

WILLIAM M. PORTER, EDITOR.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

Carlisle.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN BANKS, OF BERKS COUNTY.

Standing Committee Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic Whig Standing Committee of Cumberland county, convened at Macfarlane's Hotel, in Carlisle, on Monday the 9th instant:

NICHOLAS URICH was called to the chair, and JOHN M. MARTIN and WILLIAM M. PORTER appointed Secretaries.

On motion, it was Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic Whig citizens of Cumberland county, to meet in their respective townships, on Saturday the 28th day of August instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and elect TWO DELEGATES to represent them in the County Convention, to be held in the County Hall, at Carlisle, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That the Delegates be instructed to put in nomination suitable candidates for the offices to be voted for at the next election.

NICHOLAS URICH, Chairman. JOHN M. MARTIN, Secretaries. Wm. M. PORTER, Secretary.

The County Convention.

Our friends will bear in mind that on SATURDAY-NEXT delegates are to be elected to meet in County Convention on Wednesday the 1st of September; and we hope that every proper exertion will be made to concentrate the entire vote of the party. Let the delegates come to the convention divested of all sectional feeling—of all partiality for particular men, and they will be able to nominate a ticket that cannot be defeated.

The first object should be to select suitable candidates for the Legislature—men whose interests are so closely identified with the interests of their constituents, that they will represent the whole people, instead of a faction. We want no more "dodgers" from this county; we have scores of men who have the ability to sustain the best interests of the commonwealth, and the moral courage to carry out the wishes of the people.

Let it be borne in mind also, that a County Treasurer is to be elected this fall, and as it is an office of great responsibility, care should be taken to select a man possessed of every qualification, necessary to that important office.

We wish also to have a representative in the Board of Commissioners, as well as a Director of the Poor. The Whigs have a right to know how our county affairs are managed, equally with the locofocos, and they have also a right to some share of the patronage. Much, therefore, depends upon the action of the convention; if they present us with a good ticket, we have the ability to elect it. The triumph last fall has given us confidence in our strength; with proper activity the result cannot be doubtful, for a party that is able to poll 2700 votes, need never fear an opposition in this county.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

TENNESSEE.—Every thing has gone right in this State; the Whig Governor is elected by a large majority, and we have a majority in the Legislature, which secures two Whigs in the Senate of the United States.

INDIANA.—The Whigs have a majority in the Senate; in the House, the locofocos have a majority. This result has been brought about by the unwise conduct of the whigs, splitting their tickets in several of the counties and running two candidates.

ALABAMA.—Under a late act of the Legislature, the citizens of this State, vote by general ticket; consequently the locofocos have it all their own way.

ILLINOIS.—Stuart (whig) and Reynolds (loc.) are re-elected to Congress, the result in the second district is not known.—As soon as Mr. Stewart ascertained his election, he started post haste for Washington, where he arrived on last Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, and before 12, he had taken his seat, and given his vote on the final passage of the Bankrupt Bill. Some of the Locos cried out, "where is old Reynolds? where is old Reynolds?" but "old Reynolds" was N. E. I.

Great excitement is said to prevail in the British Province of New Brunswick, in consequence of the operations of the American Party of Exploration, who are now running the Boundary Line between that Province and the State of Maine.—The British complain that several farms and parts of farms have been sliced off the Province and included within Maine, and that an idea is held out that their owners must become American subjects. As, however, the acts of the exploring party are not binding, we presume that the excitement among the "blue noses" will soon subside.

THE VETO.

The veto on the Bank bill will be found in our paper of to-day, and we think no one can read it, without coming to the conclusion that John Tyler, is an honest man. It is evident, from the tone of the Message, that the President regretted the position in which the passage of the bill placed him, when he found that the duty he owed to the constitution prevented him from giving his sanction to it. Had he been a mere politician, catching at every straw to buoy himself up on the waves of party; had he been anxious only to court popularity and strengthen his own power, here was a glorious opportunity. But the stern integrity of the man, triumphed over every minor consideration, and regardless of personal consequences, he gallantly threw himself into the breach.

The locofocos hoped that the effect of the Veto would be, to shiver the whig party to atoms, that Congress would indeed "break up in a row," as some of their leaders had predicted, that nothing would be done to settle the currency question, but to throw us back on the act of 1825. Consequently, flags streamed from the locofoco headquarters, processions were formed, bonfires flamed and shouts were heard that "John Tyler had become a locofoco."

But alas! they seemed to have forgotten, that the President had approved every other whig measure passed by Congress, and that the pen, was hardly yet dry, which had been used to sign the bill, repealing their darling Sub Treasury.

We have no reason to despond at the failure of this bill:—Congress and the President are pledged to afford measures of relief to the people, and that pledge will be fully and fairly redeemed.

A new bill has been already reported by Mr. SERRANT, of Pennsylvania, which, it is thought, will meet all the objections of the President.

This bill proposes that an Institution, to be called the Fiscal Corporation of the U. States, shall be established, with a capital of twenty-one millions of dollars, to be used for the purpose of receiving and disbursing the public money, and having power to deal in foreign and domestic bills of exchange.

The exchange business of this country amounts to more than two hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually, which is far more than sufficient to employ the capital of this institution; the bills issued by the Fiscal Corporation will pass current in every part of the United States or Europe, and while all discounts are confined to local banks, the operation will be such on exchanges, as to prevent any bank from doing business, unless in a solvent condition.

Should this bill become a law—as we hope and believe it will—we think it will answer all the purposes proposed by the former bill, and perhaps confer more real benefits on the people.

The President has signed the Bankrupt Bill. Its provisions will go into effect on the 1st of February next.

"PENNSYLVANIA MUST BE REDEEMED!"

We frequently see the above motto conspicuously displayed in the columns of some of our Locofoco exchanges, and to this sentiment we beg leave to respond a hearty amen. "Pennsylvania must be redeemed!" Aye, but from what? Why, from the misrule of the present Locofoco Administration. The people appear determined upon effecting this redemption.

"They have suffered severely from the blighting policy—the wicked extravagance, and the corrupt system of favoritism which have characterized the course of those who administer the government of the state.—"The reign of Governor Porter," if not a splendid reign, has certainly been, to the people, a very dear and oppressive one, and the sooner the sceptre is taken from his hand the better.

From henceforward, then, let our motto be, (and "keep it before the people!") that "Pennsylvania must be redeemed!"

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE MONEY?"

Some time since, the "State Capitol Gazette," a locofoco paper, printed in Harrisburg, and edited by the clerks on the hill, boldly asserted that the sum of \$11,174 had been paid to the Cumberland Volunteers for their services at Harrisburg in December, 1838. We at once gave the lie direct to this assertion, and showed conclusively that they had not received the sum of \$600; we also called on the Gazette to retract the charge, or show what had become of the money. The Gazette, however, up to this time, evinces no disposition to pursue the subject farther, as it has neither retracted the charge or apologized for having, perhaps unintentionally, given currency to a base falsehood.

We now, again, call upon its editors for an explanation. They said, they had prepared the statement at the expense of much time and trouble, and, having access to the books in the Auditor General's office, they could not certainly have made a

mistake. Speak out, gentlemen; as an act of sheer justice to the Carlisle Volunteers, let us know who pocketed the ten thousand five hundred dollars!—The people have a right to know to what purposes their money is applied, and perhaps the Auditor General, who is somewhat famous as a financier, might be able to throw some light upon this matter. Explain, gentlemen, explain!

THE VETO.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, under date of Monday the 16th, writes thus:—

The Veto Message was delivered to-day. The indications, for several days previous, all pointed that way, and on Sunday evening it was stated, as from the President, that the Veto would be sent in on Monday. No one was, then, taken by surprise, and though every Senator was in his place, and the galleries and lobbies were crowded to excess by members of Congress and other spectators, the feeling among them was only one of deep interest to ascertain the particular views of the President.

The Whigs heard the Message read with calmness, and restrained every expression of feeling. Some of the Locofoco Senators were disposed to rejoice, but others, it was evident, wanted more time to look into the message, to catch its drift and object. You will see the report of Mr. Clay's remarks, on his motion to defer the consideration of the Message to twelve o'clock to-morrow. The one and manner in which he delivered his speech were particularly happy, and impressed the Senate and spectators with the momentousness of the occasion. When he rose to speak, I thought I could see in the countenance of the Opposition Senators the wish, that he would manifest temper, if not violence. They mistook the Kentucky Senator. He was calm and collected, and he did not allow himself to express any violent opinion. He only alluded to what was the constitutional duty of the Senate, and that in the performance of that duty, every respectful consideration should be given to the decision of the President. A few remarks followed from other Senators, and the motion of Mr. Clay was agreed to.

MESSAGE OF THE

President of the United States, RETURNING, WITH HIS OBJECTIONS, THE BILL TO INCORPORATE THE "FISCAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, AUGUST 16, 1841.

To the Senate of the U. States:—The bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been considered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it, to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the constitution, it is made my duty, either to approve the bill by signing it, or to return it with my objections to the house in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty required of me by the constitution—to give my reasons for disapproving.

The power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate per se over the Union, has been a question of dispute from the origin of our government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtue, and their patriotism, have, in regard to it, entertained different and conflicting opinions. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another.

The country has been and still is deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say, that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this government. On all suitable occasions, during a period of twenty-five years, the opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my own native state. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindicated by me. In the Senate Chamber, in the presence and hearing of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and re-affirmed, in speeches and reports there made, and by votes there recorded. In popular assemblies I have unhesitatingly announced it; and the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the late Presidential election, I refer to my previously expressed opinions as being those then entertained by me; with a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and never concealed, I was elected by the people Vice President of the United States. By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office.

Before entering upon the duties of that office, I took an oath that I would "preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States." Entertaining the opinions alluded to, and having taken this oath, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described, without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men—all confidence on the part of the people—all self-respect—all regard for moral and religious obligations, without an observance of which, no government can be prosperous, and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not wilfully commit to gain any earthly reward, and which would justly subject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

I deem it entirely unnecessary at this time to enter upon the reasons which have brought my mind to the convictions I feel and entertain on this subject. They have been over and over again repeated. If one of those who have preceded me in

this high office, have entertained and avowed different opinions, I yield all confidence that their convictions were sincere. I claim only to have the same measure voted out to myself.—Without going further into the argument, I will say that, in looking to the powers of this government to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public revenue, and incidentally to regulate the commerce and exchanges, I have not been able to satisfy myself that the establishment, by this Government, of a bank of discount, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, was a necessary means, or one demanded by propriety, to execute those powers.

What can the local discounts of the bank have to do with the collecting, safe-keeping and disbursing of the revenue? So far as the mere discounting of paper is concerned, it is quite immaterial to this question whether the discount is obtained at a State Bank or a United States Bank.—They are both equally local—both beginning and both ending in a local accommodation.—What influence have local discounts, granted by any form of bank, in the regulating of the currency and the exchanges? Let the history of the late United States Bank aid us in answering this inquiry.

For several years after the establishment of that institution, it dealt almost exclusively in local discounts, and during that period, the country was, for the most part, disappointed in the consequences anticipated from its incorporation.—A uniform currency was not provided, exchanges were not regulated, and little or nothing was added to the general circulation; and in 1820, its embarrassments had become so great, that the directors petitioned to Congress to repeal that article of the charter which made its notes receivable every where in payment of public dues.—It had, up to that period, dealt to but a very small extent in exchanges, either foreign or domestic; and as late as 1823, its operations in that line amounted to a little more than \$7,000,000 per annum; a very rapid augmentation soon after occurred, and in 1824, its dealings in exchanges amounted to upwards of \$100,000,000, including the sales of its own drafts; and all these immense transactions were effected without the employment of extraordinary means.

The currency of the country became sound, and the negotiations in the exchanges were carried on at the lowest possible rates. The circulation was increased to more than \$22,000,000, and the notes of the bank were regarded as specie all over the country; thus showing, almost conclusively, that it was the capacity to deal in exchanges, and not in local discounts, which furnished these facilities and advantages. It may be remarked, too, that notwithstanding the immense transactions of the bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal; while in the line of discounts, the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the bank and the country. Its power of local discount has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and the general weal.

The capital invested in banks of discount in this time exceeds \$350,000,000; and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects, the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world, but the reverse is lamentably the fact.

Is the measure now under consideration of the objectionable character to which I have alluded? It is clearly so, unless by the 16th fundamental article of the 11th section it is made otherwise. That article is in the following words:—"The directors of the said corporation shall establish one competent office of discount and deposit in any state in which two thousand shares shall have been subscribed, or may be held, whenever, upon application of the legislature of such state, Congress may by law require the same.—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 be wholly withdrawn or removed by the said directors prior to the expiration of this 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 such office or offices within it, such assent of the said state shall be thereafter presumed: And provided nevertheless, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the states whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors, to establish such office or offices accordingly."

It will be seen that by this clause the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any state which has yielded its assent; and, having once established such branch, it shall not afterwards be withdrawn except by order of Congress. Such assent is to be implied, and to have the force and sanction of an actually expressed assent "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 such office or offices within it, such assent of the said state shall be thereafter presumed: And provided nevertheless, That whenever it shall become necessary and proper for carrying into execution any of the powers granted by the constitution, to establish an office or offices in any of the states whatever, and the establishment thereof shall be directed by law, it shall be the duty of the said directors, to establish such office or offices accordingly."

But further: the State may express after the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may from time to time thereafter be repeated, in full view of its own interest, which can never be separated from the wise and beneficent operation of this Government; and yet Congress may, by virtue of the last proviso, override its law, and upon grounds which, to such State, will appear to rest on a constructive necessity and propriety, and an entire right.

I regard the bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States Bank, with power and right to establish offices of discount and deposit in the several States of this Union, with or without their consent, a principle to which I have always heretofore been opposed, and which can never obtain my sanction. And waiting all other considerations growing out of its other provisions, I return to the House in which it originated, with these my objections to its approval.

JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, August 16, 1841.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.—These Pills, which I very much doubt can ever be equalled, and I am sure it is utterly impossible to surpass them in their extraordinary curative properties, are made on such unerring principles that they are not only the proper, but the only medicine which ought to be used from infancy to the most remote extension of human life.

The public may not be aware that I have made this valuable medicine nearly sixteen years, and I feel happy in being able to state, that during the whole of that period, it has never done otherwise than give the greatest possible satisfaction. No complaint has ever been made on the contrary; every one who has used it has invariably considered it a duty to recommend them to all their acquaintances. A wholesale and retail trade is kept up in Philadelphia at my own office, 8 North Eighth street.

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

Consumption! Consumption! Dr. Duncan's Expectoration Remedy, is an infallible remedy for the most distressing Phlegmatory Consumption, Cough, Spitting of Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Soreness of the Throat and difficult

Expectoration, Weakness, Debility, Large Quantity of Sputum, &c. &c. This medicine has a decided advantage over most preparations of the kind, as it regulates the bowels, and strengthens the constitution; and does not bind up the system and encourage indolence, as most of the medicines do, by the fatal opiates alone combined in them.

Such medicines have a great tendency to bring on a cough, and a consumption, and upon many valuable citizens. We find by the weekly records of the bills of mortality, that three fourths of the human race who so suddenly departed from their dearest friends and relations, have been swept off by that fatal and fell destroyer, Consumption, when many could have been saved if they had used a proper medicine. Fellow beings who yet dwell with us, and are afflicted with the precursive symptoms of this disease, procure immediately, Dr. Duncan's Expectoration Remedy before it be too late, and do not be led to believe that such symptoms will soon pass off without the use of proper medicine; by such negligence you may soon be led to know your folly. One bottle may at first afford relief, but a second will give you a full treatise, always accompany the medicine.

Price \$1 per bottle. For sale at the Drug Store of J. J. Myers & Co., Carlisle, and Wm. Peal, Shippensburg. Aug. 25.

Valuable Tobin property and out Lots AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, acting executor of Dr. John Geddis deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, on Thursday the 21st of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the real estate of said deceased, to wit:—

1st. The House and Lot in Newville occupied by said deceased during his life time, which he purchased of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and which he had improved by building a dwelling and hall for adjoining lots are 90 feet on Main street, and extend back 150 feet on Gay alley. The improvements, in addition to the dwelling, are a stable, a carriage house, a well, a floor, stabling, wagon shed and corn crib, also, a cistern, wash and wood houses. This property will be sold together, or divided into two lots as may best suit purchasers.

2. A House and Lot on High street, in Newville, now occupied by John Givler. The above lots are all free of ground rent.

3. Seventy Acres of land adjoining the borough of Newville, and extending north to the Commonwealth creek, the State road from Newville to Dublin Gap runs through the land—it is divided into eleven lots of different sizes, containing from four to twenty acres, and will also be sold, or may be sold in such advantageous lots as the estate may require.

4. A Tract of land containing nine acres and 39 perches, lying about a quarter of a mile from the borough of Newville on the road to Three Square Hollow.

Four of the above lots are meadow ground, four are in clover, one will be sown in wheat this fall and two in rye. A plot of the lots, with the quantity in each, can be seen by calling on Col. Wm. Wood, surveyor in Newville, who will show all the property to any person wishing to view it.

The above described property or any part of it, can be purchased at private sale, previous to the day of public sale, on application to the acting executor. Perfect titles will be made to the purchasers of the property, clear of incumbrances.

Terms of Sale.—For sums under \$500, one half on the day of sale, and the other half on the 1st of April 1843. On purchases of \$500 or above, one half on the 1st of April next, and the other half in two equal annual payments, the first of which payments to be secured by a lien on the land sold.

ROBERT LAIRD, Acting Executor of Dr. John Geddis dec'd. Newville, Aug. 24, 1841.—csw, jr.

Valuable Tan-Yard Property at PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 10th of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, in the borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, that large and commodious

TAN YARD, situated on the north-east corner of Louthier and East streets, bounded on the east by the Letart spring, and on the north by lot of R. G. Hall, Esq., containing two hundred and fifty feet in front, and one hundred and twenty feet in depth, more or less, belonging to the estate of David S. Forney, dec'd., having thereon erected a large

TWO STORY STONE Dwelling House

A Two Story Stone Finishing Shop, a large Two Story Brick Barn House, a large Frame Barn and Mill House, with a Bark Mill in it. There are forty-four hay-ways and one pool in the yard, five hundred and fifty feet in length, and one hundred and a good well of water at the kitchen door. The property is in good order, and in a very desirable situation for a Tannery, or a private dwelling.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale; and any information will be given about the property before the day of sale by

JACOB SHEPHERD, Esq. JACOB SHIRUM. Carlisle, Aug. 25, 1841.—csw.

ABEL KEENEY, Coppersmith, Sheet Iron and Tinplate Worker.

Respectfully informs the public generally, that he has removed his last place at the Old Stand, North Hanover street, next door to the Cabinet Shop of William C. Gibson, where he has now on hand, and is still manufacturing, every article in the line of his trade, consisting of

Hatters', Cutlers' and Wash KETTLES, Tea Kettles, Tin-ware of every description, Stove Pipe, Dripping Pans, Drums, &c.

He has also for sale the best assortment of Common, Cooking and Parlour

Stoves

ever offered in this place. His common wood stoves and cooking stoves are of every size and variety, and his parlour stoves (for wood or coal) are of the newest patterns. He has in addition the Rotary cooking stoves, the Radiator stoves, and Radiator drums for parlours, which are unsurpassed for comfort and economy in the use of fuel.

All of which he offers on the lowest terms for cash. Carlisle, Aug. 18, 1841.—csw.

N. B. Old Lead, Pewter, Copper and Leather taken in exchange for stoves, tin or copper ware.

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, the subscriber will expose to sale, by Public Vendition, on Wednesday the 15th day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, viz:—

All those two contiguous Town Lots, in Hagerstown, in said county, containing 104 feet front, and about 130 feet in depth, bounded on the south by the turnpike of the west end, and on the east and west by lot No. 3, being lots Nos. 1 and 2, in the plan of said town.

Said lots will be sold separately, or together, at suit purchasers, they are handsomely situated for suit immediately. One half the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in one year, to be secured.

CHARLES FLEGER, Adm'r. of Daniel Fieger, dec'd. Aug. 18, 1841.—csw.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Jacob Senner & Son, was dissolved on this day by mutual consent; the books are in the hands of Jacob Senner, who is duly authorized to collect the same. The business will still be continued as usual by Jacob Senner at the Old Stand, where he offers for sale a very large assortment of HARDWARE, cheaper than ever offered before in this place for cash.

JACOB SENNER, JACOB SENNER & SON. Carlisle, Aug. 24, 1841.—csw.

NEW WEEKLY PAPER.

A new weekly paper will be issued in July through, every in August, under my superintendance. Its political position will be defined in the first number published. In the mean time it may be well enough to state that it will be entirely independent of the control of all party leaders, untrammelled by any coalition with their interests, and free to take any course, in relation to men and measures, now before the public, that may seem to be brought forward, which the real interests of the people may seem to require.

In a literary point of view, I intend that the new paper shall have nothing by comparison with its elder brethren. It shall always contain whatever general and local news is current. The market prices, Sheriff's sales, trial and jury lists shall be correctly and regularly published.

The price of the paper will be TWO DOLLARS per year, non-half payable in advance. Subscriptions at the same rate will be taken for three or six months, in either case, payable in advance.

GEO. W. CRABB, Carlisle, July 20, 1841.—csw.

Great Bargains!

The subscribers, intending to wind up their business, offer their stock, which consists of Casimere, Cossuettes, Moys de Laines, Merinos, Chintzes and Calicoes at

FIRST COST.

Persons desirous of securing good bargains are requested to call as early as possible, and they may depend upon getting all the articles above enumerated at the actual cost in the city. The terms are cash.

HITNER & MULVANY, Carlisle, August 11, 1841.

N. B. The entire stock will be sold a great bargain, to wit:—The privilege of the room until the 1st of April.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Sarah Leitch, late of Allegheny county, dec'd: TAKE NOTICE that I will hold an auction, on a writ of Partition or valuation on the premises late of Sarah Leitch, dec'd., on Friday the 27th day of August at 10 o'clock, A. M., where all interested persons may attend.

THOMAS HARRIS, Sheriff. Carlisle, Aug. 19, 1841.—csw.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership existing between Charles Harwitz and John A. Peffer has been dissolved by the mutual consent of the partners. The books are in the hands of C. Harwitz at the old stand, who is authorized to settle all accounts. Persons who have accounts standing, are requested to discharge them as it is desirable to have the business of the firm settled speedily.

CHAS. HARRIS, JNO. A. PEPPER. Carlisle, August 10, 1841.—csw.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale, a farm situated in West Pennsylvania, containing 100 acres of land, on the turnpike leading to Chambersburg, containing

161 Acres of limestone land, 100 acres of which are cleared, and the residue well timbered; the farm is bounded by lands of John Harwitz, of Ex-Governor Hitner and others. The improvements are two story log house and kitchen, and a never failing well of water at the door, a log barn and other out-buildings, two choice orchards of fruit.

For terms apply to the subscriber living at Middlesex mills, 3 miles east of Carlisle on the turnpike leading to Harrisburg.

MICHAEL FISHER, Agent of Jonas Fishburn. August 11, 1841.—csw.

N. B. A number of other Farms and Mill property for sale.

Lebanon Courier, Reading Eagle, Lancaster Examiner, York Republican, and Harrisburg Intelligencer, insert 5 times and send bills to this office.

First Rate Farm For Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in West Pennsylvania, containing 100 acres of land, on the turnpike leading to Harrisburg, containing

161 Acres of limestone land, 100 acres of which are cleared, and the residue well timbered; the farm is bounded by lands of John Harwitz, of Ex-Governor Hitner and others. The improvements are two story log house and kitchen, and a never failing well of water at the door, a log barn and other out-buildings, two choice orchards of fruit.

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Valuable Farms For Sale.

The subscriber intending to retire to the West, offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, 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 soil 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, in the basement a large BARK BARN; a stone spring house and other necessary out-buildings, and a choice Orchard of choice fruit. There are also a comfortable TENANT