

Temperance Department. Pledge of the Cumberland Co. Temperance Society.

We, the undersigned, do agree, that we will not use intoxicating liquors nor traffic in them as a beverage; that we will not provide for persons in our employments and that, in all suitable ways, we will discontinue their use throughout the community.

PETITIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

A letter has fallen into the hands of the Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Temperance Society, from one of our friends in the Legislature, urging the necessity of having the memorials that are to go up from this county, signed, and sent in as early as possible. We are anxious that those who have memorials in hand should attend to this.

M. CALDWELL, Ch'n. Feb. 9, 1841.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY TO THE CITIZENS OF CARLEISLE.

The objects of this address are not specially to call your attention to the evils which exist among us as the consequence of intemperance. These begin to be understood; and their magnitude and universal diffusion are now generally acknowledged. Nor are its objects primarily to call attention to our own efforts for the removal of these evils. While the young and the old, the rich and the poor, and all classes and conditions of society throughout our county are annually furnishing their quota to fill up the ranks of the intemperate, so often broken by death, and while all the machinery is kept in operation by which this work of ruin is perpetuated among us, we feel that there is little occasion for self-applause or mutual congratulation.

Our pledge, and our mode of operation are before the public. The object of this address is twofold. It is first and mainly to call the attention of the friends of public order, social happiness and domestic peace, who are not now pledged to the temperance cause, to the investigation of its claims on your attention. And here too, we feel that there is no occasion for argument. What was the state of things in every part of our country, in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors, fifteen, or even ten years ago, compared with the present? And what was the tendency, and what the prospects, as regards the perpetuity of this dreadful scourge among us, compared with the present tendency and prospects?

Consider the change that has taken place in public sentiment, and in all our social and domestic habits; and then think that all this has been effected by the agency of these voluntary associations. In view of this single consideration, we feel that we can with confidence commend this subject to the attention of the friends of man. If so much has been done by the little effort which has been put forth, what could not be effected in ten years to come, were the talent and the influence of the virtuous part of our community properly concentrated on this point.

We believe, there are hundreds of citizens in our town, who approve our course, and who are ready to aid us in our operations. But our present system of action excludes us from addressing such except thro' the press. The influence of our personal addresses is all given to build up other societies in the county, or to the introduction of this subject where it has not heretofore been discussed. In view of this peculiarity of our situation, we make it a secondary object of this address, to state that we have resolved, at an early period, and subsequently from time to time, to circulate our pledge through the Borough—putting it into every house that we may know who those who are willing to co-operate with us, and wish us to constitute the CUMBERLAND COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

M. CALDWELL, ROSS LAMBERTON, H. AURAND, L. G. BRANDEBERRY, H. DUFFIELD, Executive Committee. N. B.—Within a few days, it may be expected that the Pledge of our Society will be circulated through the Borough,—to be

The Progress of Father Mathew's TEMPERANCE.

The Irish Apostle of Temperance was still, at the last dates, engaged in the earnest and successful prosecution of his patriotic and philanthropic labors. He recently visited the north of Ireland, where he made the city of Dublin, for the third time, during the short period of three days he distributed the Pledge to no less than thirty-three thousand persons. Lord Morpeth, and several other Government Dignitaries, and several other Government Dignitaries, cheered him on in the good work, by their presence on the platform, and he announced at the close of the third day, that the Irish Temperance Society then consisted of over three millions of members.

All classes of society, from the highest to the lowest, seem to vie with each other in doing homage to the virtues and labors of this truly great and extraordinary man. The Earl of Gilling and his Countess lately complimented him by a magnificent entertainment. But his greatest triumph is in the hearts, and his surest reward is in the prayers of the converts. How many desolate hearts has this single individual brightened! How many families has he raised up from the dark depths of degradation and crime!

Many of the neighboring nobility and gentry attended the entertainment above alluded to, as well as hundreds of the Earl's tenants. The Rev. gentleman made a speech of the most eloquent and impressive character. In proof of the effects of this mighty moral revolution, we may state that it has been officially ascertained that the manufacture of spirits was less by three millions five hundred thousand gallons, in the year ending October 10, 1840, than in the preceding year. The consequent loss in revenue is close upon five hundred thousand pounds sterling. A man, who by his individual and indefatigable efforts, has effected such an amount of good among his countrymen, deserves to be remembered with gratitude and affection by every christian and philanthropist in the world.

As a further illustration of the effects of this delightful reform, we give the following sketch from Mrs. Hall's Ireland—'Philad. Inquirer.' We entered one day a cottage in a suburb of Cork; a woman was knitting stockings at the door; it was as neat and comfortable as any in the most prosperous district of England. We tell her brief story in her own words, as nearly as we can recall them: 'My husband is a wheelwright, and always earned his guinea a week; he was a good workman, and neither a bad man or a bad husband, but the love for the drink was strong in him, and it wasn't often he brought me home more than five shillings out of his one pound on a Saturday night; and it broke my heart to see the poor children too ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them. Well, God be praised, he took the pledge; and the next Saturday he laid twenty-one shillings upon the chair you sit upon. Oh! didn't I give thanks on my benumbed knees that night! Still, I was fearful it wouldn't last, and I spent no more than the five shillings I was used to, saying to myself, may be the money will be wanted here and there. Well, the next week, the next until eight weeks passed; and glory be to God! there was no change for the bad in my husband; and all the while he never asked me why there was no change for the better for him out of his hard earnings; so I felt there was no fear for him; and the ninth week when he came to me, I had this table bought, and these six chairs, one for myself, four for the children, and one for himself. And I was dressed in a new gown, and the children all had new clothes and shoes and stockings, and upon his own chair I put a bran new suit; and upon his plate I put the bill and resete that one—all—just the eight sixteen shillings, they cost that I'd saved out of his wages, not knowing what might happen, and that always before went for drink. And he cried, good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a baby—but 'twas with thanks to God; and now where's the healthier man than my husband in the county Cork, or a happier wife than myself, or a dancier or better fed children than our own four!'

Twenty-sixth Congress. SECOND SESSION. IN SENATE. TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1841.

The Vice President laid before the Senate resolutions from a meeting of the citizens of Callahan county, Florida, asking the admission of Florida into the Union. Memorials and petitions were received and referred. Mr. Preston, from the committee on the subject, reported a resolution for counting the vote for President and Vice President, on Wednesday, the 10th of February, at 12 o'clock. Mr. Preston was appointed teller on the part of the Senate. The bills ordered to be engrossed yesterday were severally read a third time and passed. Several private bills were considered in Committee and ordered to be engrossed. The Senate then took up the Prospective Preamble Bill which, after the rejection of several amendments, was finally passed, Yeas 51, Nays 19, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Moore, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Porter, Pierce, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young—51. Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Key, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Ruggles, Southard—19.

Mr. Sevier moved to strike out from the title of the bill the words "and raise a log cabin thereon" which was agreed to. Mr. Crittenden then moved that the Senate take up the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Mr. Buchanan said he had voted against the bankrupt bill at the last session, and might probably feel compelled to do so at the present notwithstanding, if the friends of the measure insisted on its being taken up. He would interpose no obstacle in their way. But we were now within four weeks of the termination of the session; the bankrupt bill would give rise to an extended discussion, and it could not be passed in time to give it the least chance of passing in the other House. He therefore appealed to the friends of the bill whether it was proper to set aside all the pressing business of the session in order to discuss a measure which there was no probability of passing; or whether it would not be better to postpone the consideration of the bankrupt bill until the special session which will generally be understood to be called, and to devote themselves to the consideration and perfecting of the many bills now on their calendar, and to pass those measures which the public exigencies demanded.

Mr. Calhoun here moved an adjournment, and after some discussion, the motion prevailed. The Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. EDW. D. WHITE, of Louisiana, appeared to-day and took his seat. Mr. Sergeant asked leave to present resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State, to advocate the passage of a bill providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, according to their federal ratio of representation under the census of 1840.

Mr. S. said he asked leave to introduce the resolutions with a view to have them laid on the table and printed. Mr. Furnace, of Pennsylvania, moved that they be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of revising the whole tariff, and whether it will be necessary to increase the tariff in order to raise sufficient revenue to meet the probable expenses of Government for the year 1841. After some conversation, the subject was postponed by the yeas and nays.

The resolution of Mr. Fillmore, for taking the Treasury Note Bill out of the Committee of the Whole on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, was adopted. Mr. Sergeant's motion for printing the Pennsylvania resolutions was then agreed to. The remainder of the day was occupied with the Treasury Note Bill.

MR. McLEOD. The Buffalo N. Y. Commercial of the 23d ult., stated that the day before McLeod was released from prison at Lockport, under bail, but that he was immediately after being liberated, seized by a band of armed men, numbering between 2 and 300, and forced back again to prison. The Commercial of the following day says that he was re-committed to jail to protect him from popular violence.

A letter from Lockport, in the Rochester Democrat, gives the following particulars—discussing, certainly, a very remarkable and very creditable state of things: Lockport, Thursday, 12 o'clock, night. I have just returned from the Court House jail, where there is, or was a short time since, assembled from 250 to 300 citizens, who say that McLeod shall not be liberated, although Judge Bowen admitted him to bail this afternoon, and Captain Van Buel became bail. The Judge gave the order to his (McLeod's) attorney about seven this evening, and in 40 minutes, 100 men were in and about the court house and jail.

A meeting was organized in the court room, while 40 or 50 guarded the door below, some with muskets; while the drums and bugles outside must have made McLeod feel gloomy. He was not allowed to see the sheriff or any one else. A committee was appointed to see Judge Bowen and ask him to surrender him, or rather withdraw his name from the bond. The committee had not returned when I left. I fear it will be much against him if he does not do so. A messenger has gone to Buffalo, to the owner of the Caroline may be here to prosecute for private damages, &c., should the authorities insist on his liberation. The excitement is very great. Most of our best citizens are indignant at Judge Bowen for admitting him to bail. If they let him go, I mistake the men I left at the Court House. Two o'clock—morning—I found Judge Bowen addressing the meeting and attempting to exonerate himself. Buel did not arrive, but I understand he will surrender him in the morning, to which time the meeting adjourned, although many will remain at the jail till morning.

The cannon was brought in the front of the court house about 12 o'clock and commenced firing, and made the glass fly in the court house, to the amusement of the patriots, I will assure you. From the Tallahassee Floridian of Jan. 23. INDIAN WAR EVENTS. Letters from the Savannee state, that General Read, with two hundred men, is scouring the country between the Savannee and the Ocella. Eight or ten Indians have been captured or killed, we are not certain which. The object is to search out and break-up, if possible, all their hiding places and encampments.

We have seen a letter from St. Augustine, which states that the prospect of closing the war is fairer than it has been at any time since its commencement. Capt. Ketchum, of the U. S. Army, has kindly furnished us with the following: 'A discharged soldier of the 6th Infantry, has just brought information that Tiger Tail and Deer Foot, two chiefs of the Tallahassee, came into Fort Clinch, on the Withlacoochee river, about ten days ago, with 150 of their people, nearly all of them warriors, and surrendered their rifles and

ammunition to the Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. Levins. They say they have done fighting, and want to go immediately to Arkansas. The probability is, that this movement of the Tallahassee, was hastened by a rupture between them and the Micassakes (who are still opposed to emigration) in the death of Coa-con-chee, (Wild E.) who was killed by Tiger Tail, (a few days since, near the Everglades. The Micassakes are reported by these Indians to be very hostile, and their number of fighting men still about 1400; they having lost only about 100 men since the war commenced.

This is cheering news; and when are added to these 150, the 40 Indians now at Tampa, the 50 prisoners still in possession of Col. Harney, and the 8 at Fort No. 4, all of them ready to emigrate, the number amounts to some 250, who have given up the Seminole in Florida for the calumet in Arkansas. No doubt can be entertained of the entire truth of the above, as it comes direct from the scene of operations, and is brought by an intelligent and trusty soldier.

A letter from Fort Clinch of the 4th inst. to a gentleman in this city, represents that there is a fair prospect of a large number of Indians coming in at that place. Interesting Intelligence from Florida.—By the steamer Newbern, Captain McNulty, arrived at Savannah on the 30th ult., the editors of the Georgian have received the following intelligence from their correspondent: FLORIDA, Jan. 25, 1841.

Sixty-six Indians taken—Great hopes of the termination of the Florida War.—Col. Harney's second expedition has resulted in his capturing and killing 16 warriors. Major Childs has taken 44 men, women and children. Lieut. Stegbe has also killed and captured six warriors, making a total of 66.

We are all looking for a speedy termination of the war, the news from the Gulf posts, tending, as it does, towards such a consummation of our wishes. JANUARY 27. Capt. Barnum has returned to Fort Russell, the camp of Halleck-ture-nuggee was discovered within seven miles of Fort Russell. He got wind of the troops and escaped. Capt. Barnum captured 3 squaws, one child and 3 ponies.

SCRAPS. From the Baltimore Sun. UNION OF THE CANADAS.—The New York Herald says that it learns, by recent intelligence from Montreal, that Governor General Thompson will issue his proclamation on the 7th inst., declaring the Union of the two Provinces, and for the assembling of the new Parliament at Kingston in May next, when the experiment of a new government in a representative form is to be fully tested.

Bailed.—It is stated in a Pittsburg paper of last Saturday, that Dr. Braidley, the principal person concerned in the extensive mail robbery, has been discharged on bail by Judge Irvine. The bail given was to the amount of \$120,000, Braidley himself becoming bound in 60,000, and twenty-two of his neighbors from Uniontown in a like sum.

IRON MOUNTAIN.—It is stated in the Woodstock, (Va.) Sentinel, that it has recently been discovered that a mountain in that vicinity, known as Paddy Mountain, is almost entirely a mass of iron ore; the ore in huge rocks projects from the earth in all directions, and upon actual experiment proves to be very valuable, yielding seventy per cent. after being fused.

TUNNELING THE MISSISSIPPI.—There is a proposition to tunnel the Mississippi river at New Orleans, the arch to be made of cast iron instead of stone. We should judge that would be rather a difficult matter, in a soil where you are sure to find water if you dig down two feet.

ENGLISH MINES.—It is stated that the average value of the annual product of mines of the British Islands, amounts to the sum of £20,000,000, of which about £8,000,000 arise from iron, and £9,000,000 from coal.

THE MINT AND ITS BRANCHES.—On Monday the President of the U. States transmitted to Congress a report of the operations of the Mint for 1840, from which it appears that there were coined at Philadelphia, \$2,260,667, at N. Orleans, \$915,600, at Charlotte, \$127,055, at Dahlonega, \$123,310,—total \$3,426,632. The number of pieces coined at Philadelphia was 7,055,074, at N. Orleans, 3,446,900, at Charlotte, 31,828, at Dahlonega, 26,821,—total number of pieces 10,558,626. The deposits in gold in Philadelphia, during the year, were \$2,201,998, of which \$176,766 were derived from mines in the United States.

MAKING PREPARATIONS.—It is said that the British are fortifying Halifax in the most imposing and formidable manner. What are we doing in the United States? Why making preparations for future terms? defining political positions and fortifying them, in the most imposing and formidable manner? AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE MARKETS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Carleisle, that it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That the inner stalls and area of the Market House, shall be exclusively appropriated to butchers and retailers of meat, who shall use for the purpose of exposing their wares for sale, and the outer stalls or benches shall be exclusively appropriated to the vendors of provisions and articles other than meat by less than a quart. Provided however, that the privilege of selling fresh meat by the quarter, on the outer stalls or benches, shall only extend to and be enjoyed by farmers and others, who may kill for market, stock of their own raising. Sec. 2. No butcher or retailer of meat by less than a quart, shall occupy any stall of the Market House without first having obtained a license therefor from the Borough Treasurer, and having paid the said Treasurer the sum of five pence or five cents as the annual rent of such stall as he or she may select: a stall-fee of one penny per week for every two of the columns which support the building. Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to buy or sell any article of provisions (groceries, except fish and oysters) under any stall or market, before 7 o'clock of the morning of the

said market days, from the 1st day of April until the 1st day of October, and 8 o'clock of the morning of the said market days, from the 1st day of October until the 1st day of April, as established by the charter, except in the Market House, nor shall it be lawful for any person to retail any article of provision (except as before excepted) in shops or houses within the Borough without first having obtained a license therefor from the Borough Treasurer, and having paid for the same such price as shall be fixed by the Borough authorities. And any person offending against this section shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for every such offence.

Sec. 4. No person having obtained a license as aforesaid to retail provisions shall purchase within the usual market hours, of lard, wheat or corn meal, more than half a bushel of any kind of nuts more than six pounds, of eggs more than two dozen more than three bushels of fruit more than one bushel of meat, dry or smoked, more than twenty pounds, (unless a single piece should exceed twenty pounds) unless the price of five dollars.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Borough to issue a license to any person or persons applying for the same, entitling him, her or them, to the exclusive use and enjoyment during market hours of any stall or stalls in the area of the Market House, or of any space or spaces on the outer benches for a term of not more than one year, nor less than three months, the applicant or applicants therefor paying to the Treasurer the annual rent of five dollars, plus annuum for the inner range of stalls. And the applicant or applicants for a space or spaces on the outer benches of the Market House, paying to said Treasurer the annual rent of two dollars for a space of five feet, or one dollar and fifty cents for a space of three feet, as marked, designated & numbered on the said benches, which said several rents shall be paid quarterly in advance. And it shall be the duty of the said Treasurer to enter in a book kept for that purpose, the number of stalls or spaces, and the names of the persons to whom licenses therefor have issued, and the time for which they have issued. Provided, That in all applications to the Treasurer for a license to retail provisions on a stall, or stalls, or on a stall in the Borough, or to occupy a stall in the Market House, he shall be entitled to receive from the applicant fifty cents in addition as a compensation for his trouble, unless the license be for a less time than a year, in which case he shall only receive twenty-five cents.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer once in every three months to furnish to the Clerk of the market a list of the persons who have paid for and taken licenses for stalls and places in the Market House, and provisions of said stalls shall be occupied or used by any person who has not taken out a license for the same, it shall be the duty of the said Clerk immediately to make a report thereof in writing to the Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to procure process to be issued against such persons for the violation of the penalty imposed by this act. Provided however, that any person may obtain permission from the Clerk of the market to occupy stalls or spaces in the Market House, for a short time for the sale of any article of provisions, to a stall or stalls for the use of the Borough 25 cents for the privilege of a stall or 12 cents for half of a stall. And if the Clerk of the market shall neglect to perform the duties required of him by this act, he shall forfeit and pay to the Treasurer the sum of five dollars for each day that he shall be in default in copying any stall or part of a stall with a license and for each and every market day the same shall be so occupied.

Sec. 7. It shall be lawful for the Treasurer to grant and issue a license, to any person or persons applying for the same, to erect an oyster house or eating house within the Borough within the term of one year, he, she or they, applying for the same, having first paid to the Treasurer the sum of five dollars for the use of the Borough, and if any person or persons shall keep or maintain an oyster or eating house within said Borough without having obtained a license, he, she or they, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the High Constable on the second Saturdays of April, July, October and January, to report to the Treasurer the name of every retailer of provisions and of every keeper or maintainer of an oyster or eating house within the Borough, and if any person shall be found offending in the premises against the prohibitions and requirements of this Ordinance, the Treasurer shall cause process to be issued against such offender for the penalty in such case provided.

Sec. 9. The benches or blocks to be used by butchers in cutting up their meat shall only be permitted to remain in the Market House at any other time than during market hours, without being turned upon or against the permanent boxes between the columns so as to preserve the open surface free from filth and uncleanness. And it shall be unlawful for any person to bring into the Market House, or into any enclosure which surrounds the same, any dry cart, wagon, or any other thing not authorized by this Ordinance, nor shall it be lawful for any person to bring into and leave within the Market House, or any enclosure, any head, feet or offals of any animal, and any one offending against any provision of this section shall forfeit and pay for every offence the sum of two dollars.

Sec. 10. No person shall hereafter construct or put up in the said Market House, any beam, hook or device for any purpose whatever, nor the penalty of two dollars without first having obtained the consent of the Town Council, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the market immediately to remove any such beam, hook or device so constructed or put up, if not consented to. Sec. 11. No larder or seller of cakes shall be permitted to sit within the Market House or the line of posts which surrounds the same for the purpose of selling without having first obtained a license from the Treasurer, and the privilege under such license shall extend to the right of selling during market hours.

Sec. 12. The spaces on the south & east sides of the Market House are hereby appropriated during market hours to the use of wagons, carts, and carriages, and the owner or owners of such cart, wagon, or carriage, shall back the same in such way as that the hind part of the cart or wagon next the Market House. Provided however that no wagon or other vehicle laden with wood, rails, boards or other lumber, shall be permitted to occupy during market hours any part of the said spaces, and any person offending against this section shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar.

Sec. 13. If any person shall offer for sale any butter not of full weight, it shall be forfeited and paid by the Clerk of the market for the use of the Borough, and the proceeds paid over to the Treasurer. Sec. 14. If any person shall bring to market for sale bad or unmarketable provisions, it is the duty of the Clerk of the market to immediately remove the same, and the offender shall forfeit and pay for every offence the sum of five dollars.

Sec. 15. It shall be unlawful to use any fraudulent or dishonest practices, or any force or violence in purchasing or vending during market hours any article of provision, and every person offending against this section shall forfeit and pay for the use of the person injured the sum of two dollars.

Sec. 16. The Clerk of the market shall always keep for the use of the corporation exact standard weights and measures as the same are or shall be fixed by the laws of this Commonwealth, and it shall be his duty once in every three months or oftener if required, to try the weights and measures of all inhabitants of the said Borough, and if he shall find that any person's weight or measure used in the said Borough either for buying or selling which shall be found greater or less than the standard, he shall take into the custody of the said Clerk whose duty it shall be to increase or reduce the same to the true standard at the expense of the person owning or using the same. And if any person within the said Borough shall sell any article by weight or measure under any false standard, or if he shall sell any article by weight or measure above the true standard, he shall be liable to a penalty of two dollars.

Sec. 17. If any inhabitant of the Borough using any weights or measures for the purpose of buying and selling shall refuse on demand being made by the Clerk of the market to produce or deliver the said weights or measures for the purpose of being tested by the standards aforesaid, he or she shall forfeit and pay for every refusal a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the Clerk of the market to attend every market morning at the Market House where the said standard weights and measures shall be kept in a house provided for keeping the same, and all articles offered for sale, the price of which shall depend on weight or measure, shall if brought to the said Clerk of the market, be weighed or measured, and shall be paid by the seller for weighing, as follows: for each draft not exceeding ten pounds one cent; over ten and not exceeding twenty pounds two cents; over twenty and not exceeding fifty pounds three cents; over fifty and not exceeding one hundred pounds six cents; and if over one hundred pounds six cents and for measuring all articles sold by the bushel or less quantity, he shall receive for each measure if not exceeding half a bushel, one cent; if above half a bushel and not exceeding a bushel, two cents; and two cents for every additional bushel; and if the said Clerk shall be called upon to weigh or measure any articles at any other time than on the morning of a public market day and during market hours, the seller shall pay to the said Clerk double the price herein provided for weighing or measuring the same, and he shall have the same weighed in the hay scales, or on patent balance, before its delivery to the purchaser, under the penalty of five dollars.

Sec. 19. No person shall any hay to a citizen of the Borough unless by the stack, with or without having the same weighed in the hay scales, or on patent balance, before its delivery to the purchaser, under the penalty of five dollars.

Sec. 20. The Clerk of the market shall have the care and custody of the said scales, or balance, and shall weigh all hay and other articles brought for that purpose, for which service he shall be entitled to demand and receive five cents for every ton, and a proportionate part of five cents for any less weight, provided that in no case shall he receive a smaller sum than twelve and a half cents.

Sec. 21. The Clerk of the market shall keep regular entries of all moneys received by him under the 20th section of this Ordinance, and shall exhibit his book of accounts at each quarterly meeting of the Council, and pay over to said moneys to the Treasurer of the Borough after having deducted therefrom one third part as a compensation for his trouble.

Sec. 22. All fines and penalties imposed by this Ordinance may be sued for and recovered before any justice of the peace in the Borough, and shall, unless otherwise directed, be for the use of the Corporation.

Ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Carleisle, January 11th, 1841. JACOB WEAVER, Pres't Pro. Tem. ATTEST—THOS. TRIMBLE, Clerk.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office CARLEISLE, Pa.

- Arthur F. Gent Kline Simon
Alsbaugh John Keipers Mary Ann
Beatty Mary 2 Leib Mary Mrs
Bradley Isaac Lecller Mary
Bradley Thomas Lehman Joseph
Black John Lay George
Brown John Leidig George
Bitner Adam Leahy Jacob 3
Baker George Leiby Jacob or
Bayer George Leiby William Adair
Byantone Samuel P 3 Moore William 2
Black Sarah Murden Abraham
Bell Sarah Miller Susan
Berber Joseph Boyles Patrick
Bryker George Marquis S
Clark Chauncey P 2 Melvin Angus
Canada Loves More John
Caillis Janques Moore James
Cramer John Mell David
Cairns George M'Clune James
Cinnamond Samuel Fewcomner Abraham
Creigh Alfred Natcher John
Clever David & Pettincher Henry
John K Kelso Penwell David
Culver John C Peffer Phillip sr
Chappel Margret Paul Sniar
Catharine Rinehart John
Cart Charles Randolph William
Cooper Salls Rhoads Mrs
Diller Jacob 2 Ruppert Henry
Dougherty James A Ritter John
Dair Peter Richeson Samuel
Dougherty John Shuff Jacob
Diller Peter Sterret James A
Duchaven James Sowers Samuel
Dunbar Isobell Spittowad Edward
Degant George Smith Asa F Duot
Dillon George Shaffer George
Donnbar James Stoner Jacob
Davis R M Revd Smith David
Eggen Jacob Stoffler Henry
Eidersow Christian 2 Spar John
Elder Josiah Swigward Joseph
Eubel Eliza H Smiley Samuel
Elliott John Sibbets Sam Ann
Espenshield David Stoner Jacob
Ehlerfeld Gerd Shilling Jacob
Fensterhook Wm Spangler Rebecca
Faulk John Spayler Wm
Fremont George Spar Peter
Farnbaugh Joseph Snyder John
Feiroberg Margeret Snel George
Foster Thomas Smith William
Fishburn Michael Thomas John
Galbraith Samuel 2 Turner Mantha
Gibbons Michel Thompson David
Gorjus John D Thomspon Mary
Gutshall Peter Unsegen Barbara
Gebhart Henrich Uhler Philip
Huffman Phillip Vinsalen Mr
Hoover D Vance Jane
Hartz Peter Walter Nancy
Hendel Rosannah Willhorer John
Hills John Wolf George 2
Hershe Ab'm or Jacob Wareham Eleanor
Hefner Jacob Willis Joseph
Holcomb Mr Wibley John
Heavener Catherine Warner Henry
Hanshaw John jr Wilson Esther S
Hare John S Woods R H D
Kauffman Samuel 2 Weise Henry
Johnman Isaac Wonderlich Godlieb
Keller John Woods Mary Jane
Kreger John Wareham Mary
Kendy Larince Waggoner Peter
Krier Christian Wilcome David
Kellerman Michael Yocum Samuel
Kost Geo. or Michale Zeigler Martin

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. The subscribers have just received a supply of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fruits, &c., all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by STEVENSON & DINKLE.

Corns. The American Corn Plaster unrivalled in the long list of remedies for the cure of corns. All that is necessary in order to test its virtues is to make trial of the article, when its efficacy will be experienced. For sale by STEVENSON & DINKLE. RUSH Salt Oil of very fine quality. Just received and for sale by Stevenson & Dinkle.