HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

Carlisle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1841.

☞ Mr. John Early, our agent, is now travelling the county making collections. We want money, and hope our friends will not withhold their dues.

Under the *present* administration of the "Herald" suits shall be brought against no subscriber. We have none who require resort to such means. It is but necessary to ask and we shall receive.

☞ J. K. Kelly and James G. Reed, Esquires, were, on yesterday, admitted to the practice of the law in the several courts of this county.

☞ We have had on our desk for two or three weeks, an article on the subject of Temperance, with the signature of "A Subscriber." We have also before us a resolution of the "Union Total Abstinence Society." Neither can be published. Not because they contain any *fact* to which we would not willingly subscribe, but because their publication could have no other effect than that of stirring up a crusade against the Temperance Reform. The right way to conduct any movement for the improvement of morals is by persuasion, not by vituperation.

We shall ourselves one of these days discourse on the subject of Temperance. Meanwhile, we say to every body—friends and foes of the Temperance cause—that our columns are open to them, so long as they calmly and dispassionately discuss the topic, avoiding every thing like bitterness of spirit, dogmatism or railing accusation.

"☞ The meeting at Gettysburg was addressed, amongst others, by our townsman, Samuel R. Hamill, Esq."

Volunteer.

Yes, so we understand; but why don't you tell the whole story? As we have heard it, thus it runs. The young gentleman went *uninvited* to the Locofoco barbecue at Gettysburg, and either volunteering or being called upon to speak,—it is immaterial which—he indulged in malignant and low vituperation against some of the citizens of Adams county, by name. The speaker who followed our young townsman, repudiated the vulgarity of his "illustrious predecessor," and declared that he would "rather be a dog than a man and descend to such abuse of private individuals."

The Locos, with the exception of two or three *rowdies*, were indignant at the indecency of our young friend's oration, and as to their political opponents, they were disposed to inflict upon him a school boy's chastisement, to wit, a switching. A gentleman of Gettysburg undertook the task of *rattanning* him on the street—the orator "made a straight coat tail"—sprung into the first open door—ran up the stairs and secreted himself in the dressing-room of a young lady. From this *sanctum* he was ejected, and then made his way through a back yard, over hog pens and wood piles,—being meanwhile pelted with tomatoes by a servant boy—until he reached a public alley, through which, in a pitiable fright, he *streaked it* to the residence of a relative.

To our mind, a fellow who has not courage enough to defend himself from a cane, ought never to indulge in the villification of private individuals.

☞ General Scott has addressed a circular to "all creation," containing a synopsis of his political opinions, a *sort* of disavowal that he loves the lodge, and a blunt acknowledgment that if nominated for the Presidency he will accept.

Giraffe Dead.—The beautiful Giraffe, or Cameleopard, belonging to the menagerie of Messrs. June, Titus, Angevine & Co., died recently in Richmond, Indiana. The managers estimate their loss at $20,000.

"We are requested by a lady, who a few days ago, was likely to have been run over by a horse with a boy upon his back, riding with full speed in turning from an alley into the street."—*Shippensburg Star.*

If our brother Baxter had not told us that we are never more to see the "Star & Pioneer," inasmuch as finding it to be a "sinking fund," he has determined to stop its publication, we should have looked for information, next week, of what the lady *did* request.

Bad Liquor—Very.—In Barre Mass., the teetotalers recently bought up nearly all the liquor in the town, for the purpose of *consumption*——by fire. But some of it was so horribly bad, that it would not take fire until mixed with spirits of turpentine.

Where's Bill Wiley?—*New York Sunday Mercury.*

Aye, where's Bill Wiley? We were told some time ago, that judicial proceedings were instituted against him for his villainy in the affair of the Frederick county Bank, but nothing has since been heard about it. We opine that the prosecution has been withdrawn upon the ground that Bill belongs to the family of *respectable* scoundrels, who in this refined age, by some sort of sublimated morality are not considered amenable to the criminal code.

New York Mercury.—We consider the "New York Mercury" to be one of the very best papers with which we exchange. It is really a sprightly and pleasant sheet; and would force a laugh from the gravest of the grave. In politics it is neutral—being devoted principally to news, gossip, literature, the drama, and humorous and amusing sketches. It also abounds with fun, anecdote, repartee, bon-mot, and broad humor. "Dow, Jr.," who furnishes the *sermons*, "Spoons" and "Black Bill," who manufacture the *machine poetry*, (a full length portrait of which latter gentleman embellishes the last number,) are in themselves a host. Although the editors of the Mercury have never *solicited* us to puff their paper, we have deemed the above notice one which it richly merits.

The Mercury is printed on good type and paper, and is furnished at the low rate of $1 50 per annum.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe can do so by leaving their names and their money with the editor of this paper.

LOCOFOCOS IN OFFICE.

The Perry County Freeman complains (and we think with great justice) that Jesse Miller and other prominent locofocos are kept in office at Washington. Mr. Miller has long been known in this region as one of the bitterest locofocos, and it is a matter of notoriety that frequently, since he has held office at Washington, he has made journeys into Pennsylvania to operate upon our elections. Why should such a man be continued in office by a Whig President? Is it an evidence of "high principles" on the part of Mr. Tyler to keep about him men who are daily plotting against him and using all their power and means to overthrow the party which elevated him to power? Or can no Whig be found with talents and integrity to fill the place now held by the "Honorable" Jesse Miller?—These are questions which the Whigs of Pennsylvania do now and will continue to ask themselves; and we can assure the President that his own conduct in retaining locofocos in office under him, has injured him more in Pennsylvania *with all parties* than all the attacks which his enemies have made upon him. The people who voted for a change of *men* as well as of *measures*, believing the locofoco office holders to be dishonest, have waited with much patience to witness the fruition of the hopes which the result of the last Presidential election gave them; but their patience will soon be exhausted.

Was it no merit on the part of the whigs to achieve the great victory of last fall?—Were there no sacrifices made? Was there no reason for "a change?" If these questions be answered affirmatively, let us have a radical and complete change. Let Jesse Miller, and all others who slandered the Whig party, and the great and good Harrison, meet the fate which the people intended they should. This course would soon rally troops of friends about Mr. Tyler—not mercenary, selfish troops, desiring office for themselves—but firm, staunch whigs, who dislike to have their action of last year branded as unjust by the President continuing in office the men whom the people have declared ought to be turned out.

The Baltimore Patriot, in an article upon the late reverses of the whigs, truly states that they were the results rather of the President's tardiness in making removals, than of his vetoes. The Patriot says:

"It was the chagrin and mortification produced in the minds of the Whig party from this cause (non-removals) that sowed the seeds of discontent and disaffection, which led to our defeat at the recent elections. Had those disappointments not occurred, had General Harrison's Cabinet met the expectations of the people in reference to removals and appointments, it would not have been in the power of the vetoes to have wrought such disasters to our cause. So that in reviewing the history of these events, and in investigating the reasons for what has occurred, let justice be done to all parties. We have heretofore expressed our decided disapproval and condemnation of President Tyler's course upon the Bank question, but we are not inclined to ascribe to it exclusively, nor mainly, the astounding defeats we have lately sustained. Let the members of Gen. Harrison's cabinet come in for their due share of blame. We repeat, therefore, that had they evinced more nerve and decision in making those removals from office so loudly called for by all interests, it would not have been in the power of our adversaries, so successfully to storm our fortress and carry off such trophies of victory."

On this subject a Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette holds the following language:

"The present apathy existing among the whigs is not to be attributed solely to the Bank vetoes of Mr. Tyler. Men became soured and disgusted at the commencement of the Administration, by the retention in office of the bitterest enemies of their party without any reason, by the appointment of those who were almost as objectionable, and by what they regarded the haughty and repulsive manner in which they were received by those whom their exertions had placed in power. Hundreds left this city with feelings of hostility, and thousands throughout the country had the same feelings, declaring that as all their exertions for the last twelve years had been useless, they would cease to exert themselves any longer for a party that had disappointed their expectations in carrying out the reform they had promised, and who, it would seem, prefer their enemies to their friends. This was the first and great source of dissatisfaction."

Effects of Locofoco Ascendency.—The National Intelligencer, in commenting upon the result of some of the state elections, says, it is quite remarkable what depression of the business pursuits of the country, the currency, monetary exchanges of trade &c. every where attends the success of that party which had possession of the government during the last twelve years, and, under whose ascendency the prosperity of the country was checked and almost ruined. In Georgia, for instance, we see it stated in the Augusta Chronicle, that no sooner was it ascertained that the locofoco candidate was elected Governor, and the same party had a majority in the legislature, than such was the effect upon the currency as to make it imposible to sell bills of the Central Bank at any discount; and no one would attempt to say what the state bonds were worth, such was the anticipated depreciation.—*Boston Atlas.*

Locofoco Financiering.—The six hundred thousand dollars of "British gold" realized from the Smithsonian legacy was invested by the late administration in state stocks. What the country has gained by the operation may be seen by a glance at the following table of the prices paid for, and the present market value of these "securities."

	Cost.	Est. present value.
Arkansas	$532,892	$350,000
Illinois,	42,403	30,000
Michigan,	8,270	5,100
Ohio,	16,980	16,500
	$600,245	$401,000

Thus one third of this legacy has been already sunk by one of Mr. Van Buren's "experiments."

When we mentioned the other day, says the National Intelligencer, the fact of Mr. Van Buren's being again a candidate for the Presidency, we did not mean, of course that he had volunteered his services, but that he was already regarded by his political friends as a candidate. It is several weeks since we heard of his being actually nominated in Missouri for the office, under circumstances which induce the belief that it was no unmeaning indication of the design to place him before the people in due time as the candidate of the party.

From the Philadelphia papers we now learn that on Monday evening last, a meeting of the friends of Mr. Van Buren in the city was held, and numerously attended, "for the purpose of adopting the necessary measures to place that gentleman before the people as a candidate at the next presidential election." A resolution was adopted "expressive of the undiminished confidence of the Democratic party in Mr. Van Buren," but it was deemed inexpedient at so early a day to take any action as to the next Presidency. The decision was a very sensible one, in our opinion.

We learn from the Philadelphia Sentinel, however, that Mr. Van Buren will not be without competitors from the ranks of his political friends. "Commodore Stewart's friends," says the Sentinel, "are quite active; Mr. Buchanan has a strong body of ardent supporters in Pennsylvania; and General Cass has been named in several quarters, as a candidate who would be very acceptable to the democracy of the country. Other candidates will doubtless be brought out before the time arrives for making the nominations."

In addition to the above, we observe that meetings have been held in Adams county, Harrisburg, and Lancaster, favorable to the selection of Gen. Scott, as a candidate for the next Presidency—and some stir is attempted to be made by several papers in that behalf.

If those who feel out of their element except when they have an electioneering canvass on hand, can minister to their wants by a premature agitation of the question, we have no objection, but we have no disposition to participate in the squabble at present.—*Chambersburg Whig.*

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

POLITICS IN NEW YORK CITY.

One of the subjects which will probably seriously affect the issue in New York city at the coming election, is the question of the distribution of the Common School Fund. This question has been for a long time agitating the community there. The catholic portion consider themselves aggreved by the present system, and wish to effect a change. The question, though at first religiously sectarian in its character, is now assuming a political aspect, and it is through the Legislature that any alteration in the organization of the School system can be hoped to be produced. Each political party has kept aloof from identifying itself with the Catholic party, probably afraid to risk its own popularity, as it is evident the Catholic party, from having been unable to accomplish its object is put in the minority. A political meeting of Catholics was held on Friday evening, and after an address from Bishop Hughes, a ticket for the Assembly was formed, pledged to a distribution of the school fund among religionists as such. The result was the nomination of one of the pre-existing tickets, (the democratic,) except five names for which others were substituted, and the presentation of men *all* believed to be pledged to sustain the Catholic claims.

The Tammany men have, however, published a card in the afternoon papers of Saturday, *rejecting* the nomination at Carroll Hall, and declaring that they are *not* pledged to a division of the school fund. The subject is exciting much feeling in that city, and we record the fact as a part of the news of the day, and one likely to influence the approaching election. The press generally, protest against any marshalling of political parties under religious banners; even those which defended the distribution asked for.

GEN. HARRISON POISONED!

We have learned from private sources that when the body of General Harrison was disinterred, previous to its removal to North Bend, on opening the coffin in which it was enclosed, the head had swollen so large as to burst the glass case fitted around it. It was examined by medical men, and others, and the conclusion to which they came, left room for the horrible suspicion that he had been poisoned to death.

Of the fact, as we now state it, there can be no doubt, for we have the most positive proof, and it only seems strange to us that no further investigations were made at the time, to satisfy the mind in regard to any other evidence of murder having been committed. There is one established fact, however, which strongly favors the idea that such might have been the case, and that is, nothing but poison could have produced such an effect upon the head, and cause it to swell in such a manner. And if there be any disease which might induce such a swelling, still, the disease of which it was generally thought and alleged he died, could not possibly be the case.

The opinion that General Harrison was murdered is becoming prevalent among the people of Washington, and the above is the reason which they assign for such a distressing belief. And yet in thinking over the matter, we can hardly convince ourself that we are dealing with facts—but such is the case. The mystery is full of horror, and yet it is no phantom, no chimera of the brain, but a real, tangible, fearful reality.

The truth is not known—may never be known—save only by him whose eye is upon all things, searching out even the thoughts of men, as well as being cognizant of their deeds. What deeds of horror Eternity will bring to light, which Time has only served to cloak with the oblivion of secrecy and silence!—*N. E. Review.*

The Right Feeling.—Mr. Mason of Ohio, concluded an able speech adverse to the exercise of the veto power, with the following sound sentiment in reference to the succession:

"Allow me to say, in conclusion, that I shall resist steadily and firmly, any and all movements intended to bring into premature discussion the question of the succession. Let no candidate for the presidency be named for at least two years to come. I will wear the livery of no man, nor will I commit myself to any man, or permit others to do it for me. When the time comes for bringing the candidate into the field I shall be prepared to declare my preference. Till then let the country enjoy all the repose that it may have a right to hope for or expect, under events so inauspicious to its happiness and prosperity as those that have already occurred and that are now rapidly approaching."

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The following paragraph, from that steady old Whig print, the *Norfolk Herald*, comprises in a few words the whole history of the elections which have been held since the termination of the last Session of Congress:

"The elections which are now in progress scarcely deserve the name of a contest.—The late victorious party, disheartened at the fruitlessness of their victory, have thrown away their arms in a pet and gone home—leaving their opponents to ransack their camp without molestation, and for a time to occupy their position, proposing to rally at the proper time and dislodge them from it. In the interium, their opponents can make but little use of their success in strengthening and fortifying the ground they have gained. The Whig party have had no inducement to expend their ammuniton and brace themselves for the pending conflict; for they saw, that if victorious, it was a matter of doubt to whose benefit the victory would 'enure,' (to borrow Mr. Calhoun's idea.) Possibly their opponents might, by some contingency, be the gainers by it; and peradventure it might be thrown away in a preposterous effort to get up a third party; in any event, if we have read the signs of the times correctly, they could not, as a party, expect to make any thing by it. Therefore it seems to have been their wisest course to postpone the struggle until they could see a clear field and 'no mistake,'"

In relation to the large majority against Judge Banks in Berks county, the Reading Gazette a neutral paper, remarks:

"The overwhelming majority given against John Banks, in this county, may perhaps be considered abroad as an evidence of his personal unpopularity in his own neighborhood. Nothing can be further from the fact. As a man, no one in the county is more respected by his neighbors, and as a Judge he has won golden opinions from men of all parties. The heavy majority given against him was cast solely upon political grounds. We state this fact in justice to a worthy citizen, and to correct any mistaken impression that may have been formed in regard to the Election in Berks."

A singular proceeding is going on in the State of Rhode Island. A Convention met at Providence some time ago to draft a new constitution for the State—the said Convention being a voluntary gathering together of delegates, and wholly unauthorized by the State authorities. The Convention adjourned recently to meet again in November. As the result of their reforming labours they have agreed upon various amendments changing very materially the organic law of the State.

It appears by the late census returns that the State of Maryland has more free blacks within her borders than any other State in the Union. The number of free blacks in seven of the States are as follows:

Maryland	62,820
New York,	50,017
Virginia,	48,842
Pennsylvania,	47,854
Louisiana,	24,386
Ohio,	17,342
North Carolina,	22,732

The New York American thus comments upon the proceedings of the Home Industry Convention:

"Real Reciprocity, or Protection.—American Institutions, American Inventions, and American Products, against the world!" Such is the declaration of principles under which the Fair of the American Institute, now exhibiting at Niblo's, is conducted.

Such, too, it may be assumed, are the principles which have called together the Convention of Home Industry, and led to the establishment of the Home League, concerning which some interesting particulars will be found in our columns to-day.

The practical tendency of the public mind is well illustrated by these symbols, which must not be regarded as merely temporary ebullitions, or as expressions only of the interested views of this or that class of our industrious population.

It is, in our judgment, a growing sentiment that we have been suffering, by our own readiness to concede freedom of trade in all things, while our chief European competitors, if conceding it at all, concede it only in part, and in particular when a show of liberality on their part interferes with no important home interest.

Even on that element, the ocean, where we are equal with the first, by what are called reciprocal treaties and equalization of duties, we have seen the proportion of foreign navigation enormously increased in our waters, and the English flag, by reason of the disastrous sacrifice by Mr. Van Buren of our just pretensions to a share of the West India trade, and the flags of the North of Europe, by reason of the so-called system of reciprocity, which admits their ships and their cargoes into our ports, when large imports are made, upon the same footing as our own ships, because those northern powers, which import little or nothing, admit upon the footing of natives our ships and cargoes, float in our harbours almost as frequent as our own.

The large questions connected with these matters must occupy much attention in the next Congress. The revision of the tariff, the re-adjustment of duties, so as to secure at once adequate revenue, and afford a fair chance to our own industry; the maintaining the superiority of our mercantile marine, on which that of the Navy so much depends; all these must be entertained by the next Congress, and meantime may be advantageously discussed in the newspapers. The motto of the American Fair, and the Constitution of the Home League, will stimulate these discussions."

Porter Celebration.—At Lancaster, on Saturday week, the Porterites had a celebration. Mr. Muhlenberg was present, was toasted, and made a speech. Mr. Buchanan, also, we understand, made a speech, though we have not heard whether he urged his scheme for "reducing our nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world." It is said the object of the jollification was to bring out Mr. Muhlenberg for Governor in 1844. What think you, General Keim?

On one of the banners in the procession the following was displayed:

"The people must do their own fighting, as Harrison said when he resigned his commission in the midst of the war."

This insult to the dead hero, and the whole nation who united to do him honor while living, and after death, was no doubt highly acceptable to many of those who had joined to slander General Harrison while a candidate for the Presidency; but we are much mistaken if it did not wound the sense of propriety of every decent man present. The fellow who prepared it ought to be scouted from society.—*Harrisburg Intelligencer.*

We do not blame the locofocos for feeling so fine over the returns from Maryland, Maine, &c. They have a perfect right to do so. We remember very well the satisfaction which similar victories gave the Whigs during their twelve years' minority. During the whole of that long period, we were blessed with about one series of triumphs every four years; but it so happened that they were always in those years when it was of very little national consequence whether the whigs or locofocos succeeded. It is so now. The only state where elections have been held which has anything to do with Congress, is Tennessee. There United States Senators are to be chosen, and there the Whigs have the Legislature. In all the other states the Legislatures have nothing to do, but to arrange their local affairs. When, next year, something of more importance will be decided, the Whigs will be prepared to do their duty.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Reform.—We have heard it whispered among some of the leading friends of Gov. Porter, that he intends carrying out certain measures of *Reform*, which cannot but prove highly acceptable to the people and advantageous to the state. Of these the most prominent are the dismissal of a considerable number of the men, who, for the last three years, have been preying upon the interests of the state, mismanaging the public works, and enriching themselves at the expense of the public. Some men who have been leaders in these iniquitous transactions are expected to go by the board.

Whether the people may really indulge any hope of such a reform is very doubtful. We are much mistaken if the party does not, during the next three years, earn a better title to the appellation of the *grabbing party*, than they ever before possessed. Governor Porter has it, however, in his power, by pursuing an independent and patriotic course, to merit the gratitude of the people, and the commendation of the candid and disinterested of all parties. Has he, however, nerve enough to cut loose from the horde of speculators by whom he is surrounded? We fear not.—*Berks & Schuylkill Journal.*

Crowing.—The New York Standard has divers chicken cocks paraded in its columns all crowing. Some of them look sorry enough. The Courier of that city hits them off as follows:—

The Standard has got out a new brood of chickens, and if we were that paper we would make a new nest and set again.—The present incubation is decidedly unsuccessful in point of "feathered grace and symmetry." The poor mass of pinfeathers put forth as a specimen of the editor's family of bantams, looks abundantly less like a game cock than it does like a drowned pullet, or a hen partridge in that interesting portion of maternal anxiety—just after she has returned from chasing the little ones that had runaway with the shells upon their heads. If the Standard man insists upon giving portraits of his friends, and will crow by emblem, let him hoist something in the semblance of a legitimate rooster. The crowing of a superannuated hen always bodes a death in the family.

The tariff.—The whig governor of Vermont in his last message to the legislature, thus speaks on the subject of a tariff:

"It would be superfluous to attempt to show that a protective tariff is essential to the prosperity of this portion of the union. The value of our agricultural products, and especially of wool, depends entirely upon the success of our manufactories, and every farmer in Vermont is deeply interested in saving them from the ruin which it is feared is impending over them. We cannot raise wool for exportation, and if we abandon wool-growing, what are we to do with any other kind of produce which we may raise in its place? Wool will not be received in foreign countries which have supplies of their own, and who in our own country will consume it when manufactories shall have been destroyed, and manufacturers who have been its consumers, are compelled to cultivate the soil as their only mode of subsistence? What would our farms or our produce be worth if those now engaged at the loom should come back to the plough? We could hardly give away the contents of our overburdened granaries. Manufactures are yet in their infancy, and although during the short period of their existence they have acquired strength with unexampled rapidity, they cannot be supposed to be stronger than those in older countries, where they have been much longer established, and where labor is cheapest. Yet in all countries, protection has always been found to be necessary to their existence; and no government on earth has ever been so blind to its own interests and those of its citizens, as to permit free trade with other countries in articles of its own manufacture. There are two very sufficient and obvious reasons for this. One is, that a free or reciprocal trade among different nations never has been, and probably never can be established. The other is, that to allow one country whenever it might choose, to inundate another with its surplus manufactures, reduced in value at home by excessive production or bankruptcies, would be to ruin those engaged in the same business in the importing country. Steadiness is the safety, and fluctuation the destruction of trade.

England, with a modesty peculiar to herself, proclaims and advocates the doctrines of free trade, for the benefit of other nations, while for her own benefit she practises upon a directly opposite system. In thus advocating free trade, she is seconded by the southern planter. But neither from the one nor the other can we consent to receive instruction. They have their interests and we have ours. We have also the capacity to understand, and, I trust, the resolution to maintain our rights.

On Tuesday the 19th ultimo the Presbytery of Carlisle dissolved the pastoral relation which subsisted between the Rev. Wm. Paxton, D. D. and the Church of Lower Marsh Creek, at the request of Dr. P.

It appears from the records of the Presbytery, that Dr. Paxton was ordained, and installed Pastor of said Church on the 3d day of October, 1792, and that in that ceremony Dr. Davidson preached the sermon, and Mr. Lang presided and gave the charge. Thus for forty-nine years that venerable servant of Christ officiated as Pastor of said Church. He is now the oldest member of the Presbytery—the most, if not all, of his cotemporaries, having long since been taken to their reward. But few Pastors have served one Church for so many years; and until within the last year, he would not permit any inclemency of the weather to prevent him from ministering to his flock upon the Sabbath.

Old age and severe relative affliction have furrowed the cheeks of the venerable patriarch. Their infirmities constrained him to resign his charge of the people whom he had so long and so ably served.—He now retires from that people, possessed of their esteem and affection, and, like Simeon of old, he waits for the salvation of his God.—*Adams Sentinel.*

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

There will be a Lecture on Temperance delivered on Wednesday evening, in the Court House, by the Rev. H. Slicer.

NOTICE.

Estate of Abraham Keckler, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Abraham Keckler, late of Dickinson township, dec'd, have been issued in the form of law to the subscriber residing in said township: Notice is here by given, to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to the subscriber.

JOHN KECKLER, Adm'r.

November 10, 1841.—6t.

NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Hays, dec'd.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Joseph Hays, late of the borough of Carlisle, dec'd., have been issued in the form of law to the subscriber residing in said borough: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment on or before the first of January next, to

JOHN HAYS, Exr.

Carlisle, Nov. 10, 1841.—6t.

Pease's Clarified Essence of *Horehound Candy.*

The subscriber having been appointed General Agent for the above celebrated article, respectfully offers it to the public either wholesale or retail.

☞ Purchasers are requested to beware of counterfeits.

Carlisle, Nov. 10, 1841. S. ELLIOTT.

DIVIDEND.

Carlisle Bank, Nov. 2, 1841.

The Board of Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the last six months on the capital stock paid in. Stockholders or their representatives can receive their dividends on or after the 12th instant, subject to the payment of the tax to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the 11th of June, 1840.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Cashier.*

Orphans' Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 11th of December, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described

TRACT OF LAND,

part of the real estate of Elizabeth Corsman, dec'd., situate and lying in the township of North Middleton, county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Henry Crall, George Keilil, David Brecht and the Conodoguinet creek, containing

145 Acres and 90 Perches,

strict measure. The improvements are a

Two Story Brick HOUSE, & Double Log Barn,

The land is all cleared, except about 40 acres. There are about 12 acres of first rate meadow. There is a good Apple Orchard, and a first rate well of water. Said land is of the finest quality of slate land, and is about 2½ miles from Carlisle.

The terms of sale are as follows: One half of the purchase money to be paid on the first of April next, when possession will be given to the purchaser, the balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, the purchaser to give approved security in the Orphans' Court by recognizance on the confirmation of the sale for the payment of said purchase money.

JACOB ZEIGLER, Trustee.

Nov. 10, 1841.—ts.

To Females—Monthly Pills.

DR. LEIDY'S pills for females, are confidently offered, as being peculiary adapted to females whilst laboring under various affections peculiar to them alone.

They are offered professionally, having been extensively administered by Dr. Leidy for a few years past in his private practice. Knowing their great efficacy, he is induced to make their employment more general, by having them put up in boxes containing sixty pills each, with a beautiful and expensive engraved label around the box, containing his written signature, and also one around the envelope, thus guarding against imposition by counterfeits.

Dr. Leidy's Monthly Pills may be employed by the most delicate with perfect safety, as they are composed of ingredients friendly to the constitution and may be employed without restraint. They will be found to restore the natural functions, revive and animate the spirits, and strengthen and support the system.

Dr. Leidy, it is well known, is a regular Physician, attested by Drs. Physick Horner, Chapman, Jackson, Gibson, Have, Janies, Dewees, Cerer, Rev. W. H. Delaney, R. Adrian, L. L. D., T. L. Biddle, Esq., &c. &c., thus removing all suspicion of quackery, which is so deplorably common at the present day.

Ample directions, with useful and important remarks, as well as particular advices for the treatment of diseases of females, accompany each box of Pills.

☞ Price 50 cents a box.

Prepared only, and sold wholesale and retail, at Dr. Leidy's Drug Store, No. 19½ North Second street, near Vine, Philadelphia.

For sale in Carlisle by

STEVENSON & DINKLE.

November 10, 1841.—2t.

To our Creditors.

Take notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Tuesday the 14th day of December next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

BENJAMIN RUPRIGHT.
SAMUEL NEAL.
JOHN KELLY.*
HENRY GIBB.*
FREDERICK OTSTOTT.*

Nov. 10, 1841.—3t

McDowells' Reasons.

A. McDowell considering himself, proscribed for his opinions, respectfully asks an examination of them, and he asks it more especially of those who have not forgotten that they are interested in the book of God, and the world to come. They are for sale, price eight cents, at the stores of Messrs. Gray, Folland, Snyder, Gould, and the book store of Mr. Loudon.

Carlisle, November 8, 1841.—3t.

Notice.

Estate of Francis Herron, dec'd.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Francis Herron, late of the borough of Shippensburg, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber residing in said borough: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

WM. McLAINE, Adm'r.

Nov. 3, 1841.—6t.

LAND FOR SALE.

ON SATURDAY THE 27TH OF NOVEMBER, 1841, at 12 o'clock, the subscriber will sell on the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following described property, viz:—

A Tract of Patented Land,

in South Middleton township, with the appurtenances, containing

EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, bounded by lands of Thomas and Jas. Mehaffy, Thomas Green, Adam Kenower, the Yellow Breeches creek, &c., on which James McClure and Sarah Allison now reside. Possession to be delivered on the 1st day of April next. Any grain in the ground to be reserved.

The land is of fine quality, beautifully situated, of easy and convenient cultivation. The improvements are not good. *The title is settled and free from all dispute.*

One-half the purchase money to be paid the first of April next; and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest. The yearly payments to be secured by Judgment Bonds, unless other security be substituted by consent.

JOHN REED, Carlisle, Pa.

November 3, 1841.—ts.*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, at the house of Mr. Peter M'Laughlin in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, on Saturday the 27th day of November inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in lots of from 10 to 15 acres. About

170 Acres of Valuable Chesnut *Timber Land,*

late the property of John McClure, dec'd. The principal part of this land is convenient for hauling from, and advantageously located on the foot, and north side of the South mountain. Adjoining lands of Givin's heirs, Robert Given and others, portions of it are heavily timbered with young and thriving chesnut. A plot of the whole tract as divided, can be seen at Mr. M'Laughlins, who will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.

The terms will be made known on day of sale by

ANDREW BLAIR,
SAMUEL REPBURN,
Executors of John McClure, dec'd.

Carlisle, Nov. 3, 1841.—tds.

Private Sale.

The subscriber intending to remove from Carlisle, offers at private sale the new two story

BRICK HOUSE

And half Lot of Ground,

where he now resides, situate on the south side of West High street, in the borough of Carlisle, a few doors west of Mechanics Hotel. The building is large and commodious, well calculated for any kind of business, measuring in front 30 feet and extending back 42 feet, within a very comfortable back building. There is a Stable on the South end of the lot, and other necessary out houses; the property is in complete order.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

If not sold on or before the 15th day of December next, it will then be rented.

Apply to

CHARLES W. WEAVER.

Carlisle, Nov. 3, 1841.—3t.