

WILLIAM M. PORTER, EDITOR.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

Carlisle.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN BANKS,
OF BERKS COUNTY.

Standing Committee.

The Democratic Whig Standing Committee of Cumberland county are requested to meet on Monday the 9th day of August next, at Macfarlane's Hotel, at 2 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for the meeting of the County Convention.

It is important that every member of the committee should be in attendance.

By order.

The following persons compose the committee.

Nicholas Ulrich, Dr. Larne Lener, Allen; Dr. John J. Myers, Wm. M. Porter, Carlisle; James Weakley, Wm. Gillespie, Dickinson; Simon Oyster, Jacob Rupp, East Pennsborough; Daniel Lecky, David Blosier, Frankfort; Wm. W. Boyd, Jacob Heffebower, Hopewell; Samuel J. Miller, John Brandt, Monroe; Samuel J. McCormack, Jacob Wagner, Milford; Robert Wilson, George Singler, Jr., Mechanicsburg; Henry Brownman, Lewis Young, New Cumberland; John Dunfee, Joseph McDermott, Newville; Thomas D. Urie, Jacob Hershey, North Middleton; Isaac Koonitz, Charles Brewster, Newton; David Mahor, sen., Robert Stuart, Shippensburg borough; John Rahn, Elias Hough, Shippensburg township; Robert S. McCune, Michael Ziegler, Southampton; Peter McGlaughlin, Isaac Cauffman, South Middleton; Christian Cauffman, John Martin, Silver Spring; Lewis H. Williams, Capital Hill; John D. Harrison, West-Camdenborough.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The examination of the Public Schools of Carlisle, preparatory to the annual vacation, was held last week. The schools were examined separately on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Thursday, a general exhibition of the High Schools and Secondary Department, took place at Education Hall. The exercises were as follows:—

1. Examination of the Male High School in Natural Philosophy.
2. Examination of Mr. Megginney's school in Arithmetic and Algebra.
3. Examination of Miss Hendel's school in Geography and History.
4. Examination of the Female High School in Algebra.
5. Reading, and exhibiting Composition and Drawing.
6. Examination of the Male High School in Mathematics.

The examination was very creditable to the scholars and their teachers; and it is a subject of regret that the citizens did not generally attend, particularly those who are opposed to the system.

AN OLD 'UN.—The Shippensburg Star & Pioneer states that there is a colored woman residing in that place, who is upwards of one hundred and twenty-one years old!

TIE-TOTALISM.—

There are in London, and the suburbs fifty total abstinence societies, and 20,000 members; in Scotland, 150,000 members; and in Ireland, (in consequence principally of the exertions of the famous Father Mathew,) 5,500,000 members!

CHEERING.

During the past week, we have received letters from different parts of the state, all of them evincing the fullest confidence in the ability of the Whigs to elect their candidate. The prospects of the party were never brighter than at this moment; our friends throughout the state are actively engaged in preparing for the campaign; let us be up and doing. Cumberland must not be behind her sister counties in the great work of state reform.

The Fiscal Bank Bill.

The bill to incorporate the Fiscal Bank of the United States, has at length passed the Senate. On the main question, of the establishment of a Fiscal Bank, there was no difference of opinion among the Whig Senators; but, they disagreed as to the power of Congress to establish branches in the States, without the assent of such States.

The bill drafted by Mr. Ewing contained the following section, which was afterward offered as an amendment to Mr. Clay's bill by Mr. Rives:

"That the said corporation shall establish a competent office of discount and deposit in any state, by the assent of the Legislature of such state, whenever the directors may think fit so to do; and when established, the office shall not be withdrawn without the assent of Congress; and the said corporation shall have power to commit the management of the said office and the business thereof, respectively, to such persons, and under such regulations, as they shall deem proper, not being contrary to law or constitution of the bank; or, instead of establishing such offices, it shall

be lawful for the directors of the said corporation, from time to time, to employ any individual, agent, or any other bank or banks, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, at any place or places that they may deem safe and proper, to manage and transact the business proposed as aforesaid, other than for the purpose of discount, and to perform the duties hereinafter required of said corporation, and be managed and transacted by such officers under such agreements and subject to such regulations, as they shall deem just and proper."

Fears were entertained, that if this point was not conceded, the votes of some four or five of the Whigs would be lost and the bill finally defeated. A compromise was therefore effected, and an amendment offered by Mr. Clay, which, while it concedes the principle, that the assent of the states is necessary to the establishment of branches, it allows the assent to be inferred from the silence, or omission of the states to act. The amendment is as follows:

"And the said directors may also establish one or more competent offices of discount and deposit in any territory or district of the United States, and in any state, with the assent of such state; and when established, the said office or offices shall not be removed or withdrawn by the said directors prior to the expiration of the charter, without the previous assent of Congress; provided, in respect to any state which shall not, at the first session of the Legislature thereof, held after the passage of this act, by resolution or other usual legislative proceeding, unconditionally assent or dissent to the establishment of any such office or offices within it, the assent of the state shall thereafter be presumed; and provided, nevertheless, that when it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted in the constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the states whatever, and the establishment whereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors to establish such office or offices accordingly."

By this compromise the passage of the bill was secured. What its fate may be ultimately, we of course cannot pretend to say; but, we believe that the distinguished men who represent the Whig party at Washington, owe it to themselves and the country to make mutual concessions until every constitutional scruple is removed.

The will of the people has been legitimately expressed through the ballot boxes in favor of this measure—they wish for the restoration of a sound currency, they are awaiting the issue with deep anxiety, and we earnestly hope they may not be disappointed. We believe they will not be; we have an abiding faith in the patriotism of the men now at the head of affairs, and on that patriotism we are content to rest our hopes.

Correspondence of the Herald & Expositor.

WASHINGTON, 30th July, 1841.

Since my last, two very important measures have been carried in the Senate. The first is the Bankrupt Bill which passed finally on Saturday the 24th instant, 26 yeas to 23 nays. "22 whigs, together with 4 of the opposition, voted in the affirmative; 18 locofocos and 5 whigs in the negative—2 senators, whigs, absent. The passage of this bill will give great satisfaction, especially in the large commercial cities, where there are to be found thousands of honest men, who now live in total idleness, their hands, as it were, tied up; but who, by the enactment of the bankrupt bill, will be enabled to start afresh in business.

But the other measure, which will be looked upon by you as of far greater importance, is the bill creating the "Fiscal Bank of the United States." This chief measure of the extra session passed finally in the Senate on Wednesday 28th instant, by 26 yeas to 23 nays, a strictly party vote, with the exception of Archer and Rives of Virginia, whigs, who voted in the negative. Clayton of Delaware, whig, and Cuthbert of Georgia, locofoco, were absent. This bill has been under discussion for more than a month, and until within a day or two before the final vote was taken, great fears were entertained by its friends, that it could not pass. Several of the Southern Senators, who were favorable to a bank, objected to the power, given to Congress by the bill as reported by Mr. Clay, of placing branches in the states without their consent. On the other hand, a large majority of its friends contended that Congress possessed the right to establish branches, whenever it judged them necessary, and should exercise that right. The opposition perceived this difference of opinion among the whigs, and rejoiced at it, openly giving utterance to their hopes that nothing could be done at the extra session, and in their letters to their friends confidently expressing the opinion that "Congress would break up in a row." Judge, then, of their surprise and disappointment, when Mr. Clay, on Tuesday, introduced his compromise amendment, of which mention was made in my last letter. Up to the time when Mr. Clay read his amendment, the opposition were in the highest spirits at the anticipated defeat of the bill, not having the slightest idea of any plan reconciling the differences of the whigs; but such a change as was manifested in their countenances, when they saw that their hopes were about to be dashed to the

ground, we never before witnessed. Calhoun, who was laughing and chuckling with Benton, appeared absolutely thunderstruck, his countenance fell, the "iron had entered his soul," and after that he made very little effort.

The amendment provides, 1st, that the consent of the states shall be required before branches can be established within their limits. 2d, that the assent or dissent of the states must be expressed at the first session of their legislatures, after the bill passes. 3d, that where the state legislature take no action, and if neither assent nor dissent are expressed, assent shall be implied; and such expressed or implied assent cannot afterwards be revoked without the concurrence of Congress; and 4th—whenever in the judgment of Congress it becomes necessary to carry the provisions of this act into effect, branches may be established by Congress without the consent of the states. This amendment secured the votes of Merriek of Maryland, and Preston of South Carolina, to the bill, and carried it by the majority of 3 on the final passage.

Thus a second time has HENRY CLAY appeared in his noblest character, that of a peace-maker. Eight years ago, when we were threatened with a civil war, on account of the opposition of the nullifiers to the tariff, he introduced his compromise act, and preserved the integrity of the Union. Now, when the whig party was threatened with dissolution, a calamity which would result in consequences fatal to the prosperity of our country, Henry Clay again appears, pouring oil upon the troubled waters, and the rising storm is assuaged. By him our party was kept together, and our ability to carry out the great whig measures preserved.

When the result of the vote was announced on Wednesday, indications of applause were heard from all parts of the galleries. Some of the senators (Benton, it is said) cried out "Clear the galleries." The most certain way of effecting this object would be for Benton to make a speech, and they would soon be emptied. Often have we witnessed the crowd dispersed by the "Great Ball Roller" in this way. The bill providing for the creation of a Home Squadron, passed the Senate to-day—and it now only awaits the sanction of the President to become a law.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution appointing a tariff committee, mentioned last week, was passed, and on the next day re-considered, and the resolution laid on the table, where it will remain. To-day the revenue bill, providing for the increase of duties on certain articles of foreign manufacture, was passed by some 12 or 15 majority. I have not yet seen the yeas and nays. James Irwin, the member from Centre county, made an excellent speech on this bill, plain and full of sound common sense, such as should come from a Pennsylvania whig.

The bank bill will no doubt pass the House some time in the course of next week. There exists considerable doubt, as to the passage in the senate of the bill distributing the proceeds of the public lands amongst the states. Some of the southern whigs seniors go against it. It is also said that Mr. Buchanan, if he finds that this course will defeat the bill, will cast his vote against it, disregarding the solemn instructions passed almost unanimously in the Pennsylvania legislature last winter, as well as the wishes of seven-eighths of the people of the state. Mr. Surgeon, it is supposed, will do whatever his colleague desires. If Mr. Buchanan's vote can have no effect, neither in one nor the other, he will support the bill. We shall know before a great while whether the Pennsylvania senators have the interest of their state at heart, and we shall see whether opposition men have any regard for the doctrine of instruction. In the House, the locofoco members from Pennsylvania, to a man, voted against the bill. If in the other branch, the fate of this, to you, most important measure of the extra session, depends upon the votes of your senators, and it is lost either by their votes or their negligence, what condemnation will they not receive from their betrayed constituents?

M.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

During Governor Ritner's Administration, the people were relieved from State Taxation—the state debt was diminished, the improvements were prosecuted rapidly—the credit of the commonwealth stood so high that it could loan money at four per cent.—and farmers and mechanics received good prices for their products and manufactures. Then the people had no burdens. Now, under Governor Porter, they are saddled with a heavy state tax—the state debt has been increased from twenty-five millions to about Forty Millions—the public improvements are made the source of plunder to political favorites without the completion of a single mile of canal for public use—the credit of the commonwealth is sunk so low that a loan cannot be obtained by it on any terms—and the Farmers and Mechanics can scarcely sell their

products or obtain employment at low prices for cash—the people are oppressed, and their enterprise and energies paralyzed. Such is a plain contrast—such are the facts. Who does not know and feel them?—Penna. Telegraph.

GOVERNOR PORTER.

And his white-washing Committee. In the last address of the locofoco State Committee, the records of the past have been ransacked to show that others have done what David R. Porter has, during his administration, been charged with and censured for doing. "This we consider a hard and desperate effort to prop the sinking popularity of Governor Porter; and like most of the numbers which have preceded it, fairly proves that his acts will not bear the test of close examination. When resort must be had to precedent alone, to justify an act, it is fair to conclude, that it cannot be done on any other ground. That Governor Porter has made a free use of the pardoning power, cannot be denied, although probably not so to the extent to which some of his predecessors carried it—but if we ask, does it justify him? If they did wrong, how will that make his actions right? We know, and the public also, know it, that Governor Porter has, by the mistaken application of the pardoning power, turned loose upon the community rogues, whose proper sphere was the solitary cell or the precincts of the prison-house; and this for a purpose we have not yet seen contradicted—to wit: the promotion of his own political views. And besides all this, notwithstanding the array of a few cases of "previous pardons" that occurred upwards of thirty years ago, they have not attempted to show a case where a Governor pardoned before trial, a political partizan for publishing a libel in a political paper in which he was interested, and which was advocating his own election."

This act, we say, is without precedent, and it is not in our opinion wonderful that it is not for however much the kindness of a man's feelings may be influenced, still would a free and public opinion, as has been expressed in this case, under an important stake were to be played for, or the force of circumstances prevented escape from its commission. But we deny altogether the force of the argument made use of by the committee, that because other Governors pardoned convicts, it was right for Governor Porter to do so, until it is shown that his acts and the cases cited, with all their circumstances, were similar. And we say, that if under the same circumstances they had pardoned ten thousand criminals, every such act was wrong, and ten thousand such precedents would not make it right for Governor Porter, or any other man, to follow in their footsteps.—Bedford Inquirer.

From the Lancaster "Old Guard." The Erie Extension.

Upon no portion of the public works have greater speculations and mismanagement by the Canal Commissioners, been brought to light by the Investigating Committee, than upon the Canoe line of the Erie Extension. In a matter of four contracts, which we will present at this time, it will be seen, that by the connivance of the canal commissioners, the state has been swindled out of the round sum of TWENTY SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for the purpose of rewarding those who have done the party service. If this is not sufficient to arouse all honest men to the necessity of a little exertion to hunt from office and power the present Executive, and his pack of plundering curs, we know not what will.

In the letting of these contracts we will give the estimate of the Engineer, W. M. Roberts, appointed by the commissioners, and the bid nearest the amount estimated, and the contract price at which it was let. The estimated cost of section 13 made by Mr. Roberts, was \$9,380.40. The bid nearest in amount to the estimate was that of L. Hart, at 12 cents per yard excavation, amounting to 7,370.00. Mr. Hart is well known in that section of country, as an experienced and responsible contractor, and was willing to take the job at that price, as he has never been known to refuse to take a contract at his bids, or ever abandon a job that he had contracted for. This was no recommendation with the commissioners, and the work was given to one of the faithful, Wm. Miles, for \$11,690.50, having no more to do than to excavate the canal from the states of FOUR THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SEVEN DOLLARS!

The estimated cost of section 30, made by Mr. Roberts, was \$7,104.00. The bid nearest in amount to the estimate was that of Jas. Andrews, at 14 1/2 cents per yard, amounting to 6,869.50 being only \$234.50 below the estimate of the Engineer, yet this section was allotted to F. J. Christian at 25 cents per yard, amounting to \$12,575.00, and subsequently let by him to other contractors at 13 1/2 cents per yard. By this contract the state has been plundered of FOUR THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS!

On section 33, the same system of fraud occurs on the part of those who are entrusted with the affairs, and who are sworn to protect the interests of the state. The cost of this section as estimated by the Engineer, was \$15,000. The average price of bids offered by responsible contractors were \$14,084, and with a full knowledge of this, the canal commissioners allotted the job to a brawling, hungry partizan, Richard Mills, at 20 cents for excavation, and 35 cents for embankment, amounting to \$23,775, thus robbing the state in this instance of between EIGHT AND NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

By referring to the testimony of Richard Mills, taken by the committee, we learn that upon his oath he says, he sub-let part of his contract, that is, excavation at 15 cents per yard, thus making a clear profit of 5 cents per yard out of the favoritism extended toward him by the commissioners. In letting the contract of Locks No. 70 and 71, the same facts present themselves.

This investigating committee say, the statements show that the outlets locks allotted to Lauman & Bailey, amount, according to the estimate of items and contract prices, No. 70 to 17,797 No. 71 to 20,766

Aggregate \$ 38,564

No 70 was bid for by King & Lythe, J. & H. Drum, Rhoades & McKean, and Thomas McHaffy; neither of whom have any superiors as contractors or citizens, at an average bid of \$12,933.65

And the same persons bid for lock No. 71, at an average of 18,061.53

Showing that more was allotted than the average bids of \$7,507.82.

To show that the canal commissioners have, in these matters, acted with the most gross and shameful favoritism, we need only present a few remarks of the committee based upon the testimony of Mr. Wilson King. They say these locks had been allotted at the October lettings, 1839, to Bishop & Ramsey; their contract price, according to the estimate, was \$28,490.85. Bishop & Ramsey did not go on with the work, and a correspondence ensued between Mr. King and Mr. Keys, one of the commissioners in which Mr. Keys was fully informed that Mr. King was ready and willing to go on as a partner at those prices. Messrs. King & Lythe at the letting in August, 1840, bid for the same locks an aggregate of \$28,758.60. Mr. King says that at that price they could have made \$10,000 profit. They bid \$9,805, 40 less than the work was let at, and other good contractors bid still lower.

Who now can doubt the culpability of the canal commissioners? Prepare then to apply the necessary means to correct the growing evil. Prepare for the ballot boxes.

TEMPERANCE.—Two delegates from the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, Messrs. Stansbury and Carey, have visited this place. On last Sunday they addressed a large concourse of persons in the Market House, and have since lectured in some of the churches. We hope their visit may give a new impulse to the temperance reform.

HEALTH.—Many of our readers, no doubt, are possessed with this all important blessing, which may lose long train, if particular regard and care be not paid to them. As Dr. Williams says, "the least indulgence to procure a proper medicine in due season. But, on the contrary, we find thousands who are laboring under disease, and many, we fear, will prove serious, if not attended to early. Would those persons resort to the medicine that has established itself in thousands of cases, which is Dr. Harkness' Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills, so recommended by the German American and other reliable authorities, which would be replaced by a "life's sweet blessing," which is health.

We speak from personal knowledge in many instances, where cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, with marked success in various complaints, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Pains in the Breast, Side and Back, Costiveness, Nervous Weakness, Emaciation, General Debility, &c. &c. This medicine consists of the finest kinds of the German Aperient and the Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills, the former to remove bile and all excrementitious matter from the system, and the latter to give strength and vigor to the weak and debilitated organs, restore the lost appetite, and produce tranquil rest and sleep. We highly approve of this medicine, and theory of treating diseases, which certainly is safe and efficient, and advise the afflicted to give this medicine a fair trial.—Daily Chronicle.

For sale at the Drug Store of J. J. Myers & Co., Carlisle, and Wm. Peat, Shippensburg. July 28.

The Principle of Purgation.—The great principle of purging in sickness is now one of our leading principles of the day. It is found much more necessary to take an occasional dose of the cathartic than to take a dose of the cathartic. The cathartic is found much more necessary to take an occasional dose of the cathartic than to take a dose of the cathartic. The cathartic is found much more necessary to take an occasional dose of the cathartic than to take a dose of the cathartic.

They may be taken at any time the body requires medicine, either before or after meals, when out or at home, without any inconvenience being experienced. And a certainty that no malignant disease can injure while they are used. Thus establishing the fact that we are only to use those remedies which purify the blood, to be free from all diseases, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or nearest member, whether it be an outward ulcer or an inward abscess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to one grand effect, namely, impurity of blood.

For sale in Carlisle by GEO. W. HINER, and in Cumberland County by Agents published in another part of this paper.

MARRIED.

In Springfield, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. McCachren, JOHN ZUG, Esq., of Baltimore, formerly of Carlisle, to Miss MARGARET ANN, daughter of Colonel J. Hood, of Springfield.

In York, Pa., on Tuesday the 13th of July, by the Rev. G. Kalbus, of Baltimore, Rev. THOMAS BOWMAN, teacher in the Grammar School at Dickinson College, Carlisle, to Miss MATILDA, daughter of John Hartman, Esq. of York.

In June last, by the Rev. Henry Aurand, Mr. JACOB LEIBY, of Carlisle, to Miss SARAH POTTS, of North Middleton.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. JOSEPH CURTIZ, of Harrisburg, to Miss ANN ELLIOTT, of this place.

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W. M. E. MOY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BALTIMORE, MD.

Office Fayette street, second door South-west of St. Paul street.

REFERENCES: Baltimore, Md.—Messrs. Emory & Stevens, Jas. A. & Geo. E. Saugton, & Co. and Armstrong Harris & Co., 1841.

Carlisle, Pa.—Col. Thomas E. Sadtler, Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, Dickinson College, August 4, 1841.

To all claimants and persons interested. Notice is hereby given that a writ of Sequestratio, to August Term, 1841, to me directed, has been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, on the following "Mechanic's Lien," entered and recorded in the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, viz:

John Shertick vs. Casper Shertick, with notice to Jacob Rupp.

Sol. Pa. str. Mechanic's Lien, No. 65, August Term, 1841.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Carlisle, Aug. 4, 1841.

New Goods! STILL CHEAPER.

ARNOLD & ABRAMS have just received a great variety of Goods, such as Satinets, &c. &c. which they are determined to sell at a price never before offered in this place or elsewhere.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the Store of

Shippensburg, August 4, 1841.

Valuable Farms For Sale.

The subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale the farm, now known as the Spring House, situated on the line between Cumberland and Franklin counties, Pa., 2 miles north-west of Newburg and about 7 miles from Shippensburg.

Containing 175 Acres, of first rate state land, the principal part of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are

A Large Two Story LOG HOUSE,

with a well of water at the door, and a never failing stream of water, with a pump in it, and a large Barn, &c. &c. There is also an excellent Orchard of choice fruit. There are also a comfortable TENANT HOUSE and Stable on another part of the farm, and an extensive stop and

machinery for sawing, splitting, &c. with VERY VALUABLE WATER POWER.

For sale, land in Cumberland county, within one mile of the farm above described.

Containing 152 Acres; about 20 acres are cleared, and the residue covered with thriving timber. The improvements are

A LARGE TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, A LOG STABLE,

and a never failing well of water. The land is patently clear of all incumbrances.

The farms will be sold separately or together, as may best suit purchasers. Persons wishing to view the land can do so, and receive every other information by calling on the subscriber, residing at

JACOB WHISLETT.

August 4, 1841.

First Rate Farm For Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in West Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, on Friday the 10th day of September next.

A First Rate Farm,

partly limestone and part state land; late the estate of Sebastian Hower, dec'd, situate on the Conodognot creek, about 12 miles W. of Carlisle, and about 12 East of Newville, bounded by lands of David Shertick, E. Bear, Nathan Woods and others.

Containing 143 Acres, more or less, about 33 acres of which are well-timbered, and the residue in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are

A 2 Story Log House, A Double Stone Barn,

Wagon Sheds, a Stone Spring House, and other necessary out houses, with a well of never failing water. There is also on said farm, a Log Tenant House, a Stable and a Stone Spring House, with a well of excellent water near the door. There is also an ORCHARD of young and choice fruit trees, &c. &c. about each of said houses. There is also about 15 acres of excellent meadow on the same—and the whole abounds with Locust timber.

Also, a small Lot of Ground, the improvements on which are a LOG HOUSE and a DOUBLE FRAME BARN, adjoining the above, and on the bank of the Conodognot creek. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., of said day, when terms of sale will be made known and an indisputable title given.

The above described properties will be disposed of either separately or together, as may best suit purchasers.

EPHRAIM BEAR, DAVID BOWERS, Executors. SAM'L HOWES.

August 4, 1841.

• Bear's German paper, Lancaster, will insert the above 3 times, mark price, and charge this office.

Notice.

A meeting of mechanics and working men will be held at Education Hall, on Friday evening next, for the further organization of the "Carlisle Beneficial Society," and to receive the report of the Committee on the Constitution.

All between the age of 18 and 45 years, are requested to attend.

August 4, 1841.

To School Directors.

Commissioners' Office, Carlisle, July 22, 1841.

The several Boards of School Directors of the county, are hereby notified that the packages containing the several annual reports of the Superintendents of Common Schools, and blank forms for each School District, have been received at this office, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them.

JOHN IRWIN, Clk. to Com'rs.

Journals & Reports.

Commissioners' Office, Carlisle, July 22, 1841.

The Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and the Reports of the State Treasurer and Auditor General, for 1841, have been received at this office, and are ready for delivery to those entitled to receive them.

JOHN IR