because, on examination of the minutes from the 3d of March, 1836, to the 6th of January, 1841, he finds all accounts of expenditures, loans, and other transactions regularly examined and reported upon by committee, which reports have been duly considered and passed by the Board. He conceives, therefore, that no charge can be against any person, or that any legal liability has been incurred by any person other than as a member of the Board. Semi-annual reports are regularly entered up to the 6th of January, 1841.—In the last report of the committee on Special Accounts of that date, the affairs of the Bank are shown to have been such that they were by no means eminently disastrous much less were they irretrievable.

Second. Because, from the fact above stated, there is not the faintest probability that the suit against Mr. Biddle will recover any thing for the Stockholders, but must waste the means of the Bank, as this suit is put into the hands of new counsel, to the neglect of the official legal adviser and other eminent counsel whose advice has been usually recurred to.

Third. Because the committee instituting the suit, consisted of the unusual number of two; one of whom, Mr. Lippincott, was of the committee of the old Bank who reported on the 3d of March, 1836, that they had counted and destroyed certain sums of notes of the Bank and its officers, and drafts amounting to $3,282,000, among which was the sum of $400,000, for which he and his associate have now brought suit against Mr. Biddle. Mr. Rawle, the other gentleman of the committee bringing suit, is counsel as well as Director, and he conceives the two places incompatible, and that the exercise of such authority has been, and must be, extremely prejudicial to the stockholders.

Fourth. Because from the face of the Report, the committee have not only failed to exhibit [illegible] reasonable ground for sustaining a suit against Mr. Biddle, but with legal advice of their own selection, they have not been able to determine whether to proceed by law or equity, and have asked the sanction of the Board, that, trying one, if they fail, they may proceed by the other.

Fifth. Because the Board as now constituted, represent but a very small portion of the stockholders of the Bank or its creditors, and a warrant them on the credit of the Bank, promising nothing, and can promise nothing but disaster to the interests of the widow and orphans, whose funds have been innocently placed in it.

Sixth. Because the committee who have brought suit hold out an intention to institute suits against the officers and directors who have incurred legal liabilities.—The placing of others before directors is an inversion, disregarding all the principles of justice, while the selection of one individual in preference to all others, wears the appearance of vindictiveness, against which the undersigned enters his most solemn protest. Nor can he forget the labors and merits of that individual through twenty consecutive years, that an institution that has been of great public usefulness, which to this moment has supported the credit of the Commonwealth, and whose embarrassments grew mainly out of her exertions in that behalf and who is a creditor to the amount of many millions, should be given up to a ruinous scene of litigation, in which the entire deposit in the hands of the Board must necessarily be wasted in fees to counsel, whose action can only destroy the credit of the Bank, and must also absorb all means now in their hands.

Seventh. Because it has been deemed by the Board the interests of the stockholders to apply for a modification of the charter, a measure, in itself, but which can come to no favorable issue while the scene of litigation [illegible] by the committee shall be in progress.

For these reasons and others he could enumerate, he thought more temperate and more deliberate action called for than has hitherto been followed and therefore wished a reconsideration of the report and further examination in the past administration of the bank, before further prosecution of legal proceedings. (Signed)

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

July 9, 1841.

TO BE REMEMBERED.

That the only two places in our state which have issued shinplasters, are Lancaster and Harrisburg, both under the control of Locofocos.

That *David R. Porter* paid two thousand dollars to O. F. Johnson and his brother, for attempting to [illegible] legally appointed Judges, and that to pay this sum he robbed the treasury, by drawing an illegal warrant, which was paid by one of his subservient party tools. This tool was rewarded for his easy conscience by being elected to the United States Senate.

That near Two Hundred Thousand Dollars have been lost to the state by known favoritism and mismanagement on the part of the canal commissioners.

That David R. Porter professes to be opposed to shinplasters, but allows their issue, when it is his sworn duty to have legal proceedings instituted against the locofoco makers and venders.

That David R. Porter vetoed a bill placing wholesome restrictions on banks, because the banks requested him so to do.

That the party of which David R. Porter is the candidate, is opposed to a tariff, which shall protect American Industry and prevent the continued drain of specie from our country to benefit Europe.

That David R. Porter pardoned a man, convicted in Schuylkill county, of an aggravated assault on the chastity of a young girl—and since that time two attempts of a similar character have been made. This shows the dangerous tendency of an abuse of the pardoning power.

That David R. Porter refuses to approve a bill giving the election of canal commissioners to the people.

That a bill now remains in the hands of David R. Porter directing suit to be brought against Mr. Sturgeon for $2000, which is justly due the state, but which Governor Porter smothers to shield his political friends.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on *Saturday the 7th day of August next,* A. D. 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described real estate, to wit:

A House and Lot of Ground,

situate on the north-east corner of the Public Square, in the borough of Carlisle, bounded by a lot of Thos. Creigh, High street and a twenty feet alley. The improvements on the above lot are a large two story Stone Building, two stories high, and several Brick Buildings two stories each.

Also, a House & Lot of Ground

in the said borough of Carlisle, bounded by South Hanover street, by the lane leading into the grave yard, and by the grave yard, having a large two story Frame and Brick House, and a frame stable.

Seized and taken as the property of John Harper, Esq., and to be sold by me,

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, July 19, 1841.

Orphans' Court Sale.

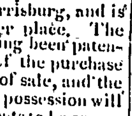
The following real estate, the property of Jacob Rife, late of East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, dec'd, will be sold on the premises, by virtue of an order of sale of the Orphans' Court of said county, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

All that certain Plantation or TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said township of East Pennsborough, and bounded by lands of Thomas Wharton, John Booser, Andrew Beck, Jacob Shroll, John Martin and others, and containing

122 Acres,

more or less—one half of which is cleared land, in good cultivation and well fenced, and the other half excellent timber land. The improvements are a

Two Story Stone HOUSE,  LOG STABLE

and other buildings, a never failing spring of running water is near the house. This property is near the State road from Sterrett's Gap to Harrisburg, and is situate about six miles from the latter place. The [illegible] the land is good, the same having been patented. Conditions of sale—one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale, and the residue on the 1st of April next, when possession will be given to the purchaser—the payments to be secured by recognizance in the Orphan's Court.

JOHN FOLTZ, Adm'r. of Jacob Rife, dec'd.

July 21, 1841.—6t

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. SAMUEL HEPBURN, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the 9th District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata; and the Hon. *John Stuart* and *John Lefevre,* Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland; have issued their precept, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1841, 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, 1841,

(being the 9th 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 1st day of July, 1841, and the sixty-sixth year of American Independence.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

To our 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 they have appointed *Monday the 9th day of August next,* 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.

WILLIAM H. DAWSON.*
SIMON VANASDAL,*
JAMES S. THOMPSON,*
SAMUEL HAINES,*
WM. B. CUMMINS,*
ALEX. S. LYNE.
[J. E. B.] BENJ. MILLER.

July 7, 1841.—3t

Brandreth's Pills.

A supply of the above Pills just received; having been obtained *directly from Dr. Brandreth's Office;* they are *WARRANTED GENUINE.*

S. ELLIOTT.

July 21, 1841.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

These very distressing complaints often lead into Consumption through neglect at the first attack. I would therefore advise those whose cough begins to become troublesome, and the Expectoration scanty, with more or less soreness of the throat, difficult raising of phlegm, &c. that they should immediately apply for a suitable medicine, which is Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy for Consumption, &c. This medicine I have found in every instance to remove those unpleasant annoyances in a few days. One single bottle will in most cases, prove this assertion.—Therefore, you who wish to escape the early seeds of Consumption, avail yourselves of this all important opportunity, and again enjoy the blessings of health.

JAMES M. BIRCH, Kensington.

N. B. The above was left at the office by one who experienced the wonderful effects of the above medicine. Hundreds are there who thus express the joyful sentiments of their hearts in favor of such a valuable medicine as Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, that others may find relief from the same source.

For sale by John J. Myers & Co, Carlisle; and Wm. Peal, Shippensburg, Pa. july 21—3t

Damask Silk Shawls.

Received this day from Philadelphia, a lot of elegant silk shawls. New style.

CHAS. OGILBY.

Carlisle, June 1, 1841.

Prince's Imperial Polish.

A superior article for cleansing Silver & Britannia Ware, also Brass and Copper Ware, just received by the subscribers.

HITNER & MULVANY.

May 19, 1841.

DR. S. L. STEWART,

Thomsonian Botanic Practitioner of Medicine and Obstetrics, No. 2 Alexander's Row, near the Rail Road Hotel,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that (through solicitation) he has removed from Shiremanstown to Carlisle, where he may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged. The afflicted shall at at all times be treated with purely Vegetable Medicines, "No Poisons," and in strict accordance with the principles laid down by that great reformer in medical science, Dr. Samuel Thomson.

Chronic cases, such as Consumptions, Liver Complaints, Dropsies, Rheumatisms, and Cancers, are more particularly informed that the New System is admirably adapted to their cases.

Invalids from a distance can be accommodated with Boarding while under medical treatment, on reasonable terms.

Carlisle, July 14, 1841.—tf.

TO THOSE WHO DESIRE HEALTH.

I hereby certify, that I was afflicted for eight years with a severe nervous disease, attended with constant pain in the breast, side and stomach, loss of appetite, no rest at night, sickness and dizziness in the head, pain in the stomach after eating, and other symptoms which attend indigestion, my bowels were weak and irregular. Having had advice of various physicians during this long period, and used much medicine which only produced temporary relief. In the year 1839, I was often unable to leave my house, and being a poor widow, dependant on my own labor for a living, was obliged to go from house to house to obtain it. I at length gave up all hopes of recovery, and trusted to Him "that created all things." Fortunately was favored with work in Eighth street, when the family, discovering my miserable situation, recommended Dr. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING GERMAN APERIENT PILLS, which they procured for me. I used them, and continued for about three months; during the time my strength rapidly increased, my countenance and pallid cheek returned to their former and natural colors. Since I have fully recovered, and at present enjoy perfect health. I feel it my duty to inform the public at large of the great virtues of Dr. HARLICH'S MEDICINE, that others may procure it, and be likewise cured. I am well known in this city; any person wishing to see me, can call at my residence.

MARY H. FOURSMAN,
Jackson street, back of 144 Poplar lane.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, where testimonials may be seen.

For sale by John J. Myers & Co., Carlisle; and Wm. Peal, Shippensburg, Pa.

Auditor's Notice.

The subscriber having been appointed auditor to Marshal the assets in the hands of Daniel Shireman, Administrator of Samuel Sibbets, dec'd., among the creditors of said deceased, will attend at the House of Mr. McClelland, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 16th August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for that purpose.

W. F. LINE, Auditor.

Carlisle, July 14, 1841.—4t

At an Orphans' Court held at Carlisle on Tuesday the 11th of May 1841, in and for Cumberland county, the following proceedings were had—to wit:

Upon the petition of George Harlan, administrator of Stephen Harlan, dec'd., representing—That John McCollum late of Southampton township in said county dec'd. seized in fee simple of a tract of land situate in said township; leaving issue nine children, after whose death, William and Archibald McCollum, two of his sons, conveyed their interest in said land, (it being two undivided ninths,) to Barnabus Thrush—afterwards, to wit: on the 9th May 1820 said Thrush mortgaged the land conveyed to him by the said McCollum, to Robert McBride and Hugh Greenfield, administrators of John McCollum dec'd. to secure the payment of $390, to be paid in three equal annual payments, commencing on the 11th April 1820, which mortgage was assigned by the aforesaid mortgagee to the aforesaid Stephen Harlan, dec'd., the 9th May 1826.

The real estate of the aforesaid John McCollum, dec'd., after said mortgage was given, was valued and appraised on a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, and on the 11th September 1839, confirmed to George Hoch alience of one of the heirs aforesaid John McCollum, dec'd and the Court directed the said George Hoch to enter into recognizance for the payment of the share of the aforesaid William and Archibald McCollum, upon which the aforesaid mortgage was a lien, into the Orphans Court of said county, agreeable to the provisions of the act of Assembly. And the said George Hoch, in pursuance and discharge of his said recognizance, did pay to the Orphans' Court on the 14th April 1840 $425 62. and on the 13th May 1841 the further sum of $2 5 52 making in all $631 14, which said sum, said petitioner alleges he is entitled to receive in payment and discharge of the aforesaid mortgage so as aforesaid assigned to Stephen Harlan, and prayed the court to order and decree the payment of the same to the said petitioner as administrator of the said Stephen Harlan deceased.

Thereupon the Court, on the 11th May 1841, did grant a rule on the parties interested to appear at an Orhans' Court to be held at Carlisle on Tuesday the 31st day of August next to show cause why the sum of $631 14 deposited in the Carlisle Bank to the credit of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, should not be paid to George Harlan, administrator of Stephen Harlan deceased.

NOTICE is therefore, hereby given by me, in pursuance of the aforesaid Rule of Court, to all persons interested to appear at the time and place above mentioned and show cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid sum of $631 14 should not be paid to the aforesaid George Harlan administrator of Stephen Harlan deceased, agreeably to the prayer of the aforesaid petitioner.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, July 12, 1841.—3t.

CARLISLE SPRINGS.

—The proprietor respectfully informs the public in general, that he is now ready to accommodate a large number of boarders and visitors. The Springs are situated 4½ miles north of Carlisle, and 2½ miles south of Sterrett's Gap, on the road leading from Carlisle to Bloomfield in Perry co., in a fine, healthy and romantic place. The Conodoguinet creek and North Mountain, which are each about two miles distant, will afford amusement to such visitors as are fond of angling and gunning. In addition to the most ample accommodations, there is also an extensive bathing establishment, both warm and cold.

D. CORNMAN.

A Barouche will run from Carlisle to the Springs during the season, for the accommodation of visitors.

July 7, 1841.

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Martin, dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Jacob Martin, late of Eastpennsboro' township, Cumberland county, dec'd., have been issued in due form of law to the subscriber: NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH MARTIN, Exec'r.

July 7, 1841.—3t.

LEWISBERRY HOTEL.

BY

H. HAMMOND.

Situated in the borough of Lewisberry, York co. Pa., 17 miles from Carlisle, and 13 from York. The road between Lewisberry and York, has lately been considerably improved, and is now in good order.

The subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage, and would inform the public that he has enlarged and fitted up his house in a very superior stile—50 feet in front, with portico, parlors up and down stairs, beds and chambers clean and well ventilated.

His table is supplied with the best the market can afford.

In addition to his superior liquors, and variety of wines, he keeps for summer use, ale, beer, cider, soda water, ice, &c. &c.

Good stabling and yard for drovers, &c.

Charges moderate, and in accordance with the times.

July 7th, 1841.—3t.*

TO CARPENTERS,

And persons Building repairing Dwellings, &c. &c.

H. HAMMOND'S Patent Upper and improved Lower Window-sash Springs, which have been recommended by many of the best Carpenters in the country, and took a premium at the exhibition of the "American Institute" in New York, October, 1838. For sale at the Hardware stores in Carlisle, Newville, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Gettysburg, York, Harrisburg, Landisburg, Stickney & Noyes, Baltimore; Carr & Keim, Livingston & Lyman, Philadelphia.

These springs are labelled, warranted, and have with them necessary directions for putting in properly, and can be suited to all kinds of windows, for letting upper sash down.

They are a superior fastening to windows that are hung so as the lower sash may be fastened down, and the upper sash left down a few inches without a possibility of opening it from the outside.

July 7th, 1841.—3t.* H. HAMMOND.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

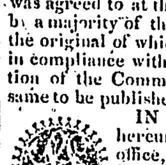
"Resolution relative to the Amendment of the State Constitution.

"RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the third section of the second article, so that it shall read as follows:

"That the Governor shall hold his office during three years, from the third Tuesday of January, next ensuing his election, and shall not be capable of holding it longer than *a single term of three years,* in any term of nine years."

WM. A. CRABB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JN. H. EWING,
Speaker of the Senate.

Pennsylvania, ss.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE. } I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution, which was agreed to at the last session of the Legislature, by a majority of the members elected to each house, the original of which remains filed in this office; and in compliance with the tenth article of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, I do hereby cause the same to be published, as directed by the said article.



IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said office, at Harrisburg, this 14th day of June, 1841.

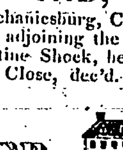
FRS. R. SHUNK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

June 30, 1841.—3m.

Public Sale.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, on the premises; on Friday the 27th day of August, 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A large Double Two Story

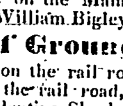
BRICK HOUSE, 

AND

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, on Main street, adjoining the Union Church lot, and a lot of Valentine Shock, being the late Mansion House of John Close, dec'd. Also, one other.

Double Two Story

BRICK HOUSE, 

AND

LOT OF GROUND,

in the same Borough, situate on the Main street bounded by Isaac Kinsey and William Bigley. Also,

A small Lot of Ground,

containing about 25 feet front on the rail road, and 80 feet in depth, bounded by the rail road, by the first described lot and by Valentine Shock. This lot will be sold together with the Mansion House property above described. Both properties are very advantageously situated for any kind of business.—The terms of sale are—ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, the residue of the one half of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April, 1842, when possession will be given, and the other half on the 1st of April 1843, with approved security; after deducting the widow's interest, which shall be paid annually by the purchaser, and the principal at her death to the heirs.

JOHN RUPP,
Adm'r. of John Close, dec'd.

June 30, 1841.—6t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons wishing to be supplied with the earliest city news, may feel themselves much gratified by calling at the subscribers, where they can have a selection of the following daily and weekly papers, viz:—the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle, Ledger, and Spirit of the Times; New York Daily Herald, Weekly Herald, Brother Jonathan, New World, Yankee Notion, Boston Notion, Magazines, &c. &c. to be had at the store of

JOHN GRAY, Ag't.

Carlisle, May 12, 1841.

NEW LUMBER YARD

At the Old Stand 300 yards above the Harrisburg Bridge.

The Subscriber having this Spring purchased an excellent assortment of seasoned

Pannel, Common Boards & Plank

from 1, 1¼, 1½ to 2 inches thick, and from 12 to 20 feet long.

Ash Plank,

from 1 to 2, 3 and 4 inches thick, seasoned.

Cherry, Curled, and Birds Eye Maple; White Pine Rails; Joice Rafters and Scantling; Long and short Shingles; White-oak Hogshead and Barrel Staves.

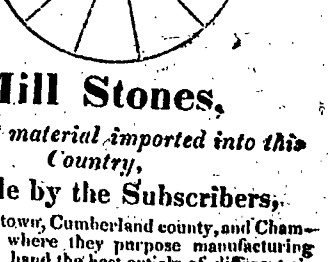
The subscriber, thankful to his friends for past favors, feels disposed to do his part to secure again their patronage. Call and examine his assortment.

SIMON OYSTER.

Wormleysburg, June 16, 1841.—3t.

WARRANTED

FRENCH BURR



Mill Stones,

Of the best material imported into this Country,

For Sale by the Subscribers,

In Shiremanstown, Cumberland county, and Chambersburg, Pa.; where they purpose manufacturing and keeping on hand the best article of different sizes, to suit any who may give them a call.

J. & G. SHOOP.

Chambersburg, } Pa., June 30, 1841.—2m.*
Shiremanstown, }

DENTISTRY.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS, *Dentist,*

IS permanently located in Carlisle, and will perform all operations that are required in Dental Surgery, such as Filing, Plugging and Extracting Teeth, and inserting Artificial Teeth, from a single tooth to a whole set. He will also attend to all diseases of the mouth, gums, &c., and direct and regulate the first and second dentition so as to render the teeth of children and young persons regular and beautiful.

Dr. LOOMIS may at all times be found at his office, on High street, opposite Macfarlane's Hotel.

Carlisle, June 23, 1841.—y.