

POLITICAL.

From the Herk and Schenck Journal.

A CONTRAST.

The Porter presses, for want of an available point of attack, are now trying to turn the gubernatorial controversy upon the merits of Daniel Webster, and Jas. Buchanan.

Extract from a speech, delivered by James Buchanan, at Lancaster, July 4th, 1845.

The administrations alluded to, were those of Jefferson and Madison.

Time will not allow me to enumerate all the other wild and wicked projects of the democratic administration. Suffice it to say, that after they had deprived us of the means of defence, by destroying our navy and disbanded our army; after they had taken away from us the power of re-creating them, by ruining commerce, the great source of our national and individual wealth; after they had by refusing the Bank of the United States a continuation of their charter, embarrassed the financial concerns of the Government, and withdrawn the only universal paper medium of the country from circulation; after the people had become unaccustomed to, and of course, unwilling to bear, taxation; and without money in the Treasury, they rashly plunged us into a war with a nation more able to do us injury than any other in the world. What was the dreadful necessity for this desperate measure?—Was our Country invaded? No. Were our Liberties in danger? No. Was it to protect our little remaining commerce from the injuries it sustained by the orders in Council? No. Commerce was not such a favorite, and the Merchants wished for no war on that account. Besides, if the existence of the orders in Council had been its true cause, after their repeal, our country would have accepted the three branches which were offered by England. What then was the cause? The one for which we professed to draw our sword, and risk our all, was to determine an abstract question of Law of Nations. Concerning which an opinion different from that of our Administration was held by all Europe. To decide whether a man can expatriate himself or not. In the decision of this question our Administration pretended to feel a deep interest. The great part of those foreigners, who would be effected by it, had long been their warmest friends. They had been one of the great means of elevating the present ruling party, and it would have been ungrateful for that party to have abandoned them.

Superficial observers may suppose this to have been the real source of the war, but whoever will carefully and impartially examine the history of our Country, will find its true origin to have been far different. It took its rise from the over-bearing partiality which the Democratic party have uniformly shown for France, and the consequent hatred which they felt against her great adversary, England! To keep this foreign feeling alive and domestic labour of their leaders for more than twenty years and well have they repaid their trouble, for it has been one of the principal causes of introducing and continuing them in power. Immediately before the war, this foreign influence had completely embodied itself with every political feeling of a majority of the people, particularly in the west. Its voice was heard so loud at the seat of government, that the President was obliged either to yield to its dictates, or to retire from office. The choice in this alternate was easily made by a man, who preferred his private interest to the public good. We were, therefore hurried into the war utterly unprepared.

What has been its result? Exactly what every reasonable man expected at its commencement. We declared our intention of conquering Canada; whether for the purpose of annexing it to the United States, or of compelling our enemy to yield to the doctrine of impressment, is immaterial to the present question. Instead of conquering it, we have ourselves been invaded in every quarter, and the best blood of the Country has streamed in defence of our own soil. The very Capital of the United States, the lofty temple of Liberty, which was reared and consecrated by Washington, has been abandoned to its fate by his degenerate successor, who ought to have shed his last drop of blood in its defence.

Now contrast the following bold, manly language of Mr. Webster to the British Government taken from his letter to Mr. Fox, with the times serving dastardly, cringing, language of Mr. Buchanan which we have given above, and say which is the most American feeling, James Buchanan, who boasted that if he had a drop of democratic blood in his veins he would let it out, or Daniel Webster.

"This Republic does not wish to disturb the tranquility of the world. Its object is peace, its policy peace. It seeks no aggrandizement by foreign conquest, because it knows that no foreign acquisition could augment its power and importance so rapidly as they are already advancing by its own natural growth under the propitious circumstance of its situation. But it cannot admit that its government has not both the will and the power to preserve its own neutrality, and to enforce the observance of its own laws upon its own Citizens, it is jealous of its rights, and among others, and most especially of the right of the absolute immunity of its Territory against aggression from abroad; and these rights is the duty and determination of this Government fully and at all times to maintain; while it will, at the same time, as scrupulously refrain from infringing on the rights of others.

long continuance of peace between the two countries.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to assure Mr. Fox, of his high consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER, HENRY S. FOX, Esq., &c.

The leading man at the South during the revolution and since, have been, with few exceptions, of wealthy families, or at least of families in good circumstances, and of the first rank in their respective states. While the leading men of the North have sprung up, almost universally, from the poorer classes in society. The consequence of this material difference is, that the southern statesman is destitute for the most part, of those practical views of men and things, and that intimate knowledge of the wants of all classes of society, for which the Northern statesman, when young, most generally has to contend with the res angustæ domi—the narrow circumstances of his family—to make one dollar do the duty of two—to practice economy even if he does not preach it. The Southern statesman, on the contrary, has been all his life accustomed to have all his wants anticipated by obedient slaves; and to enjoy life in the most agreeable manner. John Adams was the son of a poor shoemaker. Thomas Jefferson was the son of the colonial nobility of Virginia, and the heir of thousands of acres, and hundreds of negroes. Franklin was a printer, and the son of a tallow-chandler. Madison was the son of a bishop, and heir to a fortune. Whipple was a sailor, Hopkins a surveyor, Sherman a shoe-maker; but many other leaders of the revolution at the south were almost to a man of the very highest rank in society: Men of splendid fortunes, educated at Oxford or Cambridge, associated in their youth with the sons of the English nobility, and in their tastes and dispositions, essentially aristocratic. Such were Pinckney, Rutledge, Harrison, Randolph, Pendleton, and other great patriots at the south. And so at the present day, Webster is the son of a poor New Hampshire farmer, who has descended from one of the most aristocratic families in South Carolina, and was lauded as a democrat. Burgess was a cooper, Ewing a salt boiler, Corwin a wagoner. While Calhoun, Rives, Preston, Berrien, Wise and Stanley, are all men of the highest standing in their respective countries.—Troy Whig.

Sentiment of the Whig Press.—The bulk of the Whig press appear to entertain no doubt that the President will sign the bill which has passed the Senate. It is evident from the tone that he set on the part of the President will be generally universally acceptable to his political friends. They see in it, the realization of the hopes which have animated and encouraged them through years of gloom and toil. They see a sound currency restored, enterprise reviving, honest industry reaping the fruits of its labor, and employment generally guaranteed for generations. Whilst the whigs are thus united in favor of the bill—the locofocos are equally compact in opposition to it. Not that they dislike it more than they do Mr. Ewing's bill. Not at all. This last is, in their eyes, the most abominable of all abominations. In opposing the former, they act out their policy of opposing every thing, which the Whigs may propose. In this particular case, they hope, if the bill for any case shall, that such discord will arise in the Whig ranks as to prevent the adoption of any substitute.—This is a fair game for them to play—but every Whig should be upon his guard against it.—Rich'd. Whig.

Senator Benton.—But few like to hear Mr. Benton speak, and when he rises for this purpose, the galleries are immediately cleared, especially of the ladies, and the orator is left almost "solitary and alone." But to us he is one of the most interesting speakers on the floor of the Senate. This arises not from any novelty of thought or force of argument; not from any felicity of language, propriety of metaphor, or pertinency of illustration; not from any thing which usually gives power and attraction to the mental exhibitions of other men. It lies in that composure, that serene self-complacency which pervades every look, word, and outward motion. He seems so well satisfied with his position, so satisfied with his subject, so satisfied with the view he is taking of it, so satisfied with himself, that this complacency always becomes contagious; and we begin to think that he is really to others, what he seems to himself, and we half excuse him for being so like the man described by Coleridge, and who was so vain he never took off his hat to any body but himself.—North Ameri.

Stuart Court.—The New York Express says: "A letter from London, by the Great Western, mentions that Mr. Samuel Stuart Court, late Collector of this port, would probably sail in the Acadia, the next steam packet for Boston." It was understood by our citizens generally that he might be expected in the Great Western. Accordingly, the late officers of the Government, under Mr. Van Buren, awaited his arrival at the wharf on Thursday, with a view of conducting him to prison; notwithstanding it was generally known that his return was not objectionable to the government, and that it had been recently discovered that the state of his accounts have been grossly misinterpreted by others—with the view, as is alleged, of covering up their own frauds.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.—An attempt was made on Wednesday night to break into the Globe Bank, Boston. The safe is secured by two iron doors, four large locks, & three pad-locks, and is probably one of the most difficult for a robber to open in the United States. They sawed off the head bolt of one of the padlocks, and then gave it up as a bad job. A similar attempt was made the night before to break into the Gloucester Bank, which was equally unsuccessful.—Justice Wiley's friends appear to be busy in that quarter just now.—Salem Register.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Washington, July 29, 1841.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 43.

I. The 4th Regiment of Artillery will take post as follows: Fort Brady, one company; Fort MacKinnon, one company; Detroit Frontier, three companies; Cleveland, one company; Buffalo, two companies; Madison Barracks, two companies.

II. On being relieved by the 4th Artillery the whole of the 2d Regiment of the same arm will proceed to the sea board, and take post as follows: Fort Columbus, two companies. (Head Quarters of the Regiment.) Fort Hamilton, one company; Fort La Fayette, one company; Fort Adams two companies.

(Under the Major.) Fort Millin, one company.

Not to take post earlier than the 1st Oct. Fort Monroe, three companies.

(Under the Lieutenant Colonel.) III. On the arrival of the new garrison at Fort Columbus, Capt. Dimick's company D. 1st Artillery, will proceed to the East, and be posted by Brigadier General Eustis, commanding the Northern Department of the Eastern Division.

By command of Maj. General Scott. (Signed) L. Thomas, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

FROM FLORIDA.

Office of the News, St. Augustine, July 26, 1841.

The schr. Walter M. Thompson, arrived here from Tampa Bay, via Southern Post, on the 23d. Lieut. Henry Wardwell, 8th Infantry died on board the schr. at Key Biscayne, on the 20th inst.

At Tampa we are informed that it very sickly. The Posts south of New Smyrna are tolerably healthy. On the 25th Asst. Surgeon Weighman, sailed for Smyrna, from this port, to take charge, Asst. Surgeon Weighman being on duty since the 20th.

The board devoted seven hours of each day, from the 7th to the 21st ult., to the original business of the academy, and reported that it is remarkably comprehensive, correct and efficient, in every department of Geometry, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Mechanics, Optics, Astronomy, Magnetism, &c., as well as Engineering, military and civil; Gunnery, Architecture, formation of Armies, Strategy, &c.

The board report that the course of instruction is not only well planned and thorough, but that the professors to whom it is confided are admirably qualified for the discharge of their respective duties, and that no improvement therein is practicable.

In some other respects, however, the board suggests improvements. The provision for moral and religious instruction is inadequate. The Chaplain is also professor of geography, English grammar, rhetoric, moral philosophy, and constitutional law.

They also recommend that the study of Logic be added to those now prescribed, and that greater attention be paid to proficiency in the art of composition. In Education, too, the board find a lamentable want of culture, and recommend improvement. The principal text book used in the study of the French is of a very objectionable character, and must be reformed.

The Hospital is very good, but the barracks for the accommodation of the Cadets, are insufficient and very defective. They contain 96 rooms barely sufficient for the accommodation of one person each, yet 250 young men are crowded into them, to the detriment of their health, progress and morals. They are badly located and clumsily constructed. The board recommend new ones, more spacious, commodious and unsightly, on the bank of the river.

The food and furniture are unexceptionable. The military instruction is excellent. The naked cost of instruction and maintenance the past year was \$127,754.30.

Each Cadet is allowed by the government \$28 a month. For this sum each must provide his own board, clothing, books, furniture, &c.—No one is allowed to receive any aid from his family or friends, so that a perfect equality of means between the rich and the poor must exist so long as they are at West Point.

A great many of the Cadets leave before completing their studies, impelled either by physical inability, disinclination, or indolence; or, after their studies, and arduous life there prescribed, in conclusion, the board express a unanimous and ardent conviction of "the great permanent interest of our whole country in this our only National Institute of science, earnestly hoping that no narrow public councils or local jealousies, will ever be suffered to divert it from its original purpose, or to impede its natural progress to the utmost limit of academical perfection."

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL.

The following article appeared originally in the Pottsville "Miners' Journal," a paper which, it is stated, is devoted to the interests of the Anthracite coal trade.—Whether that fact justifies suspicion enough, in the minds of those who have no particular knowledge of their own upon the subject, to discredit its statements, we will let each one judge for himself.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.—Danger of using Bituminous Coal on board of Steamships.—Probable destruction of the President by fire.—Among the many conjectures indulged in, relative to the probable manner in which the ill-fated steamer President was lost, her supposed captain, John L. Weeks, has been named.

It is well known that all the bituminous steamers burn bituminous coal for fuel, and that the bituminous coal on board of several of the steamers, on their passage from England, has taken fire, by spontaneous combustion. The agents of the Transatlantic steam companies have used every precaution to conceal this startling fact from the public; but we learn, from the most unquestioned authority, that the bituminous coal on board the British Queen, Great Western, and one, if not two, of the Boston steamers, has been repeatedly on fire, while the said vessels were at sea, thus jeopardizing the lives of hundreds of our most valuable citizens.

Bituminous coal when collected in large masses, and placed between the confined and heated decks of a steamship, is very liable to spontaneous combustion, owing to the quantity of "fire damp" which it contains. To the same cause may be attributed the destruction of several bituminous coal mines. The anthracite coal, on the other hand, is free from this dangerous objection, and is the only description of fuel which should be used on board of steamers navigating the ocean.

For our own part, we should as soon think of taking passage on board of a boat with a cargo of gunpowder, as on board of a steamship in which bituminous coal was used as fuel. If the owners of steamships will still persist in using bituminous coal for fuel, they must be liable for the lives of their passengers, it may be that the destruction of one or more of their vessels by fire will shortly corroborate the correctness of the foregoing statement.

Since the above was put in type, we have seen a communication from Richard Irvine, Agent of the Great Western Steam Navigation Co. in which he states, that neither the Great Western nor the coal on board, has never been on fire during the thirty-eight voyages she has made across the ocean. He also makes other statements going to show, that there is no danger whatever to be apprehended, from the cause alluded to in the article taken from the "Miners' Journal."—Balt. Pat.

Abstract of an Act, Relating to Orphan Courts, and for other purposes.

This Act shall have a retroactive effect, much of the old practice, and many former laws, relative to proceedings in courts on executions, &c.

Section 1. Gives power to Orphan Courts to review the accounts of executors, administrators, or guardians, within five years after their passage and approval.

Section 2. Provides, that in case of execution, and extension of real estate, instead of suing out a writ of liberati facias the plaintiff may demand premises to the defendant at valuation—and upon defendant refusing to take them, plaintiff may issue venditioni exponas, and sell the premises, for payment of debt.

Section 3. Obliges defendant, taking the premises, to pay the rent half-yearly; and, on failure to do so the plaintiff may issue Fieri Facias, and sell the premises as fully as though a condemnation had taken place.

Section 4. Provides for the distribution of the half-yearly installments.

Section 5. Enacts, that where real estate has heretofore been extended, and no liberati facias has issued, plaintiff may either issue such a writ, or give defendant thirty days notice of his election to retain possession at valuation; and on failure to do so, or to pay said valuation half-yearly, like proceedings to be had as prescribed in the 2d and 3d sections.

Section 6. Enacts that where an estate for life in improved lands or tenements, yielding rents issues and profits, shall be taken in execution, the court shall, upon application of any lien creditor, award a writ to sequester the rents, &c. and appoint a sequestrator to carry the same into effect.

Section 7. Gives power to the sequestrator to rent all such lands, &c. for such term during the life of the persons upon which such estate shall depend, as shall be sufficient to satisfy all liens against the same, together with all charges for taxes, repairs, &c.

Section 8. Sequestrators to give security.

Section 9. Repeals certain sections of an Act of 1836.

Section 12. Gives constables the right of appeal from judgments against them for amount of executions in their hands, as other defendants.

Section 13. Enacts, that Courts of Common Pleas may incorporate literary, charitable, and religious associations, and fire engine and hose companies—and specifies the number of applications, &c.

Section 14. Provides for amending or improving the articles and conditions of said associations.

Section 15. Regulates the fees, and by whom to be paid.

Section 17. Recognizes the jurisdiction of Supreme Court in relation to such corporations—and provides that no college, academy, or female seminary so incorporated, shall be entitled to receive any part of state appropriation.

Section 18. Enacts, that in all actions of account render, where it is admitted that defendant is liable to account to plaintiff, court may appoint auditors, or direct a jury to be empaneled to find balance due—on application, court may require either party to disclose on oath, his knowledge of such facts as they may deem necessary and parties may be compelled to produce books, papers, and documents.

Section 19. Vests in the Supreme Court, District Courts, and Court of Common Pleas, the powers and jurisdiction of Courts of Chancery in settling partnership accounts—and give parties their election of the common law or bill of Chancery.

Section 21. Grants to recorders of deeds the power to take the acknowledgment of fertile covers.

This Act was passed at the session of 1840, but was not signed by the Governor until the 18th of October last.

ATTENTION Springfield Light Infantry!

You are ordered to parade at the public house of Peter Duck, on the 13th inst. on Friday the 13th day of August next, at ten o'clock A.M., arms and accoutrements in good order.

By order of the Captain, R. C. MULLOCH, O.S.

August 4, 1841. P.S. An adjourned court of appeal will be held at the same time and place for said company.

And what is the peate or the prosperity of the countries which have thus dipped their guilty hands in human miseries? The three are still centres of revolutionary terror: Portugal, still covered with the wrecks of a civil war, with a trembling throne, a jacobin constitution, and a broken people.—Spain, torn by faction, and watching every gathering on her hills, as the signs of a tempest that may sweep the land, from the Pyrennes to the ocean—and France, in the first leavings of a mighty change, which man can no more define than he can set limits to the heaving of an earthquake, or the swell of a deluge. Other great objects and causes may have their share in those things; but the facts are before mankind.—Croly's George IV.

We have seen it stated in one of the Western papers, that Joe Smith, the Mormon, once paid a visit to Keokuck, the Indian chief, and attempted to persuade him to embrace the Mormon creed. He told the Indian that Mormonism would prevent the bullets from injuring him, and that he had himself been shot at three times, and not hurt. Keokuck then requested Joe to stand sixty paces out, at which distance he would shoot at him three times with his rifle, and if he remained unharmed, the Indian promised to embrace Mormonism. This was rather too much for Joe, and he accordingly backed out and refused to take him on "those conditions."—Hartford Times.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The National Intelligencer of the 8th July contains the report of the Board of Visitors for 1841, to the Military Academy at West Point.—Com. Charles Stewart, President, and C. B. Haddock, Esq. Secretary.—dated West Point, June 21st. It fills nearly four columns of the Intelligencer, we must present its substance in a much smaller compass.

The board devoted seven hours of each day, from the 7th to the 21st ult., to the original business of the academy, and reported that it is remarkably comprehensive, correct and efficient, in every department of Geometry, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Mechanics, Optics, Astronomy, Magnetism, &c., as well as Engineering, military and civil; Gunnery, Architecture, formation of Armies, Strategy, &c.

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And to be sold by me, Sheriff's Office, PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff, Carlisle, July 21, 1841.

CARLISLE ARTILLERY!

Parade at the Armory on Saturday the 21st inst. at 2 o'clock, in summer uniform.

By order of the Captain, W. F. LINE, Auditor.

Register's Notice.

Register's Office, Carlisle, July 21, 1841.

Notice is hereby given to all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned that the following accounts have been filed in this Office, for examination, by the Accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 31st day of August, A. D. 1841.—viz:

- The account of Henry Ripley, Administrator of David Creps, deceased.
The account of John P. Hummer, Administrator of Jacob Croizer, deceased.
The account of Ephraim Coraman, Administrator of Thomas Mearns, deceased.
The account of Jacob Kohl, Administrator of Benjamin Swartz, deceased.
The supplemental and final account of Curtis Thompson, Administrator of John McFarlan, deceased.
The account of John Coover, Executors of Andrew Felton, deceased.
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The account of William Blosser and David Blosser, Executors of Peter Bricker, Administrator of Peter Pifer, deceased.
The account of James H. Egan, Executor of Martin Zerman, deceased.
The account of George Patterson and Francis S. Hurlin, Executors of Joseph Hurlin, deceased.
The account of Abraham Bretz, one of the Executors of George F. Keen, Administrator of George Keen, deceased.
The account of Philip Knoutz, Administrator of John Mundy Munn, deceased.
The account of Mary Cochran and Robert Cochran, Executors of Patrick Cochran, Administrator of Patrick Cochran, deceased.
The account of John Gillen, Guardian of Owen McGurgan, deceased.
The account of George Christlieb, Guardian of Margaret Henry, now Margaret Killian, deceased.
The account of Jacob Shrom, Guardian of Wm. McKim, deceased.
The account of Christopher Swiler, Administrator of John Swiler, deceased.

Orphan's Court Sale.

By order of the Orphan's Court of Cumberland county, the following real estate late the property of Michael Saxton, deceased, to-wit: A tract of land in said county, will be sold by public outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 29th of August next, at 10 o'clock A.M., the following property, viz:

- One half of an acre of ground, lying in Spring township, bounded by lands of George Myers, William Albright, Geo. H. Butler and others, containing five acres, more or less, and being the residue of one half of the purchase money to be paid on the 7th of April, 1842, when possession will be given, and the other half on the 7th of April, 1843, when possession will be given, with approved security after deducting the interest, which shall be paid annually by the purchaser, and the principal at her death to the heirs, &c. &c. &c.

A Double Two Story BRICK HOUSE, AND A LOG HOUSE, AND A DOUBLE FRAME BARN.

The land is in good cultivation, and the buildings are in good order, and the residue fine thriving timber land. There is a good well of water at the door, and a running stream on the premises, also a small Apple orchard, and a large garden, &c. &c. &c.

At the same time and place will be sold a lot of ground situate in the same township, bounded by lands of George Myers, John Edelman, Jacob Eckert, and others, containing five acres more or less, having thereon erected a

Two Story Log House and a good Log Stable.

There is an excellent well of water at the door, and the premises are in excellent cultivation and under good fence.

TERMS OF SALE.—\$300 to be paid on the under lot and \$200 on the small tract on the evening of the sale. One half of the residue of the purchase money of the large tract on the first of April next, when possession will be given, and the balance in two equal annual installments without interest. The residue of the purchase money of the small tract on the first of April next, when possession will be given of it. Payments to be secured by judgment lien on the premises.

Any information can be received by making application to the undersigned residing in said township, JOHN SAXTON, Adm'r.

July 28, 1841.

Fishing Tackle.

The Subscriber has just received a fine assortment of TACKLE, consisting of—3 and 4 joint Walking Stick Rods, 3 and 4 joint Hickory Tods, 3, 4 and 5 joint Hickory top, perch and rock Rods—Superior Fly Rods, Heavy Duty Line and Cork Lines, 30 to 100 yards long; Gullygon, Perch, Trout, and Rock Snoods, all sizes; Artificial Flies of all descriptions, Indian Grass and Silk Lines, for Gullygon, Perch or Rock Fishing; Quill and Cork Floats, of all sizes; Kirby and Super Limerick Hooks, assorted Tackle Hooks, &c. &c. Apply to T. D. KEELARY, & CO., 1013 Baltimore st, Baltimore.

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 Shippensburg to Carlisle, where he may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged. The afflicted shall 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 Consumption, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, and Cancer, 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.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Testatum, Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, will be sold by public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 21st day of August, A. D. 1841, at 10 o'clock A.M., the following described real estate, viz:

A Tract of Land, situate in Dickinson township, containing about Ten Acres, adjoining lands of George Rodkey, Richard Woods, Slesser, and others, having thereon erected a one and a half story Log House, and a Log Stable.

Also, a Tract of Timber Land, about six rods from the above stated tract, containing about 11 acres, adjoining lands of William Kerr and others.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Murry.

To be sold by me, Sheriff's Office, PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff, Carlisle, July 21, 1841.

The subscriber having been appointed auditor to Marshal the assets in the hands of Daniel Shireman, Administrator of Samuel Shilbets, deceased, and the creditors of said deceased, situate at the House of M. 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.

Orphan's Court Sale.

The following real estate, the property of Jacob Hifferlate of East Pennsbrough township, Cumberland county, dec'd, will be sold on the premises, by virtue of an order of sale of the Orphan's Court of said county, on Saturday the 29th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

All that certain Plantation or TRACT OF LAND, situate in East township of East Pennsbrough, and bounded by lands of Thomas Wharton, John Heuser, 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 improvement on a

Two Story Stone HOUSE, LOG STABLE, AND OTHER BUILDINGS, A NEVER FAILING SPRING OF RUNNING WATER near the house. This property is near the State road from Sterrett's Gap to Harrisburg, and is situated about six miles from the latter place. The title to the land is good, the same having been patented by the State of Pennsylvania.

Consistencies 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, with the Meadows House excepted, which shall be retained by the vendor, until recognized by the Orphan's Court.

JOHN HOLTZ, Adm'r. of Jacob Rice, dec'd. July 21, 1841.

Public Sale.

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