

For the Volunteer.

The Laws concerning Taverns.

To the Editor:

It seems that the late act of the Legislature entitled "An act supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses," has attracted general attention, and receives the approbation of thoughtful and good men. It is so manifestly just and proper that it will be exceedingly difficult to oppose it. It makes but one alteration in the laws which existed at the time of its passage and which exist yet; that is, it requires the preliminary steps to be made public, whereas heretofore they have been almost as secret as the grave. It is difficult to conceive how any high minded and honorable applicant, or signers of the application, can object to the public being apprised of the transaction, when the old statute yet in force says, Sect. 3. "No court shall license any inn, or tavern which shall not be necessary to accommodate the public; and that the court may be sure of the fact, Sect. 4 says, this shall be certified "by at least twelve respectable citizens of the ward, borough or township."

That the reader may fully understand the principal points of the law now in force we copy the 1st section of the late act. "That every person intending to apply for a tavern license in any city or county of this Commonwealth, from and after the first day of April next, shall give public notice of the same by at least three publications in two newspapers where the application is made in any of the cities, and in one where the application is made in any of the counties of this Commonwealth, (if so many there be in said city or county, or if there be no newspaper published, then by printed handbills, to be posted throughout the township in six of the most public places, of which fact an affidavit, together with a copy of the printed notice, shall be attached to the application,) which publication shall be made nearest to the place where such tavern is intended to be kept, and shall embrace the certificate required by the fourth section of the act passed the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, entitled an act relating to inns and taverns and so forth, the last of which publications shall be at least ten days before the first day of the term of the court to which the application shall be made."

What the certificate of the court is required to be published with the names of those who recommend the applicant, will be seen from the 4th section referred to. "No court shall grant a license to any person to keep an inn or tavern, except upon a certificate in writing, signed by at least twelve reputable citizens of the ward, borough or township, in which such inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, setting forth that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travellers, and that such person is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room, and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers."

Now as the statute has all along contemplated the accommodation of "the public," (Sect. 3) and not the advancement of private interest, the reader will perceive that the 4th sect. requires that the inn-keeper shall be a "person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and be well provided with house, &c." and these facts must be certified publicly in the papers by "twelve reputable citizens." These are excellent laws, and if faithfully observed by the public and the courts the evils of intemperance will be very much abated throughout the State. But even with these precautions the Legislature well knew there was danger of two evils, against which they wished to guard by heavy penalties. The first is, allowing or encouraging gaming; the second, the receiving of youths by selling liquor to them, or harboring them within their houses. The 19th and 20th sections of the act of 1834 refer to gaming. We insert them for the information of all concerned. "And if any such person shall permit and allow any kind of game of address or hazard, or any playing, betting, or gaming for money or other thing of value whatsoever, either at cards, dice, billiards, bowls, shuffle-boards, or any game or device in any other manner to be practised, played or carried on within his or her dwelling-house, out-house, shed or other place, in his or her occupancy, such person shall for the first and second offence respectively, forfeit and pay the like sums, (first offence \$14—second offence \$28)—And if any innkeeper or tavern keeper, or other licensed retailer of wine or other liquors, shall offend as aforesaid, the license of such person shall, upon his conviction thereof, become void, and such offender shall be incapable of being again licensed in like manner for one year thereafter, and upon such second conviction, such person shall, in addition to the penalty aforesaid, be forever incapable of being a public-house-keeper or retailer as aforesaid, within this Commonwealth."

Before we proceed to quote the sections relating to selling liquor to minors, we must pause to ask, have no licenses been forfeited in Cumberland county under the preceding sections? The public, and especially the friends of temperance should look into this matter. The 21st, 22d and 23d sections, act 1834, refer to minors and debts. "No innkeeper or tavern keeper shall receive, harbor, entertain or trust any person under the age of twenty-one years, or any apprentice or servant, knowing him to be such, or after being warned to the contrary by the parent, guardian, master or mistress of such minor, apprentice or servant, under penalty, for the first or second offence, of three dollars, over and above the forfeiture of any debt contracted by such minor, apprentice or servant, for liquors or entertainment, and for the third offence, under penalty of fifteen dollars, and the forfeiture of his license, and of being forever incapable of receiving a license to keep a public inn within this Commonwealth." No innkeeper or tavern keeper shall trust or give credit to any person whatsoever, for liquors, under penalty of losing and forfeiting such debt. Every suit brought by an innkeeper or tavern keeper, for tavern reckonings as aforesaid, or for a debt contracted by a minor, apprentice or servant, after a warning to the contrary as aforesaid, shall abate, or the defendant may plead such fact in bar thereof, and the plaintiff therein shall pay double costs."

Let the public consider well these statutes

which are now in force in this Commonwealth, and see that they are faithfully observed, and the number of taverns will be reduced much nearer the wants of "the public" than they are now, and at the same time their character will be very much elevated. A CITIZEN.

From the Harrisburg Reporter, April 13. Thomas C. Miller.

I noticed a senseless attack upon Gen. Thomas C. Miller, in the last Herald and Expositor, which it is not likely he will take notice of; but which calls for rebuke from his friends. I am one of them, and therefore beg space in your valuable paper to show, with what injustice the conductors of an anonymous print can pour out a censure on political opponents, under cover of a mask that shields them from responsibility. The General is accused of having said in Carlisle, that he did not vote against Mr. Spackman's bank bill in accordance with his own sentiments, but to please his constituents to which it is added that the district he represents is which principle, but that he wants "the moral courage to do his duty to the people." The conclusion drawn is, that his "district had better be left unrepresented." Now I disbelieve all this, and I give my reasons. In frequent conversations with General Miller, he uniformly said when asked what he supposed the Governor would do with said bill, but he had no knowledge on the subject, but if he were Governor he would veto it, because it was a cunningly devised scheme to favor the Philadelphia banks at the expense of the country institutions, or else if not designed for such purpose, it would at all events have such an effect, although some of its provisions were called for in the present crisis. I feel convinced that he said no more at Carlisle.

The imputation of a want of moral courage as made to Gen. Miller, is singular enough and amusing enough. The wonder is that his physical courage is not also called in question. One would suppose that the writer in the Herald had not been brought into contact with him on occasions where the rights of the people were defended by him at the risk of both person and property, and where the interests of the people were maintained by stepping in advance of his colleagues.

The attempt to treat the election of Governor Porter as if it were not a decided one, is in point in one case, as said writer may recollect. His moral courage is shown in a representative capacity, or rather in the measures which he has proposed and advocated in the Senate. Let us see what these are, and then submit to the judgment of an enlightened people.

First, as to the very bank bill in question, what is Gen. Miller's position? He voted against the bill which the Governor vetoed for sound reasons. But before he made his visit to Carlisle, he had read in his place a bill for the relief of the banks and the community, which is the best yet proposed—whose provisions are to place the banks for a limited period on a footing of equality with individuals in reference to the collection of debts from them, and freeing them therefore from the severe penalties of existing laws, such as forfeiture of charters for non-payment in specie and the like, and consequently enabling them to discount business papers without the apprehension of being destroyed.

Secondly, Gen. Miller submitted a preamble and resolution for the distribution of the national domain among the states. What would be the result of this policy? What but to exonerate Pennsylvania from debt and embarrassments, to complete and extend her line of improvements, and to transform the immense mineral wealth of her mountains and valleys from dead to living capital. Its benefits to the nation are quite as obvious. A tariff for protection must ensue, and the products of agriculture be consumed by the domestic manufacturer; the country self-dependent and independent of foreign workshops and foreign debt, and the people at home industrious, prosperous and happy, instead of distressed by the stagnation of all business, the want of employ, and consequently of bread. The public domain is worth one thousand millions of dollars—the proportion of Pennsylvania at least would be \$100,000,000, and her debt at the completion of her improvements is estimated at about \$50,000,000. How gloriously her condition, if this measure which Gen. Miller had the "moral courage" to propose, were adopted by the Tyler administration!

Thirdly, Gen. Miller had the "moral courage" to propose in an amendment to a bill of more limited provisions, to give the right of a charter to individuals or associations desiring to engage in manufactures. In this he was both Pennsylvanian and democrat; as in his other public acts. Now corporations are monopolies, but his amendment would break this odious feature in our system by giving like and equal privileges to all who desire them. Fire against fire, is not more a process of relief from one species of mischief, and that monopoly against monopoly, must ultimate in the destruction of all such unequal immunities. As to the benefits, Massachusetts is an example where this principle prevails, and where a palmy state of prosperity pervades all classes of the people.

Fourthly, Gen. Miller has been the chief champion of the real estate bank at Lancaster, as a reform of the banking system. Who doubts that that good farm or house is a better security for a bank note than a subscription of stock, or that the fear of losing a farm or a house is a better restraint to over-issues and other extravagances than the limited loss which is risked in the prevailing system? In this too he has exhibited both his moral courage and his knowledge of the people's interests; for to the same security given by all other banks, real estate is added in the Lancaster plan.

would be secured to the citizens. There is no want of moral courage or sagacity in this scheme, the completion of that work being important as a means of transit from New York of salt and plaster, and from Pennsylvania, of her coal, iron, and other commodities.

Sixthly: He read a bill in his place to protect married women—to restore the laws of the state to their symmetry, and to forestall husband in any wrong which some have perpetrated heretofore, and would again enact towards their wives and the mothers of their children. It is to prevent, by a judicial sale, a transfer of any real estate which the husband could not sell without the consent of his wife, and necessarily to preserve to widows a full third of their husband's lands and houses.

I shall add but a word—and a question? Gen. Miller is not a senator of vain pretensions. He is a man of industry, thought, common sense, and genuine Pennsylvania feeling—in every sense a gentleman of business talents and habits. If his suggestions were followed out by the general and state government, this state would be freed from debt and taxation—the people of the nation would be protected in their industry—every stream in the state leading to iron and coal districts might be made navigable—every water fall improved by the manufacturer—every article of domestic value made available, and every mother secure of a portion of her husband's estate. Is this course of his censurable as a want of moral courage? My conclusion is his assailants rather are guilty of a false accusation.

JUSTICE. UNITED STATES BANK. The Committee appointed by the Stockholders of this institution, to investigate its affairs and ascertain its true condition, have made a report, in which is disclosed an extent of speculation and corruption almost incredible, considering the standing and character of those who have had control of its affairs. Truly, it would seem, from the occurrences of a few years past, that respectability and reputation are matters which are sought after for the purpose of fraud; for when obtained, confidence is violated, and they are made to bow to avarice and become the agents of vice.

We have perused this document, and, although not at all astonished at its disclosures, we regret, for the interest and reputation of our common country, that the transactions which are exposed by it, have never occurred. It appears that the cause of the bank's embarrassments are not merely confined to its operations under the charter derived from this State, but likewise to its transactions antecedent to it. The bank has not aimed, at all, at the general good of even the commercial community, but, according to the statement of the committee, has limited its favors to a few incorporated companies, and a certain few firms or individuals. Thus, of "the active debt, Dec. 21, 1840, are loans to seven incorporated, or other companies, of \$1,211,193, 22." "In the list of debtors on 'Bills Receivable,' of the first of January, 1837, twenty-one individuals, firms and companies, stand charged EACH with an amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS AND UPWARDS. One firm, in this city (Philadelphia), received accommodations of this kind, between August, 1835, and November, 1837, to the extent of \$4,213,878 30 (FOUR MILLIONS TWO HUNDRED THIRTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS), more than one-half of which was obtained in 1837. The officers of the bank themselves, received in this way, loans to a large amount."

Mr. Jaudon was appointed foreign agent, to reside in Europe, "to negotiate an uncovered credit in England." When he resigned as cashier at a salary of \$7,000 per annum, he was indebted to the bank four hundred thousand dollars and upwards. Mr. John Andrews, first assistant cashier, was indebted, in March 1836, one hundred and four thousand dollars, which was, by subsequent loans, augmented to four hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars.

The second assistant cashier, Joseph Cowperthwait, was at one time (when appointed cashier) indebted three hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars and upwards, &c. &c. These "irregular loans," as the committee style them, were settled by a transfer of stock at a rate above its par value, or of depreciated stock at par. A very comfortable way of throwing losses of individual speculations upon the bank. For instance "there was taken in settlement for debt, from Messrs. Bevan & Humphreys, (Mr. Joseph Cabot, one of that firm, being at the time a director of the bank,) one thousand one hundred and fifty shares of United States bank stock, in 1838," at the following rate, viz: On the second of August, two hundred and fifty shares at 123 dollars; the bank stock selling on the same day at \$120, less brokerage; on the 22d of August, five hundred shares, and on the 23d of August, four hundred shares, at 125 dollars, the market price on these two days being 123 dollars 25 cents, the bank selling the day after at 123, less brokerage." Again: Mr. Samuel Jaudon, when in London, as agent of the bank, Mr. Cowperthwait and Mr. Andrews, while officers of the bank, "paid a debt of 269,500 dollars which they owed the bank on joint account," in stock of the "Danville and Pottsville R. R. Company, Union Canal 6 per cent. loan, Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Company."

Nicholas Biddle, "for himself and others," was concerned in consigning large purchases of cotton to Baring and Brothers, who were made the agents of the bank, of which no minutes were ever kept, or if kept, have been concealed. During these cotton transactions "a co-partnership was formed between Mr. M. Humphreys, then a director of the bank, and a son of Mr. Nicholas Biddle," which firm became thereafter the agents of the bank, at Liverpool. It is supposed, by the committee that the profits arising from these transactions may have exceeded 7 or 800,000 dollars, which does not appear to have benefited the bank in the least. The loans of the bank were not made by the directors, but by a committee appointed by the President, who gave verbal orders to the teller, or by a memorandum signed with the initials of one of them to pay, which was deposited in a drawer, and at the periodical times for counting, were considered as so much cash. Mr. Biddle and Mr. Cowperthwait, were both addressed by the

committee respecting sundry transactions, particularly as regarded 618,640 dollars, which had been paid out of the contingent fund, upon their receipts, to which neither of them returned any answer whatever; and upon that subject, as well as another mysterious account of 400,000 dollars charged to "Parent Bank Notes account," the committee were unable to obtain any satisfactory information, either from the books or officers of the bank.—State Capitol Gazette.

"WHAT HAS THE LEGISLATURE DONE?"

This is a question which is earnestly asked by several of our exchange papers, of both political parties, and as earnestly reiterated by the community at large, in every section of the Commonwealth. "What has the Legislature done?" was the question asked us a few days since by an intelligent farmer of Dauphin. "What has the Legislature done?" inquires a mechanic residing in a neighboring county. "What has the Legislature done?" asks a merchant of our borough. "What has the Legislature done?" is asked by a dozen correspondents. "What has the Legislature done?" is the anxious inquiry of the PEOPLE from one end of the state to the other.

We can answer these inquiries in a few words—the Legislature has done NOTHING for the people of Pennsylvania! If there was ever a time when the people of Pennsylvania had cause to complain of a reckless Legislature, it is NOW. Could the people of the "Keystone State," but witness the doings of this Federal mass of corruption, but for a single day, they would be satisfied of the knavery and robbery practised upon them. When the present Legislature assembled, we heard of nothing but "reform." From the many professions then made about "retrenchment and reform," we had a hope—a faint hope—that their professions would for once be carried. But how has it been? Scarcely had the house been organized, when a member from the city moved (and his motion was seconded by another wily) that a large quantity of law books, amounting to something like SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, be ordered for the use of the members. The motion prevailed, the Federalists voting for and the Democrats against it! This was afterwards a committee was raised in the House for the purpose, as they said, of investigating the conduct of the canal commissioners." The chairman of this "committee" is the honorable member from Allegheny, ISAAC LIGHTNER. This "investigating committee" is still in session, and has been for the last two months, at a cost to the Commonwealth of more than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS per day. The "committee have tried in vain to rake up something against the canal commissioners, but nothing could be elicited that gave the slightest coloring of fraud on the part of the canal officers. But we must do the "committee justice by saying that they have, in their labors, made out one most startling disclosure—a disclosure which should be known to the whole people of Pennsylvania; it is that one of the witnesses which was brought before this committee, did, without a shadow of doubt, at one time, "CURRY DAVID R. PORTER'S MONSIES!" Monstrous in the extreme! This one "development," in the opinion of the committee, should be enough to elect lawyer JOHN BANKS Governor, almost unanimously. People of Pennsylvania, it is for you to say whether such humbuggery shall longer be practiced. You are now witnessing the bitter fruits of a federal legislature. Up, then, Democrats! and be active. Now is the time to buckle on your armor, and to organize for the coming election.—State Capitol Gazette.

From the Pennsylvanian. Robinson's Execution! NEW BRUNSWICK, April 15, } 11 o'clock, A. M. } This morning, at 23 minutes after 10 o'clock, in accordance with the sentence of the court, Peter Robinson, the murderer of Suydam, suffered death at New Brunswick, N. J. He was executed within an enclosure immediately in front of the jail, extending out 6 or 7 feet, and the whole width of the jail some 20 or 30 feet. The gallows was made after the plan adopted, and used in New York, and so arranged by weights and pulleys as to raise the criminal up by a sudden jerk.

The principal part of the arrangements being fully completed yesterday, there was very little to do this morning. At 10 o'clock the Court House bell began to toll, its doleful peals reaching within the precincts of the wretched man's cell. About ten minutes after 10 o'clock, the sheriff and jailer, with one or two assistants, proceeded to his cell, for the purpose of arranging his dress and bringing him forth to undergo his punishment. The jailer having unlocked the shackles on his feet, proceeded to unlock the manacles upon his hands with the same key, when Robinson remarked to him, "you have not got the right key." The jailer still persisting in his efforts to take them off, Robinson again said, "you have not the right key; why don't you go and get it?"

As soon as his shackles were entirely removed, his dress, which was a white muslin shirt, was put on, (thrown over his other shirt and a common pair of pantaloons,) when he asked leave to pray, which he did in an audible tone and with much apparent earnestness. He then desired to shake hands with all present, which he did; and when shaking the hand of the jailer, he said, "You have used me like a father, may the Lord bless you and your family!"

Every thing being fully ready, he was conducted by the sheriff and jailer, from his cell, through the entry, to the platform at the gallows,—during which time he manifested no hesitation or fear, but walked with a steady and firm step.

Placed under the gallows, the rope was adjusted around his neck, and in one moment the cord which suspended the weight was cut by the sheriff with a hatchet, when the wretched man was raised from the platform upon which he stood, the full extent of the rope, at which instant a great contraction of the legs upwards and backwards was visible, when to the horror of all the persons present, the knot of the rope, undoing the noose around the neck to the main rope,

slipped and he was precipitated to the ground. He was instantly raised upon his feet, and stood with but little assistance and without any manifest discomposure for the space of a minute and a half, in which time the rope was properly and securely adjusted; when with the ejaculation "Lord have mercy upon me," the fatal stroke was given, and the unfortunate and unwept victim of the law was launched into eternity.

At the request of the prisoner, made last evening, the Rev. Dr. Howe of the Dutch Reformed Church, visited him this morning, and with several religious individuals, continued with him in prayer and other religious exercises, until the moment he was taken from it. He himself made, during the morning, a very fervent prayer.

Although he seemed anxious for the prayers of his friends, and entered into the exercises himself, he still maintained something of a callous and unrelenting character. Last night, his wife and sister-in-law bade him farewell about nine o'clock, which, on his part, was done in an exceedingly cool and careless manner. His wife appeared to be but little affected.

His brothers, James and William, were with him all night, and at parting William was most deeply distressed. Robinson did not close his eyes in sleep the whole night. Robinson died without a murmur and without a struggle; two or three convulsive motions only were observable, a few seconds after he was raised up by the deadly machine.

He was cut down in about half an hour and his body placed in a coffin to be taken away by his friends, who had made the necessary arrangements to have him interred a short distance from New Brunswick, on the east side of the river.

On Wednesday morning last he allowed a basket in plaster to be taken, and seemed quite jocose during the operation. In the afternoon he prepared his last will and testament, in which he has left his property to his wife during her widowhood.

The whole arrangements of the execution were from first to last conducted in a manner that reflects credit upon the Sheriff and other officers. The Sheriff seemed to be much affected. Two companies of city volunteers, were on the ground, occupying the street in front, and successfully kept back the crowd, which was great—notwithstanding it was known that the execution was to be in private. Thus has a fellow mortal in the prime of manhood, a husband, a father, and a brother, been taken prematurely and unnaturally from life, and launched ignominiously into eternity with scarcely a tear shed by his untimely fate.

The feeling against him has been great, and unmitigated from the time of his arrest, and without the sympathies of scarcely a single breast, he has gone to his account. Between thirty and forty persons, including officers, were eye witnesses of the solemn scene.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S LAST LETTER. Washington, 26th March, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—The bearer hereof, Mr. Thomas Tucker, a veteran seaman, came with me from Carthagen, as the mate of the brig Montida, in the year 1829. In an association of several weeks I imbibed a high opinion of his character—so much so, that (expressing a desire to leave the sea) I invited him to come to North Bend and spend the remainder of his days with me. Subsequent misfortunes prevented him doing so, as he was desirous to bring some money with him to commence farming operations. His bad fortune still continues, having been several times shipwrecked within a few years. He says that himself and family are in such a situation that the humblest employment would be acceptable to him, and I write this to recommend him to your favorable notice. I am persuaded that no one possessing, in a higher degree, the virtues of fidelity, honesty and indefatigable industry; and I might add, of indomitable bravery, if that was a quality necessary for the kind of employment he seeks.

Yours very truly, W. H. HARRISON.

EDWARD CURTIS, Esq. Collector, &c., New York.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted in any way to Abraham Price, of Allen township, are hereby notified to make payments to or before the 1st of June, and those having claims will present them for settlement. WM. R. GORGAS, Assignee of Abraham Price. April 15, 1841.—3t

Estate of John Zinn, deceased. L ETTERS testamentary on the estate of John Zinn, late of Monroe township, Cumberland county, have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same township: All persons in any way indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them without delay, to WM. ZINN, Executor. April 15, 1841.—6t

Estate of Frances Hume, deceased. L ETTERS testamentary on the estate of Frances Hume, late of East Pennsbrough township, Cumberland county, dec'd, have been issued to the subscriber residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them without delay, to DAVID HUME, Executor. April 15, 1841.—6t

Battalion Orders.

THE Volunteer Companies belonging to the 2d Battalion of Cumberland Volunteers will parade in the borough of Mechanicsburg on Monday the 30th of May next, at 10 A. M., for review and inspection, in summer uniform, arms and accoutrements in good order. JOHN CLENDENIN, Jr. Lieut. Col. Command'g. April 15, 1841.

Attention Carlisle Artillery.

YOU are ordered to parade at the Armyory on Monday the 2d of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and at the same time and place on Wednesday the 12th of May, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in good order for inspection. By order of the Capt. J. R. KERNAN, O. S. April 15, 1841.

Mount Rock Independent Light Infantry.

WILL parade in Newville on Saturday the 1st day of May, at 10 o'clock, in complete uniform, with arms in good order. JOHN BLEAN, Capt. Big Spring, April 22, 1841.

ATTENTION Carlisle Light Infantry! You are ordered to parade at the Union Hotel, on Monday the 3d day of May, at 9 o'clock, and at the same time and place, on Wednesday the 12th of May, with arms and accoutrements in good order. By order of the Capt. F. CALIO, O. S. April 15, 1841.

ATTENTION George Washington Artillery. You are ordered to parade at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 3d day of May next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and at the same time and place, on Wednesday the 12th of May, with arms and accoutrements in good order. By order of the Capt. C. COCKLIN, O. S. April 15, 1841.

South Middleton WOOLEN FACTORY. THE subscriber has leased that well known Woollen Factory, the property of Jacob Burkholder, and lately occupied by Mr. Ellis—about 4 miles south of Carlisle, on the Yellow Breches creek—where he is prepared to manufacture to order WOOLEN CLOTHS of various kinds, from the fleece or otherwise, with durable colors.

Country Carding done at 5 cents. Fulling done in its proper season. A supply of new cards has been prepared, and the best work will be executed. From long experience and an anxious desire to please, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage. His prices will be moderate. THOMAS J. STEVENS. April 15, 1841.

REGISTERS' NOTICE.

Register's Office, Carlisle, April 10th, 1841. Notice is hereby given to all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the following accounts have been filed in this Office, for examination, by the Accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance on Tuesday the 14th day of May, A. D. 1841, viz: The Account of HENRY M. GROSS, administrator of Christian Crozier, late of North Middleton township, deceased.

The account of William Highlands, Jr. administrator of Margaret Highlands, late of Southampton township, deceased. The account of Daniel Gayman, administrator of Margaret Gayman, late of Frankford township, deceased. The account of George M. Graham, administrator, de bonis non with the will annexed, of Matthew Wilson, late of Frankford township, deceased. The account of John Coover, Executor of Martin Keller, late of East Pennsbrough township, deceased. The account of Frederick Wonderlich, administrator of Nathaniel Whisler, late of the Borough of Mechanicsburg, deceased. The account of John and David Williams, administrators of Dr. Jacob Williams, late of North Middleton township, deceased. The account of Adam Longsdorf, one of Executors of Margaret Longsdorf, late of Silver Spring township, deceased. The account of Henry Shenk and David Shenk, administrators of Henry Shenk, sen. late of Dickinson township, deceased. The account of John Proctor, William Irvine, Esq. and Andrew Blair, Executors of Jane Logue, late of the Borough of Carlisle, deceased.

The account of Michael Longsdorf, one of the Executors of Margaret Longsdorf, late of Silver Spring township, deceased. The account of John Line, administrator, of George Line, late of Silver Spring township, deceased. The account of James Lindsey, administrator of William Lindsey, late of West Pennsbrough township, deceased. The account of Ann Bredin, administratrix of James Bredin, late of the Borough of Carlisle, deceased.

The account of David Myers, one of the Executors of Henry Myers, late of Monroe township, deceased. The supplemental account of Jacob Gross, administrator of Elizabeth Barnhart, late of Silver Spring township, deceased. The account of Levi Merkle, administrator of Michael Long, late of Allen township, deceased.

The account of Adam Mountz, administrator de bonis non, of Daniel Mountz, late of Frankford township, deceased. The account of Daniel Shireman, administrator, of Samuel Sibbets, late of Allen township, deceased. The account of John Brown, Guardian over the person and estate of William S. McDannel, minor son of Daniel McDannel, deceased.

The account of John Brown, Guardian over the person and estate of Margareta McDannel, minor daughter of Daniel McDannel, deceased. The account of Frederick Bowermaster, Guardian of Onestimus D. Weaver, minor son of Michael Weaver, deceased. The account of Jacob Merkle, Guardian of Jonas Rupp, minor son of David Rupp, deceased.

The account of Benjamin McKeehan, Guardian of the minor children of Andrew Mitchell, deceased. ISAAC ANGNEY, Register.

Estate of John McClure, deceased. L ETTERS testamentary on the estate of John McClure, dec'd, late of the borough of Carlisle, have been issued to the subscribers residing in said borough. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to either of the Executors for settlement. ANDREW BLAIR, SAMUEL HEPBURN, Executors. April 8, 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Slough-town, April 13th, 1841. C. F. Jones. Burtruff D. Adams. Lenamuth Samuel Cope George. Montgomery James Herring Nicholas. Miller John Harper Daniel. P. M. JOHN STOUGH, P. M.