HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

Carlisle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 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.

Newspaper Law.

☞ The law is, and so the courts decide, that the person to whom a paper is sent is responsible for the payment, if he receive the paper or make use of it, even though he never subscribed for it. His duty in such case is not to take the paper from the office or place where it is left, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish it. If papers are sent to a post office, store, tavern, or other place, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store or tavern keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment, unless he immediately gives notice to the publisher that they are not taken from the office or place where they are sent.

Extract from the Post Office Regulations, page 50, section 118:

"In every instance in which papers that come to your office are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice of it to the publisher, adding the reasons, if known, why the papers are not taken out."

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.

From the Postmaster General.

"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter if written by himself."

☞ Note.—Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen that, by requesting any postmaster to frank their letters containing money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letters contain nothing but what refers to the subscription.

☞ We have a note from an "Old invalid volunteer," who dates at the "Log Cabin, corner of Pitt and Pomfret streets," informing us that our paper is left weekly at his door, but that the young gentleman who requested the carrier to leave it there *has crossed Mason and Dixon's line.* Our friend, apprehensive that we might be disposed to call upon him for the subscription, tells us that while he is delighted to see our paper he hopes we will not consider him a subscriber, inasmuch as although willing to patronize the press, his "*income*" will not justify such an expenditure, and that *necessitas non habet legem.* He very politely intimates that it *used* to be the custom with newspaper editors to furnish old worn out brethren of the craft with copies of their respective papers.

Well, he shall have ours every week, and he may retain this article as a receipt in full for so long a time as he shall abide on earth, provided he do not outlive *our* editorial existence.

OFFICE SEEKING.

Our readers will remember that immediately after the inauguration of President Harrison, the Locofoco papers, from one end of the Union to the other, fiercely assailed those whom business or curiosity had drawn to the Federal city. They were denounced as "office seekers," "hungry partizans," "greedy cormorants," and a hundred other equally polite epithets were applied to them. Some of those who read the hypocritical wailings of the Locofocos at that time, no doubt imagined that they were sincere; and that not one of them would stoop so low as to become an applicant for office, be it ever so honorable or profitable. Well, fortune has again smiled upon them in this State—they have secured a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and one of their first duties will be to elect a State Treasurer. Accordingly, we already hear the note of preparation—every Locofoco journal which reaches us is recommending for that station one or more of its favorites, and the laudatory puffs in which their claims are set forth are sometimes really amusing. Already not less than fifty individuals have been named, and the stale saying that a "better selection could not be made," is applied to every one of them.

During this general scramble, Mr. Gilmore, the present venerable and exemplary State Treasurer, is not once thought of, and will, no doubt be "decapitated", in a summary manner. No one pretends that he has not discharged the duties of his office with fidelity, and proved himself an honest and able officer; but *that* is considered but a small recommendation by the Locos. It is a part of their *system* to dismiss every man from office whom the "fortune of war" places in their power; and whilst they frequently preach up moderation to their opponents, they invariably practice the reverse. If President Tyler were to take a lesson from the Locofocos on "party tactics," he would soon find the means of strengthening his Administration.

☞ The Quincy Patriot contradicts the report that the Hon. John Quincy Adams would decline to be a candidate for re-election after the present Congress. The Patriot says, on the authority of Mr. Adams himself, that he "shall be ready to serve his constituents as their Representative in Congress, so long as they may require his services, and his health permits him to discharge the duties of the office."

The rumor that Mr. Clay is about to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, is also contradicted.

Death of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis.—The Macon Telegraph of the 16th ult. says:—"We learn with the deepest regret that the Hon. *Dixon H. Lewis*, member of Congress from Alabama, died recently in the vicinity of Mobile, of Congestive fever." Mr. Lewis has been for many years a distinguished member of Congress from Alabama, and was probably the largest man who ever held a seat in the House.

Congress.—The Congress of the United States will assemble in Washington on Monday next, the 6th inst. As the Message of the President will be looked for with much interest, we will lay it before our readers at the earliest moment possible. We shall also endeavor, during the session, to keep them advised of the doings of our "wise men."

☞ At the late meeting of the Maryland Synod of the Lutheran Church, at Hagerstown, William A. Wadsworth, John Heck, Charles P. Krauth, jr., Wm. F. Eyster, and Jacob G. Harris, all late of the Gettysburg Seminary, were licensed to preach the Gospel.

☞ Shuster, who is imprisoned in Philadelphia under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, has become a confirmed *Universalist.* Rather a comfortable religion, we should think, to *die in;* but the Scripture says "after death the judgment."

☞ General *Duff Green*, late editor of the Baltimore Pilot, sailed for England a few days since in the packet ship Oxford, bearing Government despatches.

Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Sentinel truly remarks of the Keystone State—"The riches of Pennsylvania are to be found in every part of her extensive limits. What was once considered worthless hills and sterile mountains, are now found to be teeming with mineral wealth. Her coal and her iron are discovered side by side, ready for the miner's use. In a few years Pennsylvania will not only be one of the most valuable agricultural states, but she will be found leading triumphantly in all the important manufactures of the nation. Her iron and her coal—anthracite and bituminous—are more valuable than the gold mines of all the states in the Union."

Is a Loco Foco the Poor Man's Friend?—We have never been one of those who would condescend to avail themselves of the demagogue cry of the "rich against the poor," and attempt to array in hostility classes in society, whose interests are far from being opposed. We have looked upon the efforts of the Locofoco party to array the poor of the country against the rich, as agrarian, demagogueical, and hypocritical. The attempt has not even the merit of sincerity to palliate the injury which, if successful, it would inflict upon the country. The Locofoco is *not* the poor man's friend, and the whole history of Locofoco Legislation teems with abundant proof of our assertion.

Is it not fresh in the recollection of the country, that one of the arguments in favor of the Sub-Treasury was, that it would reduce the wages of labor, and thus enable the manufactures of the United States, to compete successfully with the manufactures of Europe? Here was an argument that looked directly to the benefit of the rich at the expense of the poor. One of the blessed results of that long-cherished scheme, was to bring down the wages of American labor to the beggarly level of European labor, in order that the poor operative, by living on *sixpence* a-day, might "put money in the purse" of the rich capitalist.—And is it not well remembered that the Hon. Ruel Williams, a Locofoco Senator from the State of Maine, declared on the floor of the Senate, that "meat disagreed with the stomach of the laboring man!"

But come down to the transactions of the present year. Who were those who opposed the passage of the Bankrupt Law, and who now urge its repeal with all the zeal of which they are capable? Locofocos every one of them.

If there ever was a law that teemed with blessings to the poor and unfortunate, it is the Bankrupt Law. If there ever was an act of Congress which carried "healing on its wings" into the abodes of the needy and wretched, it is the Bankrupt Law. If there ever was an enactment which relieved the shoulders of the poor man from a burden which was crushing him to the ground, and enabled him once again to walk the earth, with the light and elastic step of hope and joy, it is the Bankrupt Law. And yet every Locofoco in the land, from Martin Van Buren, at Kinderhook, to Gen. Jackson, at the Hermitage, is crying aloud for its repeal, in order that the Shylock creditor may again be able to claim his pound of flesh from his unfortunate debtor. And yet these men are the *exclusive* friends of the poor—theirs are the hearts that overflow with sympathy for the sufferings endured by the "*poor many*" at the hands of the "rich few"—theirs are the tongues that wag by the hour, on the evils of "associated wealth," and the thousand other claptraps of Locofoco invention. Out upon such hypocrisy, say we.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The Tables Turned.—Our readers will remember that in the year 1839 Mr. Hoyt, the late collector of the Port of N. York, caused the flight of a number of foreigners for alleged frauds on the revenue, and subsequently suffered them to return, on the payment of what we denominated, then and now, 'hush money.' We then believed, and asserted in our columns, that there was no ground for the exacting of this money; and we understand that evidence of this opinion has been fully substantiated. There were then mercantile houses who refused to compromise or leave the country; and they were held to bail by Mr. Hoyt, in such various sums as suited the whims of the then collector, acting under the advice of the then district attorney and the authorities at Washington. The destruction of their business followed this attempt to destroy their good name; but they steadfastly refused to compromise.

We understand that failing to exact money, the United States have discontinued these suits, and that one of the houses, through their counsel, Messrs. Dutcher, Reynolds, and Platt, have held Mr. Hoyt to bail, in the sum of *thirty thousand dollars*, to answer for his conduct.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Protective Tariff.

The late news from France exhibits a strong feeling of anger against the people of the United States, for having dared to attend in some slight degree to the protection of their own interests. A more striking instance of folly we have never seen, than the silly ebullitions of bad feeling which appear in the Paris papers. It would seem from the tone of their articles, that America is expected to deal with them on the principle of free trade, while at the same time they should retain the privilege of imposing on our productions any amount of duty they may deem expedient. This mode of conducting the commerce between the two countries, is about as reasonable, as if a merchant would expect a manufacturer to furnish him with goods at the cost of production, and take payment in trade, allowing to the merchant a high profit on the articles he sells. Strange as it may appear, this is precisely the mode in which the United States and France have done business for several years past. Indeed, the people of this country have shown so much carelessness in this respect, and such an amiable willingness to be fleeced by all the nations of the earth, that it is not at all surprising the Governments of Europe should now believe they have an inherent right to make use of our industry, in any way best calculated to secure their own advantage.

The efforts of numerous writers to invest with an air of mystery certain plain principles understood, so far as they relate to the concerns of private individuals, by every man of common sense, has operated strongly to produce an impression on the public mind, that the subject of a tariff is one so full of difficulty, that none but statesmen and men of great legal acquirements can fully understand the effect which the adoption of a high rate of duties would have upon the prosperity of the country. This is an error, which must be no longer tolerated. The same rules and principles which regulated traffic between the most humble individuals, apply with equal force to nations. A nation is nothing more than an aggregate of single persons—a mass in which all the atoms of the population are blended into one whole. To the dealings between two or more masses thus constituted, it is plain that the same general laws must apply which regulate the dealings between any two or more of its component parts. Thus, suppose that a shoemaker or a tailor in the country carries his week's work to the store on Saturday night, and sells it to the trader at the cost, or very little more than the cost of production, receiving his goods on which the merchant has a profit of twenty per cent.; the mechanic at the same time buying goods to twice the amount of his work, for which excess he must pay cash. Is it not plain that the mechanic cannot make a living by this mode of doing business? Every man, however ignorant or unlearned he may be, knows this, and knows besides, that the merchant is the party benefitted by the transaction. Every body knows, too, that the mechanic could not continue long to deal in this way, because his body would soon sink under the labor, and it would be impossible for him to procure food to supply his wants. Every man understands this well enough to know that the tailor or shoemaker must soon find his pecuniary affairs very much embarrassed by trading in the way we have just described.

But the tailor or shoemaker, whose folly would be thus apparent to all his neighbors, is in fact just as wise as have been the whole people of the United States, since the principle of a protective tariff has been abandoned. The same mode of dealing which we have supposed to characterize the intercourse between the mechanic and the merchant, has regulated our commerce with all the nations of Europe for several years past. England imposes on our grain a duty amounting almost to prohibition.—France makes our tobacco pay a duty of 800 per cent., while we are silly enough to permit her manufactures to be imported almost free of duty—the consequence is, that we are continually in debt, all, and more than all, our resources being required to pay the vast amount which this system of doing business between the two nations drains from our pockets.

The mechanic, who buys more than he sells, must always remain poor—the nation which pursues the same course can never be prosperous. The effect of high duties, imposed by foreign governments, is to prevent the people from buying as great a quantity of our productions, as they otherwise would consume. The want of a duty equally high on our part, encourages the people here to buy more foreign productions than they would do if the cost was increased by the imposition of a high rate of duties. It is therefore plain that an increase of price on all imported articles would reduce the demand for them so much that the importation must cease, and the ultimate effect would be to keep our resources among ourselves instead of wasting them to increase the prosperity of foreign countries. In plain English, if a pair of silk stockings, which now cost $2, were made by a high tariff to cost $10, there would be very few of them imported, and the money sent to France to buy them with, would remain at home. The same remark will apply to all other foreign manufactures.

We know the above remarks are very imperfect and disjointed, but if we can get the people to talk about and think upon this matter, our object will be in a great measure accomplished.—*Lancaster Union.*

DEMORALIZING EFFECTS OF LOCOFOCISM.

During the years that Locofocoism ran riot among the political and financial institutions of this country, the increase of crime was truly frightful. Nor, although the National Administration has been changed, is the baneful influence of Locofocoism yet at an end. Defalcations and peculations are daily being developed which were commenced in the palmy days of Locofocoism, when nearly every officer of the Government, as well as those moneyed institutions which were under the control of Locofocos, thrust their arms, elbow deep, into the treasure of the nation, or of individuals, as the case might have been. Robberies, to use plain language, unparalleled in number and amount, and which will justly entitle the reign of Locofocoism in this country to be designated in after years as the "age of theft."

So diffusive has been the spread of this demoralizing influence, that there is hardly a city or a town in the Union that cannot point to several instances to which we refer, committed by her own citizens. It seems, indeed, as if the genius of peculation had stalked through the whole length and breadth of the land, and made proselytes at every step. In the Post Offices, alone, there were found by the present Administration to be more than *three thousand* Locofoco Postmasters defaulters, and the number of defaulters in other branches of the public service as proportionably large. In the Indian Department and Land Offices particularly so—to say nothing of the great peculations of those who took the lead in this robbery of the people, by marching off with two or three hundred thousand dollars apiece.

It was the deep impression made by the corruption and dishonesty of the late Administration of public affairs, that, more than other causes, produced on the minds of the people the conviction that a change of rulers was necessary; and they accordingly rose in their might and effected such a change. But to enable the people at large, and the national affairs, to derive any permanent advantages from this change of rulers, it must be perpetuated through a considerable period. The evils which the Locofocos were twelve years in effecting, cannot be remedied in a day. Time is necessary to restore the country to its former respectability and prosperity. Hence the necessity, therefore, that exists, and that will continue to exist for years to come, of active and energetic measures—of perfect and efficient organization on the part of the friends of the constitution, for the great purpose of preserving the country from again falling into the hands of its spoilers. To effect this important object should be considered by every true Whig as the most sacred duty, and paramount to every other earthly consideration.—*Con. Courant.*

Florida.—A letter from Fort Pierce under date of the 14th inst., states that Capt. Wade and Lieut. Thomas of the 3d Artillery, with K Company of the same Regiment, had returned to Fort Lauderdale from a scout on the Hillsborough, just before the boat left. They had been exceedingly fortunate—the result was 8 Indians killed (6 of them warriors,) and 49 prisoners, (8 of them warriors.) Some 30 acres of corn, &c. and several canoes, were destroyed.

It is said that *Sam Jones* is on an island in the Okeechobee with some 50 warriors, and that he is determined to make a stand, and die sooner than surrender.—*Balt. Pat.*

The half-reasoning Animal—by water and by Fire!—The sagacity of the Mammoth Elephant, (who is attached to the Managere and Circus,) has displayed itself during his late visit to Richmond and Petersburg. Whilst the cavalcade was crossing the bridge over the James River, the Elephant quietly placed his foot upon its floor, but not satisfied with the shaking of the timbers, he withdrew from it, and immediately descended to the river, for the purpose of swimming across. On a sign however, from his rider, he stopped—took him up in his proboscis, placed him on his neck, and then swam across the river. At Petersburg, he was chained with one leg to a post, in Powell's stable, which was consumed by fire. As soon as the flames began to spread, the animal finding his quarters most uncomfortable, exerted his enormous strength, pulled up the post which had been rammed down in very hard ground released himself from "durance vile," walked out of the stable to a respectful distance, and then quietly turned round to witness the progress of the conflagration.—*Richmond Inquirer.*

Love, Life, and Death.—On Monday last was buried at Quaker burying ground, at the village of Woodbury, West Jersey, Anna, wife of Lieut. Barton, now at sea, and daughter of Hugh Hollingshead, of Philadelphia. This, we learn by a Philadelphia paper, is the same lady who, a few years ago, married Lieut. Barton against the wishes of her parents. A divorce was obtained from the Legislature, much to every body's surprise. The lady, however, took the first opportunity, married him again, and has ever since lived with him on the small salary attached to the office of a midshipman, recently advanced to a lieutenancy. Her father has never since recognized her, and she has but once been in his house. On the 4th, she gave birth to a third child; on the 5th, she received a letter from her husband, stating that he was about to be transferred from his then station, and would be placed, in a situation that she would not hear from him for perhaps six months. The excitement threw her into a fever, and she died on the following day. Her mother, who had never ceased to show a fondness for her child, was with her, and a few hours before she died her father also visited her chamber.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

The Rev. William G. Laible, late of our Theological Seminary, has accepted a call from the Lutheran churches at Halifax, Dauphin county, Pa.; and the Rev. P. Willard, from those in the Manchester district, Carroll county, Md.—*Gettysburg Sentinel.*

Dyspepsia of ten years standing.

I am truly happy to state to the afflicted community that a member of my family was afflicted for ten or twelve years with the above distressing disease. The symptoms were great oppression after eating, acidity at the stomach, a severe pain in the side and breast, sick headache, mental despondency, with other symptoms during which time numerous remedies were procured without obtaining much relief. Having heard of the good effects of Dr. Harlich's Compound and Strengthening and German Aperient Pills I was induced to give them a trial, which I am happy to state that by using one box of the German Aperient Pills, accompanied by the Strengthening Tonic Pills, that they have nearly eradicated the disease. I consider it due to those afflicted that I make this acknowledgement, that they may likewise procure the same invaluable medicine, and be freed from those distressing diseases.—With gratitude and respect.

WM. M. SPEAR, No. 125 Old York Road.

☞ Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth street Philadelphia.

For sale at the Drug Store of J. J. Myers & Co. Carlisle, and Wm. Peal, Shippensburg. aug. 25

MARRIED,

In Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pa., on Tuesday evening the 23d ult., by the Rev. R. Weiser, Mr. Jeremiah Grove, of that place, to Miss Ann C. Harkness, formerly of Carlisle.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, November 27, 1841.

FLOUR—*Howard Street Flour.*—The store price of Howard street Flour, of good standard brands, has ruled throughout the week at $6,25, with a fair demand. Sales of several parcels were made yesterday at this price, and holders are very firm to-day at the same rate, but we are not advised of any transactions. We quote the wagon price at $6,12½.

City Mills Flour.—Sales were made on Wednesday at $6,25, but since then we have heard of no transactions. Holders are all asking $6,50 to-day.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—Sales of parcels of good Pennsylvania reds have been made throughout the week, including several to-day, at $1,40 per bushel. Family Flour, white wheats, are worth $1,40 to $1,50 as in quality.

Corn.—Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 62 and 61 cents, according to quality—sales of good to-day at 64 cents.

Rye.—Sales of Pennsylvania at 80 cents. We quote Maryland at 70 and 72 cents.

Oats.—We quote Maryland at 41 and 43 cents.

Cloverseed.—Is in demand from stores, at $7 for prime—one parcel of extra prime was sold at $7,50.

WHISKEY.—We continue to quote hbds. at 20 cents. Sales of bbls. early in the week at 21 cents, and more recently at 21½ cents. The wagon price of bbls. is 18 cents, exclusive of the barrel. The inspections of the week comprise 80 hhds. and 899 bbls. of which 80 hhds. and 407 bbls. were received by the Tide Water Canal.—*Patriot.*

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, November 30, 1841.

☞ Enquirers will please say advertised.

Arnold Robert	Lynch Robert W
Alter John	Leib Mary
Angney W Z	Love John Admr. of John Love, dec'd
Adams William	Mekester William
Armstrong De John	Miller John
Alsbach George	Miller Samuel
Askue W	Miller T C Genl. 2
Berryhill Andrew	Miller Michael
Brady Margaret	Miller James
Brichbill William	Miller David
Bachrach Nathan	Moul Jacob
Beattie Mary	Moore J O
Baldwin Samuel	Murray Wm B
Boswell John D	Matson Peter
Bell Nancy	McKeehan Sarah Jane
Bramet Noah	McManus Terence
Brechbill Frederick	McManus Francis
Beider Samuel	McKeehan Deborah
Crall Samuel	McFarlane James
Carothers Stephen	Makall Rev Bazell
Clark Garrett	Mawthers Elias S
Commissioners of Cum. Co.	Morton De D
Crawford Alexander S	Mell John
Carson T D	Martin Ann
Culbertson William	Morrison William
Conser Soloman	Mason H. G. & Co.
Defendoll Abraham	Moudy Abraham
Darr Peter	Naele Daniel
Elliott Christiana	Neff J C
Eshelman Abraham	Noels Daniel K
Fleager Charles	Noge John
Fisher Elizer	Parkinson John 2
Felix G W	Peck Samuel
Fry George	Rechardson Cyrus
Guthrie Eliza	Riley William
Garrard Louis	Robinson Jane
Gamber Peter	Smith Mary Ann
Gill Sarah	Smith James P
Gill William T	Sonerbech John
Gutschall Adam	Smith Nickless
Gingerigh Catharine	Shapley Susan
Gorgas John D	Steey Catharine
Grebiel Christian	Stoller John
Gallcher James	Shetron Peter 2
Gibbs William	Swonger Peter of George
Graham S. A. Esq 2	Sawyer Dr Jacob
Haden Eliza	Shaffer Michael
Holmes Elizabeth	Sontheimer & Lindaur 2
Howard John K	Shirk Isaac 2
Hond Josiah	Snodgrass Jesse
Hecter Martin W	Shirk Henry 2
Hess Jacob	Thompson Walter
Harwood Henry	Thomas John
Hastings Frances Mrs 2	Tripner John
Irwin & McCurdy	Worst Mrs
Knox Mary B	Whitfield Robert
Kutz Samuel 4	Wynckoop Col John
Leney John B 2	Wood J S
Leiby Jacob	Weller George
Long Daniel	Wolf John
Lay & Stouffer	Whitmer Jacob
Leckey Daniel	Wierman Ruth
Low John	Wood Mary
Line Augustus A	Yeaden Thomas
Line Sarah or Anna B	Zeigler S P

CARLISLE BARRACKS.

Bayard Clark 2	Samuel P Ehmendorff
Capt R S Dix	J Hill
William Andrew Douglass	William J Warner

W. M. PORTER, P. M.

Caps! Caps!

Cloth, Silk Velvet, Tabby Velvet, Celett, Hair Seal, and Fur Caps of all sizes and shapes, just opened and selling off at reduced prices.

CHAS. OGILBY.

Dec. 1, 1841.

Groceries! Groceries!!

A fresh lot of Brown and Loaf Sugar, prime Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Chocolate; also all kind of Spices, &c., &c., just received and for sale by

CHAS. OGILBY.

Carlisle, Dec. 1, 1841.

Gum Shoes.

Just received 150 pair of Gum Shoes, and for sale cheap by

CHARLES BARNITZ.

Carlisle, Dec. 1, 1841.

Water Proof Boots!

Just received for Men & Boys wear and selling to suit the times at this cheap store.

Dec. 1st, 1841. CHAS. OGILBY.

Shawls! Shawls!

Elegant Embroidered Thibet Shawls from $7 to $20, also Brocha, Blanket, Merino, and other shawls in great variety, and very cheap.

Dec. 1st 1841 CHAS. OGILBY.

For Rent.

The house and lot of ground lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Greenleaf, situate in East Main street; the property is in good order, and is one of the most comfortable in the borough.

For terms apply to Miss Sarah or EDWARD ARMOR.

Carlisle, Dec. 1, 1841.—3t.

NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Brandt, dec'd.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Michael Brandt, late of Dickinson township, Cumberland county, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber residing in Newton township: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them for settlement.

DAVID BRANDT, Adm'r.

December 1, 1841.—6t.

For Rent.

A large TWO STORY STONE HOUSE, with a good STORE ROOM, and two large cellars and a Brick work Shop, Barn and excellent garden attached; situate in North Hanover street, a few doors north of the Public Square—all in good order.

Apply to JOHN CORNMAN.

Carlisle, Dec. 1, 1841.—3t

STRAY COW.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in North Middleton township, several days ago, a

Brindle Cow,

white at each foot, white belly and half the tail white, no other mark recollected. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN HANDSHUE.

Dec. 1, 1841.—3t

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on the last will and testament of John Williamson, late of the city of Charleston, State of South Carolina, deceased, were issued on the 10th ultimo by the Register of Cumberland county, Pa. to the subscriber, who resides in Shippensburg in the said county of Cumberland; all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to make payment to

SAMUEL D. HENDERSON,

Adm'r with will annexed.

Dec. 1, 1841.—6t.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an Alias writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Mifflin township, on Monday the 3d day of January, 1842, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, viz:

A Tract of Land situate in Mifflin township, Cumberland county, containing

153 Acres,

more or less, (called the Mifflin Gap Springs,) about twenty acres of cleared land, and the balance good timber land, adjoining lands of John Harper, Andrew Hikes' heirs, and the heirs of James Woodburn, dec'd., having thereon erected a large Log and Frame House, two stories high, and a Log Barn.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Blean. And to be sold by me,

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Carlisle, Nov. 29, 1841.—3t.

☞ The property above stated is susceptible of being made one of the best properties in the State, the water is pure white Sulphur, considered by all persons visiting the springs to be the best in the U. States; an extensive tannery might be erected on the above property, there is an inexhaustible supply of chesnut oak bark, black oak, white oak and red oak bark, &c. There is also an excellent stream of water running through the same, sufficient to propel a saw mill or other machinery of like power. The State road from Gettysburg to Lewistown runs past the door. There is also several thousand white Mulberry trees on the premises, some of which are bearing fruit, and the present building with some repairs, would be well calculated for most any business.

Brilliant Schemes for Dec.

Virginia Monongalia Lottery.

Class O, for 1841.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, December 11th 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

$30,000—$12,000—$6,000—

$4,000—$3,000—10 prizes of $1,750—10 of $1,250—10 of $1,000—10 of $400—lowest prize $12.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $120—

Do.	do	25 Half	do	60
Do.	do	25 Quarter	do	30.

Virginia Wellsburg Lottery.

Class M, for 1841.

To be drawn in Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, the 18th of December, 1841.

CAPITALS.

$55,291—$10,000—$4,000—

$1,600—50 prizes of $1,000—50 of $400—50 of $300—132 of $200 &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets $130

Do	do	26 half	do	65
Do	do	26 quarter	do	32 50

$30,000 Capital!

15 drawn numbers out of 75.

Grand Consolidated Lottery.

Class A, for 1841.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Thursday, 23d December, 1841.

GRAND PRIZES,

1	Splendid prize of	30,000	do
1	do do	10,000	do
1	do do	7,000	do
1	prize of	3,000	do
1	do.	2,810	do
1	do	2,250	do
3	do	2,000	do
1	do	1,750	do
1	do	1,600	do
1	do	1,500	do
1	do	1,400	do
1	do	1,300	do
1	do	1,250	do
1	do	1,200	do
50	do	1,000	do &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130

Do	do	25 Half	do	65
Do	do	25 Quarter	do	32 50

40,000 Dollars.

Grand Consolidated Lottery.

Class B, for 1841.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Thursday 30th December, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$40,000—$15,000—$10,000—

$6,000—$5,000—$3,000—$2,320—30 prizes of $1,000—60 of $500—60 of $300—129 of $200, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 5.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets $130

do	do	26 half	do	65
do	do	26 quarter	do	32 50

☞ Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid schemes will receive the most prompt attention; and the drawing of each lottery will be sent immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO. Managers.

Washington, D. C.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Friday the 31st day of December, A. D., 1841, at 10 o'clock of said day, the following described real estate, viz:

All the interest of Jemima Sanderson in a Tract of Land, situate in the township of North Middleton, Cumberland county, containing 160 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Jacob Weary, William Henwood, David Wolf and others, having thereon erected a two story Log House, log kitchen, and a frame and stone Barn. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jemima Sanderson.

Also, a Tract of Land situate in Frankford township, Cumberland county, containing 10 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Henry Hacke, on the east, lands of George Koshl and Leonard Miniich on the south, George Koshl on the north, and Leonard Miniich and George Koshl on the west, having thereon erected a two story Log House, and log stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Josiah Williams.

And to be sold by me,

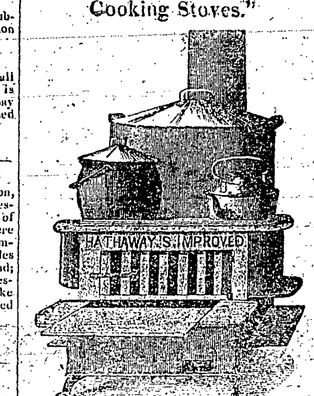
PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Carlisle, Nov. 29, 1841.—3t.

E. ROBINSON & CO.

Have located in Carlisle for the purpose of manufacturing and selling

Hathaway's Patent "Hot Air Cooking Stoves."



And being aware that the confidence in this place and vicinity, have been much imposed upon by the introduction of new and highly recommended articles which they have been induced to purchase, and which have been so slightly made, and of such bad material, that in a short time they have failed and become useless. We, therefore, do not intend offering stoves for sale until they are fairly tried in this community, and pronounced more durable; their construction better adapted to the purposes of boiling, baking and all the varieties of cooking than any other stove; also, that there are a great saving of fuel as well as labour.

☞ We earnestly invite farmers as well as residents of this place and the neighboring villages, to call on us at S. Wonderlich's hotel, or notify us by letters (postage unpaid) that they are willing to try our stove—and the stove shall be placed in the kitchen of every person giving us such notice, and taken away after trial, without any expense to persons making the trial.

The stoves will be kept for sale at the Tin Shop of Mr. Jacob Fridley, and at the Foundry of Messrs. Lay and Stouffer, in Carlisle.

Having contracted for *One Hundred Tons* of Castings, we will, in a few days, supply stove dealers with all the different sizes, on the most liberal terms.

ELEAZOR ROBINSON, of Carlisle, is agent for selling the right to make and vend the HOT AIR STOVE, and will dispose of counties in this and the adjoining States.

We publish the following recommendations from some of those who are using the stove, to encourage others to try it.

Carlisle Sept. 12, 1841.

I have in use in my kitchen one of Hathaway's patent Hot Air Cooking Stoves, and can recommend it as a very superior article. The one I have is No. 3. It has 3 boilers and an oven sufficiently large to bake six loves of bread. The baking, roasting and broiling can all be done at the same time and with much less wood than is required for any stove which we have used.

This stove appears to be peculiarly calculated for Farmers, and for their benefit I invite them to call and see this stove in use, as I shall take pleasure in showing this stove to all whom interest or curiosity may induce to examine it.

SIMON WUNDERLICH.

Carlisle, Sept. 11, 1841.

Messrs. E. Robinson & Co.—Gentlemen, I have during the few days I have had your Hathaway's Hot Air Stove in use, become confirmed of its great superiority over all other stoves I have used or seen. I find by the trial that baking, roasting, boiling and broiling may all be done at the same time, in a most perfect manner, and with less than one fourth the fuel I have ordinarily used for the same purposes. I have heretofore been of the opinion that bread could not be well baked in a cooking stove, but I am convinced upon trial that it can be done as well in your stove as in a brick oven.

I believe that the general introduction of your stove into use will be very beneficial to the public, therefore I shall take pleasure in recommending it to my friends. Yours respectfully

WILLIAM MOODY.

Carlisle, Sept. 10, 1841.

Messrs. E. Robinson & Co.—Gentlemen, I have fairly tested the "Hot Air Stove" which you put up at my house, and can recommend it as possessing principles of economy and convenience far surpassing any other stove which I have ever seen.

The boilers coming in immediate contact with the fire gives it great facilities for boiling; and the oven is heated on such a principle that bread is baked in as fine a manner as in a brick oven. I find it also a great saving of fuel and labour, and would advise all to adopt it.

MITCHEL McLELLAN.

Chambersburg, Sept. 6, 1841.

I do certify that I am now using one of Hathaway's Patent Hot Air Cook Stoves, No. 3, and do recommend it as superior to any stove I have seen, the great saving of fuel, and the variety that can be cooking at the same time, makes it an object to those who wish to facilitate the operations of the kitchen.

JOS. CULBERTSON,

Carlisle, September 15, 1841.—4t

To Females—Monthly Pills.

DR. LEIDY'S pills for females, are confidently offered, as being peculiarly 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, Hare, James, Dewees, Coxe, Rev. W. H. Delaney, R. Adrian, L. L. D., T. E. 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. 191 North Second street, near Vine, Philadelphia.

For sale in Carlisle by

STEVENSON & DINKLE.

November 10, 1841—2t.