

Cumberland County Bible Society.

This has been one of the noblest institutions in the county. It was founded in 1817, and has been in existence 23 years. Its records show, that the best, wisest and most respectable of all the christian denominations of our country, and especially of our borough, have been its friends, patrons and contributors. Many of these good men have gone to their reward, others are scattered to different parts of the country, and only a few of the original founders are now in the county. Their children and friends should take a pride in sustaining and extending this noble society. It is the common ground on which all christians have met and can meet, and join their hands together in the works of mercy. This they have done, and prospered heretofore. All the revered men who were its earliest and fastest friends have departed from amongst us; not one remains. But will their successors in the work of the ministry fail to foster the excellent society they founded and handed down to us? It is to be hoped not. We ought to be grateful to God for the good it has done, and respect the memories of those who were the instruments of doing it. But let not the inhabitants of Carlisle, and Cumberland county fall in their duty in the great cause of the Bible. The society has already raised and expended about three thousand dollars, (\$3,000) two thirds of which have been appropriated to this county. Twice has the county been explored and supplied: once in 1838, and again in 1835. The Sabbath Schools have been once supplied, and between seven hundred and one thousand dollars have been placed under the direction of the Parent Society at New York to aid in translating and diffusing the Bible abroad. Few people imagine to what a great extent the Bible is diffused abroad. Nine tenths of the inhabitants of the earth might read the word of God in their own languages. With such wonderful success have the efforts of the Bible Societies and of individuals been crowned. In this great work Cumberland county has heretofore taken an honorable part. Will the inhabitants grow weary in well doing? Surely not. The time for renewed exertion has resolved on a re-organization of the State. The resolution is to find out the destitute families, and give each a copy of the holy scriptures, if they will not purchase; also to give a copy of the New Testament to each sabbath school scholar in the State, who has not got one. This noble resolution is to be carried out by each county society accomplishing the work within their own limits. Cumberland county has twice done it: she will do it again. The movement has begun: every denomination has entered into the work; a reorganization of the society took place at a public meeting called in the 1st Presbyterian Church on the 25th of December last. The meeting was called at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Dale. The society had become encumbered, and was much in debt, (between 700 and 800 dollars) to the Parent Society at New York. This noble institution, upon learning our embarrassment generously forgave the debt upon condition that we would reorganize and become efficient. This reorganization is nearly complete. The plan is to have 21 managers, many of whom shall reside in the county; also a committee of three in each township to visit their township, and earn the number of Bibles wanted; to collect donations for the purpose of procuring them; and then to distribute them as soon as procured. The officers and managers have been appointed, and their names will be seen below. The committees for the townships are being appointed as fast as the Board can learn who will probably serve with efficiency. Good men and true are wanted in this glorious work. The managers, or any friends of the cause, will confer a great favor by addressing letters to the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. R. C. Hall, Carlisle, mentioning such persons in the several townships as will be good members of the township committees. These committees will report to the Board of managers, and return their funds to them, and from them receive the Bibles and Testaments for distribution. It is very desirable that they would take an exact account of the number of Sunday School children in their townships severally.

In order to prevent the contracting a debt again to embarrass the society, a resolution was passed binding the managers not to purchase at any time more than twenty five per cent on credit, paying cash for the remainder. This will effectually prevent a debt. The constitution is a very simple one, and makes the society auxiliary to the Pennsylvania society. The object is, first to supply the destitute families and all the Sunday schools in the county; and then, if there be a surplus, place it at the disposal of the Parent Society for general use. Will not every citizen take a suitable part in this blessed work? Will not every citizen become a member of the society. Make up your minds, and give your names to the committees of your townships respectively when they call. The terms of membership is one dollar a year, or ten dollars a member for life. The record will be faithfully kept in Carlisle, by W. D. Seymour, Esq. Recording Secretary. The names will be enrolled by townships. The society looks with confidence to the clergymen in the county, and the committee in each township for generous support. The enterprise will cost time, trouble and money, but the fruits will be glorious. The names of the members of the township committees will be published as soon as possible.

The officers and managers, (a list of whom will be found below) will meet on Tuesday evening the 12th of January, at the house of W. D. Seymour, Esq. at 7 o'clock in the evening. A general attendance is very important.

By order of the Society,
JOHN P. DURBIN, Pres't.

OFFICERS.

- Rev. J. P. DURBIN, President.
- Rev. A. M'GILL, V. Pres'ts.
- Rev. F. GLENDEAR, V. Pres'ts.
- Rev. J. ULRICH, V. Pres'ts.
- Rev. R. C. Hall, Corresponding Sec'y.
- Mr. W. D. Seymour, Recording Sec'y.
- Mr. Ross Lamberton, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

- Rev. H. Aurand, Carlisle.
- Rev. H. Slicer, do

- Rev. W. Sprole, do
- Mr. H. Duffell, do
- Freddie Watts, Esq., do
- Mr. R. Angney, do
- J. Hamilton, Esq., do
- Mr. G. Keller, do
- Mr. J. Phillips, do
- Hon. S. Hepburn, do
- Mr. Jacob Sener, do
- Mr. Samuel Irvine, Newton;
- Rev. Alex. Sharp, Newville;
- Dr. Cumming, Dickinson.
- Rev. Mr. Mackay, Shippensburg;
- Rev. Mr. Kremer, do
- Rev. Morris, Hagerstown.
- Mr. J. M. Means, Newburg;
- Mr. Philip Zeigler, West Hill, P. O.
- Mr. Robert Clark, N. Middleton.

Temperance Department.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Union Total Abstinence Society of the Borough of Carlisle, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Friday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock, at which time an address may be expected and delegates will be appointed to attend the Temperance Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 13th inst. All the friends of temperance are invited to be present. January 7, 1841.

Corrected Notice.

The Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Temperance Society beg leave to inform the friends of Temperance throughout the county, that from the best information we have been able to obtain, the time of holding the intended Temperance Convention, as first announced in the papers, was incorrect. It is to meet at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 13th of January inst. and not on the 12th. The hour of meeting, it is presumed, is 10 A. M., as heretofore.

M. CALDWELL, Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

December 25th, 1840.

It is but about four months since your Committee came into office. About the same time, a new Temperance organization took place in the borough, whose public operations rendered it expedient for us to enter upon some new system of action, if we would avoid violating a principle which the society esteems to be sacredly binding, and which was then thought to be dictated by the results of experience in our temperance operations. This principle is, as set forth by a committee of the society in January 1837, "That two or more temperance societies cannot exist in our borough, as entirely independent organizations, without the danger, on the one hand, of becoming inefficient in their action, for want of strength properly to sustain them; or, on the other, of exhibiting the appearance, at least, of opposition to each other, by a conflict in the times of holding their meetings, or of some other of their public movements." The plan adopted at that time was, "a union of names and of influence for the purpose of producing concert of action in all our public efforts," while the private organizations still existed, "for the purpose of advancing, in their own peculiar way, the general cause."

In view of this arrangement, entered into at the time with so much formality and care, your committee judged it expedient, to enter on no system of public meetings, and to adopt no public measures, which could, even by the enemies of the cause, be construed into opposition; since no real cause of opposition existed.

In this state of things, your committee did not suppose it necessary to lie idle; but at once cast about them, for some new means of aiding in this great and good work. They immediately made application to the editors of the political papers of our borough, soliciting them to devote a portion of their sheets weekly to the temperance cause, thus opening a new field of labor for ourselves, and at the same time furnishing useful intelligence to the public, and exerting a healthful influence upon the morals and happiness of the community. This suggestion was received by both editors in a spirit that cheered us in our new labors; and the arrangement was put off only until after the election, when the press of political matter would subside. It has gone into effect; and this we have to commend to the society and to our successors, as demanding their influence and their care, lest the Temperance Department of our papers shall decline in interest, become useless, or perhaps worse than useless, and then be dropped. To present such a result it seems to us necessary only to bear in mind how great the number we are thus enabled to address,—many of whom can never be addressed on this subject in any other way. From our intercourse with the editors, we fully believe, that the responsibility of a failure in this department, in either paper, will rest upon the professed friends of temperance.

Your committee have labored also, in another way to make themselves useful; but as yet we fear without much effect. Our society has heretofore been local, or nearly so, in its action; but having reason to believe that the cause of temperance is at a low ebb in most parts of our county, we have by personal correspondence, and through the agency of our excellent friend, the Rev. D. McKimley, communicated with all the principal points in the county; and have expressed our willingness to visit them, and to assist them in any way in our power, to reorganize their scattered forces and to come up again to a successful conflict with vice, degradation and ruin, and to the aid of virtue, happiness and domestic peace. We might have appointed meetings ourselves, and thus have gone abroad to the more remote parts of our enlarged field of labor; but we have thought it best, to act but a secondary part in "any visits we might make, that we may be assured, on leaving, that there remain those who will take care of the seed we may sow. As soon as our successors shall have evidence, that the friends of our cause are fairly awake in any place, we strongly recommend to them to carry out the purposes which we have formed; in this particular, & to fulfil the pledges which we have given.

Owing to this indirect mode of operation, it is obvious that we have not been able to increase our numbers. When the late independent movement, referred to in the opening of this report, commenced in our borough, many of our members were so engaged, that before suspecting that a new organization was contemplated; and a few, perhaps, since. Among these were some of

our own officers. They however, though acting with us, have not, with perhaps one exception, withdrawn their names from the new society, nor have any of those who resigned the pledge, removed their names from our list of signatures. One appointed to office in the new society was, at the time, and still is, a worthy officer in ours. From these things, we infer, that it is mutually agreed, that there is no incongruity in being members of both societies. Our numbers, then, though not increased, are not materially diminished; and if the time should never come when we shall have to renew our public efforts in Carlisle, it will be with us rather a matter of rejoicing than of regret, as it will leave us free to prosecute schemes of usefulness, less imposing, and consequently more likely to be neglected. Your committee however fully adopt the sentiment of the last report, "That in union would be found our greatest strength and efficiency." To our total abstinence pledge, we have received, within the last four years, 471 signatures, of which number 218 were obtained during the last year of our regular operations. We believe our members are very generally holding fast their integrity.

The subscription year of the "Journal of the American Temperance Union" having expired, your committee, aided by some of their friends of the cause, have considerably increased the subscription for 1841.

The subject of amending the constitution by excluding the old pledge, will come up for your consideration. In support of this amendment, your committee need only reiterate the argument of the last report:—"That the old pledge, having existed in our constitution for the last four years, only as a dead letter, ought no longer to remain there as a reproach, to our cause." This subject was laid over to the present meeting only as a mere matter of form.

With the fullest confidence in the final triumph of the principles on which the temperance reformation has thus far progressed, this report is respectfully submitted.

M. CALDWELL,
R. LAMBERTON,
H. AURAND,
J. ULRICH,
Executive Committee.

Note.—The amended constitution and the list of officers for 1841, herewith.

For the Volunteer.

Mr. Editor.—In your last appeared a short article in the Temperance Department, headed "Instructive Tale." Now, to be honest, I always have some distrust of these "Tales." Nobody can write a good tale, but who has been deeply read in human nature, and who understands all the delicate shades of human feeling as exhibited under like circumstances with those described. In matters of importance—matters involving as much as do the principles of the temperance reformation, I prefer the sober facts. I will not however generalize too much; some tales are very good. But this one I do not like to let pass without a stricture or two.

The story, divested of all embellishment, is simply this:—Thomas P., once of industrious and steady habits had become a constant loungee about the tavern, and extremely dissipated; and had squandered all his property. Through the instrumentality of his amiable and excellent wife, he resolved to break off his habits of drinking. And to this end, he filled his decanter, and placed it in the window of his shop, saying—"I can face my enemy," and kept it there constantly before his eyes. And this well filled decanter is represented as his pledge, which he always faithfully observed—dying an old man without ever having removed it from its place.

First.—I object to this kind of pledge. No other but "Thomas P." has my knowledge ever been reformed by it,—certainly no other so deeply sunk in degradation as Tom is represented to have been. The drunkard, who has commenced a reformation, often has an inconquerable thirst for drink produced by barely seeing the liquor, or even by coming near the place where he has been accustomed to drink. This is not the pledge of a Temperance Society.

Secondly.—I object also to the principle. Neither is this the principle of the Temperance Societies. "I can face my enemy," no principle is more full of evil, daily utter—Lead us not into temptation; and is at variance with the common sense of mankind, which would laugh at the folly of him, who—with the means of effectual escape at hand—would battle off a mad dog with his cane, saying, "I can face my enemy." As in the one case, so in the other, there are no laurels to be won; he who makes the most effectual escape is the most to be congratulated.

No principle is more erroneous. The drunkard—however it may be with some temperate drinkers—the drunkard cannot face his enemy. He who has formed a strong love for intoxicating drinks cannot with safety expose himself to temptation. I call on those who have been reformed from intemperance, or whose reformation is still the subject of anxious solicitude on the part of their friends,—to testify on this point. They have testified; and so fully assured am I of the truth of their testimony that were I a drunkard and wished to break off my habits of drinking, instead of placing a filled decanter before me, I would break the vessel that had aided in my ruin—reserving but a broken fragment, to remind me of my resolution. I would pour out upon the ground every drop of beer and ale and cider and every thing else I might have, which could excite a thirst for my favorite beverage, and would go round a square rather than be exposed to the smell of its odor. I would rather lose a good bargain than go to the bar-room which had witnessed my former disgrace; & would submit to pass a few months of comparative solitude, rather than associate with my old companions in degradation. He who has once acquired a taste for strong drink has too many interests at stake, to hazard them all on the idle experiment, which only tests his ability to face his enemy.

But no principle is more universally dangerous in its tendency. In the case of certain temperaments, and in the more advanced stages of intemperance, the moderate only, cannot expose himself to temptation without danger, but he cannot do it without the certainty of a fall. My article is get-

ting too long, and I must reserve this part of the discussion for another paper.

GLEANER.

January 1, 1841.

GOVERNOR PORTER.

We copy from the Montrose Volunteer the following remarks in relation to the course pursued by the federal press before the recent election with respect to Governor Porter, and their course since that period:

"Previous to the Presidential election some of the federalists professed to be decidedly in favor of Gov. Porter and his administration; but since said election in this state resulted in giving them a trifling majority, their great attachment to Gov. Porter has suddenly vanished, and they are now seeking some other man as the representative of their principles. But what has the Governor done since the election, to merit this sudden displeasure of the federalists? Is it because he has faithfully and impartially performed the duties of his office, in every respect, even to the issuing of his Proclamation declaring the Harrison electors of this state duly elected? Is it because he did not follow the example of his illustrious predecessor in contesting a close election? Has his upright and manly course in such respects excited their enmity, in view of the course a federal administration might have taken under such circumstances? (Judging from the past?) If it is none of these, then what can it be? It can be nothing else than the unveiling of their own hypocrisy; the casting off of the mask which has long hid their real political deformity! a mask worn to deceive the unsuspecting portion of the democratic party! like wolves in sheep's clothing they sought admittance into the fold to devour! they have no feeling in common with the democratic party; as their acts prove when placed in power! In the political friendship of their leaders we have but little faith—they produce distrust, dissension and division in the democratic ranks, and beguile a portion of the unsuspecting into the support of their own party that they might thus ride triumphantly into power."

[BY REQUEST.]
Democratic Anti-Porter Meeting.

In pursuance of notice, a large and respectable meeting of the democrats of the borough of Harrisburg, and the adjoining townships, assembled in the court house, on Tuesday evening the 8th December.

The meeting was organized, by appointing FREDERICK STINE, President; J. KNEPLEY, sen., JACOB REINARD, O. V. MONROEMERY, and DANIEL SHUPP, Vice Presidents; and Thos. C. Reed and Chas. A. Snyder, Secretaries.

On motion, the following named persons were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:—Maj. John McGlauchlin; Daniel Snyder, James Robinson, David Reinard, J. Main, John Lease, J. P. Shupp, and Capt. Reinard. Who, having retired for a short time, made the following report; which, after being read, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the time is fast approaching when the democratic party will, in accordance with its usages, make choice of a suitable candidate for the next governor; and whereas, it is of vital importance that the utmost union and harmony should pervade the ranks of the democratic party, during the next gubernatorial contest; and for the purpose of securing the united efforts of the whole democratic party, we would respectfully admonish our democratic brethren to hold the selection of a man on whom the whole party can rally, being satisfied that the proceedings of last winter sanctioned by the present Executive, has lost him the confidence of two thirds of the party in this part of the state, and are looked upon as a sacrifice of democratic principles, to which may justly be attributed the triumph of federalism in Pennsylvania at the late Presidential contest. There need be no difficulty in making a proper selection from among the many prominent democrats of the Keystone State. When united, we feel confident of the triumph of truth over error. But to be united, we must have a new man. All individual preferences must give place to the common good. We must have a democrat and a Patriot, in truth and in deed. Then will our hills and valleys team with the hardy yeomanry of this free land, making their way to the Ballot Box, with their countenances brightening as they were wont to brighten in days of yore, when democrats both professed and practised truth. Without a new man, we are satisfied that there cannot be that concert of action which heretofore has marked the operations of the democratic party. Therefore,

Resolved, That we are satisfied from undoubted information received from various quarters of the State, that there is no possible hope of success, unless we have a new man; that in the county of Dauphin; the majority against us will be increased to 1,500; if not more; and we call upon the candid of his Excellency's friends here, to inform the democracy abroad of the truth; and to cease endeavoring to suppress the real tone of public sentiment; by straining every nerve to create an artificial one, lest by so doing, they may witness the erection of federalism on the ruins of democracy.

Resolved, That independent of the undoubted unpopularity of the present Executive, caused by his being connected with the proceedings of the last Legislature, we are in favor of, and will firmly maintain, that no man should be put in nomination the second time; that the interests of the people require that the principle of one term for Governor should be established, and rigidly adhered to, as the only effectual remedy abroad the venal speculation that now stalks abroad in this once flourishing Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we recommend the subject of the election of Canal Commissioners by the People, to the serious consideration of the democracy, believing, that as a matter of economy, and for the proper regulation of the State Improvements, the interests of the people require it.

Resolved, That we deem it incumbent on all good Republicans to sacrifice at the shrine of the public good all individual preferences, and the wholesome provisions of the Sub-Treasury law may still be preserved from the ruthless hand of federalism.

Resolved, That the Secretaries be directed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to every county in the State,

to be published in every democratic paper.
FREDERICK STINE, President.
JOHN KNEPLEY,
JACOB REINARD, } V. Pres'ts.
O. V. MONROEMERY,
DANIEL SHUPP, } Secretaries.
Thos. C. Reed,
Charles A. Snyder,

Congress.

We find nothing as yet in the proceedings of Congress which would be of general interest, if we except the subjoined correspondence which was elicited by a call from the House of Representatives. It alludes to the arrest and trial of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, who was concerned in the outrage at Schlosser in the State of New York, some three years ago.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

December 15, 1840.

Sir: I am informed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, that Mr. Alexander McLeod, a British subject, and late deputy sheriff of the Niagara district in Upper Canada, was arrested at Lewiston in the State of New York, on the 12th of last month, on the pretended charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the piratical steamboat "Caroline," in the month of December, 1837. After a tedious and vexatious examination, Mr. McLeod was committed for trial, and he is now imprisoned in Lockport jail.

I feel it my duty to call upon the Government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Mr. McLeod. It is well known that the destruction of the steamboat "Caroline" was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the orders of their superior authorities. That act, therefore, according to the usages of nations, can only be the subject of discussion between the two National Governments. It cannot justly be made the ground of legal proceedings in the United States against the individuals concerned, who were bound to obey the authorities appointed by their own Government.

I may add that I believe it is quite notorious that Mr. McLeod was not one of the party engaged in the destruction of the steamboat "Caroline"; and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned rests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadian outlaws and their abettors, who, unfortunately for the peace of that neighborhood, are still permitted by the authorities of the State of New York to infest the Canadian frontier.

The question, however, of whether Mr. McLeod was or was not concerned in the destruction of the "Caroline," is beside the purpose of the present communication. The act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her Majesty's Province. The National Government of the United States thought themselves called upon to remonstrate against it; and a remonstrance which the President did accordingly address to her Majesty's Government, is still, I believe, a pending subject of diplomatic discussion between her Majesty's Government and the United States Legation in London. I feel, therefore, justified in expecting that the President's Government will see the justice and the necessity of causing the present immediate release of Mr. McLeod, as well as of taking such steps as may be requisite for preventing others of her Majesty's subjects from being persecuted or molested in the United States in a similar manner for the future.

It appears that Mr. McLeod was arrested on the 12th ultimo; that after the examination of witnesses, he was finally committed for trial on the 18th, and placed in confinement in the jail of Lockport, awaiting the assizes, which will be held there in February next. As the case is naturally occasioning a great degree of excitement and indignation within the British frontier, I earnestly hope that it may be in your power to give me an early and satisfactory answer to the present representation.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.
Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c. &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 26, 1840.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, & have laid before the President, your letter of the 13th instant, touching the arrest and imprisonment of Alexander McLeod, a British subject, and late Deputy Sheriff of the Niagara District, in Upper Canada, on a charge of murder and arson, as having been engaged in the capture and destruction of the steamboat "Caroline," in the month of December, 1837; in respect to which you state that you feel it your duty to call upon the Government of the United States to take prompt and effectual steps for the liberation of Mr. McLeod, and to prevent others of the subjects of her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, from being persecuted or molested in a similar manner, for the future.

This demand, with the grounds upon which it is made, has been duly considered by the President, with a sincere desire to give it such a reply as will not only manifest a proper regard for the character and rights of the United States, but, at the same time tend to preserve the amicable relations which so advantageously for both subsist between this country and England. Of the reality of this disposition, and of the uniformity with which it has been evinced in the many delicate and difficult questions which have arisen between the two countries in the last few years, no one can be more convinced than yourself. It is then with unfeigned regret that the President finds himself unable to recognize the validity of a demand, a compliance with which you deem so material to the preservation of the good understanding which has been hitherto manifested between the two countries.

The jurisdiction of the several States which constitute the Union is, within its appropriate sphere, perfectly independent of the Federal Government. The offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged was committed within the territory, and against the laws and citizens of a State of New York, and is one that comes clearly within the competency of her tribunals. It does not, therefore, present an occasion where, under the Constitution and laws of the Union, the interposition called for would be proper, or for which a warrant can be found in the

powers with which the Federal Executive is invested. Nor would the circumstances to which you have referred, or the reasons you have urged, justify the exertion of such a power, if it existed. The transaction out of which the question arises, presents the case of a most unjustifiable invasion, in time of peace, of a portion of the territory of the United States, by a band of armed men from the adjacent territory of Canada, the forcible capture of them within our own waters, and the subsequent destruction of a steamboat, the property of a citizen of the United States; and the murder of one or more American citizens. If arrested at the time, the offenders might unquestionably have been brought to justice by the judicial authorities of the State within whose acknowledged territory these crimes were committed; and their subsequent voluntary entrance within that territory, places them in the same situation. The President is not aware of any principle of international law, or indeed of reason or justice, which entitles such offenders to impunity before the legal tribunals, when coming voluntarily within their independent and undoubted jurisdiction, because they acted in obedience to their superior authorities, or because their acts have become the subject of diplomatic discussions between the two Governments. These methods of redress, the legal prosecution of the offenders, and the application of their Government for satisfaction, are independent of each other, and may be separately and simultaneously pursued. The avowal or justification of the outrage by the British authorities, might be a ground of complaint with the Government of the United States, distinct from the violation of the territory and laws of the State of New York. The application of the Government of the Union to that of Great Britain, for the redress of an authorized outrage of the peace, dignity, and rights of the United States, cannot deprive the State of New York of her undoubted right of vindicating, through the exercise of her judicial power, the property and lives of her citizens. You have very properly regarded the alleged absence of Mr. McLeod from the scene of the offence at the time when it was committed, as not material to the decision of the present question. That is a matter to be decided by legal evidence and the sincere desire of the President is, that it may be satisfactorily established. If the destruction of the "Caroline" was the act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the order of their superior authorities, this fact has not been before communicated to the Government of the United States by a person authorized to make the admission; and it will be the course which has taken precedence of the offence with which Mr. McLeod is charged, to decide upon its validity when legally established before it.

The President deems this to be a proper occasion to remind the Government of her Majesty that the case of the "Caroline" has been long since brought to the attention of her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, up to this day, has not communicated its decision thereupon. It is hoped that the Government of her Majesty will perceive the importance of no longer leaving the government of the United States uninformed of its views and intentions upon a subject which has naturally produced much exasperation, and which has led to such grave consequences.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH,
H. S. FOX, esq. &c. &c. &c.

TO LET.

A large and commodious house in the Borough of Mechanicsburg, now occupied by the subscribers, for the term of one year from the 1st of April 1841, until the 1st of April 1842. The dwelling will be rented separate or together with the Store Room and Warehouse. For conditions call on the subscribers.

ARNOLD & Co.,
Mechanicsburg, Dec. 31, 1840.

N. B. We have leased any property in said borough, for three years from the 1st of April next, and had leased the first described property for the same term, and said term does not expire until the 1st of April 1842.

NOTICE.

The creditors of Dr. W. A. W. Steigleman, late of the County of Cumberland, deceased, are hereby notified, that the undersigned an auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of the County aforesaid, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the remaining assets of the estate of said deceased, in the hands of Lewis Fryer, and Daniel Shelly, Jr. his administrators among said creditors, will attend for that purpose at Hoover's tavern, in Mechanicsburg, on Saturday the 23rd day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

W. M. PORTER, Auditor.
December 31, 1840.

NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Frederick Hill, deceased, late of Allen township, Cumberland county, have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

WM. HARKNESS, Executor.
December 31, 1840.

Military Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that suits will be brought against all persons having in their possession any Muskets, Rifles, Pistols or Swords, or any other public military property, unless they deliver up the same to the undersigned or to some commissioned volunteer officer or constable, all of whom are hereby authorized to ask, demand, receive, and receipt for the same. Property of this kind in the hands of any actual member of an existing volunteer company will not be disturbed. A reasonable compensation will be paid to any person collecting and delivering any such property to the undersigned.

W. F. FOULK, Brig. Insp.
Carlisle, Dec. 31, 1840.

Auction!

The subscribers will continue their Auction on Friday and Saturday the 1st and 2nd of January, where will be offered a variety of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimets, Irish Linens, Ribbons, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Merinos, Flannels, Calicoes, with various other articles of Merchandise. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. each day, and to continue during the evening.

HITNER & MULVANY,
December 31, 1840.

N. B. On Saturday afternoon will be offered at Auction a Mahogany Centre Table, and a set of dinner Stone China, the property of Captain Dix.

WOOD WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.