

RECONSIDERATION OF THE REV. ENUR BILL.

TUESDAY, May 4, 1841.

Mr. HOLEMAN and Mr. GAMBLE moved to reconsider the vote by which the revenue bill which had been vetoed by the Governor had been rejected.

Mr. HOLEMAN said that he had contended against this bill in all its different stages, and had opposed it with all the ability he possessed, in the hope of defeating it or at least of obtaining some compromise on which gentlemen could meet on common ground. He was now however about to vote for it, not because he was pleased with it, not because he believed that it was the best bill which could be obtained, but because it was the only bill which they could get.

The time for adjournment was now drawing rapidly to a close, and he saw that there was no opportunity of getting any other bill; and he plainly saw that ruin and distress must follow, if they separated and left this place without providing some means by which the government was to be carried on. The whole operations of government must cease if we do not provide some means for sustaining, however objectionable that means might be.

He was aware that his constituents were opposed to many of the provisions of this bill, and would perhaps not approve of his voting for it under any other circumstances, but he did believe that in our present situation and when it was known that no other measure of relief could be obtained, that they would not censure him for the vote which he was now about to cast. If so he was prepared to meet the worst; and it would hereafter be a consolation to know that he had given this vote from pure motives, and to believe that in doing so he had done the country some little service.

Mr. WRIGHT said—Mr. Speaker, I shall vote for this bill. Painful as it may be, and strange as it may seem, I am compelled from circumstances to adopt this course, although every part and parcel of it relating to the Banks and Currency I condemn—Nay sir, I despise it. And during the whole of this session on every vote I have given, my name will be found recorded on the Journals of the House against it—and this has been often. I know, sir, that my constituents are opposed to it, and perhaps may censure my vote at this time. But, this is the close of the session. The last day of it, and before six hours the house will have adjourned.

These are important questions—and it becomes a matter of serious importance to consider whether we shall accept from the hands of the majority such legislation as we can get—or have none at all. I have resisted in my place, the obnoxious and despicable features of this bill, from time to time, in the vain hope of getting something that might properly become a law. It cannot be done—and even now sir, I would disdain to vote for this bill, were it not the will of the majority of the state dependent on the appropriations contained in it. Five hundred and thirteen thousand dollars of its appropriation is due to the North Branch canal.

ried on—that the water may not be let out of your canals—and the locomotives removed from your rail roads—and your foreign and domestic creditors go unpaid—I feel it a duty to vote for the bill had it is, and trust that the people of Pennsylvania will correct these evils before another year shall pass round. There is a clause sir, in the bill which makes the whole the legitimate object of future legislation. The evils for a year can be endured, and let us trust and hope for a better state of things.

The failure on the part of the state to pay a half a million of dollars and upwards, due to the citizens of Luzerne and Bradford, will cause unparalleled distress. Hundreds of worthy and industrious citizens will be reduced to absolute beggary and want. Men sir, who have involved all their property on the faith and credit of the state, but yesterday in affluent circumstances will be penniless to-morrow. The whole north will feel the shock. It is, sir, for the relief of these men I vote, not because I can give the bill my sanction, and these creditors paid, and the necessary provisions for carrying on the government, and I would most cheerfully vote for the instantaneous repeal of the bill. It is not for the benefit of the banks—their small notes, irredeemable in specie, and their suspensions; but to save thousands from ruin. My motive is a good one, and duty requires me to take some obnoxious provisions of the bill, to secure what there is in it of importance. But sir, were they separate—were the bank privileges in a separate bill, I would suffer any privation before I would ever give my assent to it.

Political capital, and distress and misery to the people of the commonwealth. This has been the rule of action of the party in power in this legislative body. Obstacles after obstacle thrown in the way of the Executive—bills that he could not approve and a man of consistency. Every embarrassment thrown in his way to achieve a bank victory, or ruin and desolation to the country. Sir, it will be the most painful act in my whole life to record my name in favor of this most obnoxious bill. It is to save the credit of the state, that the fair fame of my native commonwealth may not by possibility become a theme and subject of reproach, and that her honest creditors may not knock in vain at the door of her treasury, that the war worn veteran may not in his old age feel the gripe of poverty, because his poor pittance cannot be allowed him unless connected with some banking privilege. These sir, are my reasons for voting for the bill, and I again say I despise its principal feature, as much as I do the manner in which it has been forced upon us. It is this or nothing, and bad as it may be, and as objectionable as it is, we are compelled to receive it as the best from our whig rulers. Let the people in their sovereignty correct the abuse at the earliest possible period. Sir, I have nothing more to say.

Mr. GAMBLE said he had seconded the motion to reconsider and he had made up his mind to record his vote in favor of this bill. He did so with more reluctance, with more heartfelt regret, than he ever done any public act in his life; but he was impelled to make the sacrifice great as it was, from an imperative and overwhelming sense of duty. Sir, the principles of the two great political parties of this commonwealth have been represented upon this floor with zeal and ability. For a period of four months, they had been in session laboring indefatigably to reconcile differences of opinion honestly entertained, he was bound to believe, and to meet upon some principle of compromise, which would afford relief to a suffering community, and sustain unshaken the faith and fame of this great state. Sir, said Mr. G. in my ardent desire to see this accomplished I felt, as the sequel has proved, too sanguine of the result. It is now too late to indulge in crimination, but I must say that the party in the majority in this house has not acted with that liberality, and generous compromising disposition, that the democratic party merited, and had a right to expect at their hands. Sir, although we are in the minority in these halls, the great party we represent are entitled to the respect of the majority here. The principles cherished and maintained by our public men since the organization of our government, have met the approbation of a majority of the people of this commonwealth, and commanded the admiration of the citizens of the United States. I am willing to accord to gentlemen opposed to those principles and entertaining different opinions of policy, an equal amount of patriotism and love of country, claimed for myself and the party with which I have the honor of being united, but I most solemnly protest against the arbitrary course they have adopted and pursued with unyielding pertinacity, regardless of consequences, throughout this session. Sir, what have they yielded, what sacrifice of cherished doctrines have they made, to accomplish what all profess so ardently to desire? None! On the other hand, what have we not been asked to yield, what have we not been required to submit to, or go back to our constituents, the harbingers of state bankruptcy and general ruin? We came here opposed to the issue of small notes—the party we represent twelve years ago assumed a position hostile to such a circulating medium and abolished it, believing that it would increase the circulation of a substantial metallic currency—and this too sir, when these notes were redeemable at the pleasure of the holder in gold or silver. Now we are asked to submit to the issue of such a currency—redeemable only in State stock, now thirty per cent below par. We came here hostile to suspensions of specie payments by the banks, and many of us instructed to coerce the banks into an observance of the laws, and an unlimited redemption of their liabilities. Now we are required to submit to another suspension, worse and more uncertain in its duration than its predecessors. This is the expedient, the miserable expedient we are forced to adopt—sir suffer consequences: fearful to contemplate. What Pennsylvania can contemplate without shame and the most humiliating regret, the dishonor, the "staining" credit that must tarnish the character, and credit of our beloved commonwealth at home and abroad by a failure to meet her plighted

faith. And yet this is the consequence, certain and unavoidable! And this bill, the only alternative, that the majority here are willing to yield us. Sir I was slow to believe, that this course would be persisted in, although for weeks threatened. I still fondly cherished the hope that a compromise might and would be effected—those hopes are now blasted, we are within a few hours of final separation. My course is adopted. A little band of us have determined to throw ourselves in the breach, and if need be, sacrifice ourselves to save the Commonwealth and avert general ruin and distress. I am about to cast the first vote in my life contrary to the principles and policy of the democratic party, and I yield at this late hour, only under the most imperative sense of duty. I believe sir, my constituents will approve of my course—they will see by my votes that I have opposed this bill from its first introduction, in every stage of its progress through this House, and until every prospect of effecting anything else is totally blasted. We have an earnest of the anxiety that is felt throughout this Commonwealth by the crowded and excited assemblage in this Hall. Your domestic creditors sir, have been begging for what they had a right to demand, the wages for their toil and labor in the service of the Commonwealth, whilst this House has been coolly discussing political tenets and party policy, they have been suffering and some of them sacrificed, for want of that relief, the payment of their claims upon the state would have afforded. The ordinary expenses of the Government are unprovided for, your canals and rail roads are left to go to destruction, your common schools are left to languish, your humane institutions, are denied their accustomed aid, and the old soldier is told that Pennsylvania is unable to pay to him his pension.

Sir, rather than encounter these fearful consequences I will vote for this expedient, miserable and objectionable as it is, trusting to the virtue and intelligence of my constituents to justify my course. Mr. G. said he would not trespass longer upon the limited time of the house. He thought it due to himself to say this much in explanation of his vote, and to show that his opinions of the bill itself had undergone no change, since he had recorded his repeated votes against it, but for the reasons he had given he was induced to accept it as the only alternative to disgrace and ruin—the choice of two great evils.

The vote was then taken and the bill carried by two thirds by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Andrews, Banks, Bard, Bell, Barn, Brunner, Chrisman, Church, Clark, Correy, Cortright, Cox, Cummins, Darsie, Dilworth, Douglas, Dunlap, Eyre, Faus, Foreman, Funk, Futhey, Gamble, Gillis, Gratz, Hanna, Higgins, Hinchman, Holeman, Horton, Johnston of Armstrong, Kennedy, Kerr, Keiffer, Law, Letherman, Livingston, Lusk, May, McClure, McCurdy, Middlewirth, Miles, Montgomery, Musser, Myer, Pearson, Pennell, Punroy, Rush, Skinner, Smith, Smyser, Snively, Snyder, Sprout, Steele, Titus, Von Neida, Weaver, Wright, Crabb, Sp'k—62.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Apple, Barr, Bean, Bonsall, Broadhead of Northampton, Croussillat, Ebaugh, Felton, Flannery, Fleniken, Flick, Fogel, Garretson, Haas, Hahn, Hill, Johnston of Westmoreland, Kutz, Leidy, McCully, McKinney, Moore, Painter, Penniman, Pollock, Scott, Wilkinson—28.

Arrival of the Britannia. 12 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

THE STEAMER PRESIDENT NOT ARRIVED OUT—HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston, at 2 o'clock, on Thursday morning. She arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning, and made her passage in thirty-eight hours to Boston.

She left Liverpool on the 28th, and has made the passage in about fifteen days and a half. She experienced very rough weather during nearly the whole passage.

The following summary of the news brought by her, we take from extras of the Boston papers, received yesterday afternoon through the polite attention of Harnden's Express Line:

The steamship President had not arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult. All hopes of her arrival were at an end, and we learn that insurance could not be effected under 80 per cent.

The London papers of the 17th state that insurances were done upon the President at Lloyd's at fifty guineas per cent. The underwriters, at Liverpool on Friday refused to do business on her at a premium of eighty per cent. Despair is beginning to take possession of the public mind respecting her, and there is too much reason to apprehend that the worst fears will be realized. We hope, however, that she will yet be heard of as having gone into Bermuda.

The President had not been heard of at Fayal on the 28th of March; at Terceira, on the 27th of March; or at St. Michael's on the 2d of April.

The affairs with the Chinese Governments, the ministerial papers say, are adjusted.—The British squadron had reduced two of their forts, and were carrying on hostilities with great activity when the Chinese authorities proposed a cessation. The tea market had been very much depressed, and the London merchants had remonstrated to Lord Palmerston against the treaty of Admiral Elliot. Cotton remained about the same. Flour did. The money market was variable. Stocks had rather improved.

(From the London Morning Chronicle.) We received last night an extraordinary express from Paris of Wednesday evening, bringing our Marsailles correspondent's summary of the news brought by the India Mail.

Our dates are from Chusan to the 20th Dec., from Macao to the 27th of January, from Singapore to the 25th of January, from Calcutta to the 18th of Feb., from Madras to the 20th of Feb., from Seinde to the 22d of Feb., from Bombay to the 1st of March, and from Alexandria to the 25th of March.

In consequence of the insincerity and tardiness displayed by the Imperial Commissioner, an attack was made on the morning of the 6th of January on the outposts of the Bogue forts. In two hours the fort was in possession of the English, with a loss of only three killed and 25 wounded; that of the Chinese is estimated at from 500 to 700.—Many were killed in the attempt to escape by jumping down from their embrasures, a depth of 20 feet, to the rocks below. The

ships and crews escaped unhurt, although the fort mounted 35 guns.

At the same time the Fort of Tycoctow was attacked by another squadron. A heavy fire was opened on the fort and promptly returned, but the Chinese guns were speedily disabled and a party of seamen landed to seize the fort. The Chinese made a spirited resistance, but were soon overpowered and the fort captured. The first lieutenant of Samarang was wounded in the assault.

The steam vessels then attacked the fleet of junks lying in Anson's Bay, and owing to the shallowness of the water, only the Nemesis could approach them, toying 12 armed boats from her Majesty's ships. Her first rocket set fire to the powder magazine of one junk, 18 others were blown up by their own crews, and the rest escaped into the inner waters. Next morning her Majesty's ship Blenheim began to throw shells into the batteries at Wantong, and was preparing to attack the chief fort of Anunghow, when the Chinese Commander in Chief made a communication to Capt. Elliot, who thereupon desisted from further hostilities. On the 27th of January, a circular was addressed by the British Plenipotentiary to her Majesty's subjects in China, announcing that preliminary arrangements between the Imperial Commissioner and himself had been made to the following effect:

"1. The cession of the Island and harbour of Hong Kong to the British Crown. All just charges and duties to the empire upon the commerce carried on there to be paid as if the trade were conducted at Whampoa.

"2. An indemnity to the British Government of 6,000,000 dollars, 1,000,000 dollars payable at once and the remainder in equal annual instalments, ending in 1846.

"3. Direct official intercourse between the countries upon an equal footing.

"4. The trade of the port of Canton to be opened within ten days after the Chinese New Year, and to be carried on at Whampoa till further arrangements are practicable at the new settlement. Details remain matter of negotiation."

Hong Kong was to be garrisoned by the 18th Royal Irish, and the harbour protected by two 18 gun vessels. The Plenipotentiary has published officially his intention to urge the opium indemnification claims upon the British Governor-General of India."

The following particulars, in addition to what is given above, are taken from the correspondence of the Morning Chronicle: BOMBAY, March 1.

Her Majesty's ship Columbia has proceeded to Chusan to re-call the whole of the troops, as possession of the island is now to be returned to the Chinese.

The imperial commissioner has despatched an order to Ningpo, directing the release of all prisoners detained there.

As will be supposed, the terms of arrangement agreed upon by Captain Elliot and the imperial commissioner have been made the subject already of a great deal of discussion. The prevailing feeling is decidedly that of dissatisfaction, but this may be in some degree attributable to the dislike so generally entertained of Captain Elliot. At the present time I have no space to notice the arguments adduced on the subject.

On the night of the 23d of January, His Excellency Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer arrived in the Roads, accompanied by several ships of war and steamers. The English colors were removed from, and Chinese planted in their stead, on Chuenpee. On Thursday last the ships of war have learned all left the Bogue, and part of them will proceed to Hong Kong immediately to take possession of that island in the name of Her Majesty.

ROBBERY OF BANKS IN NEW ORLEANS.

We copy below accounts of the robberies of several banks in New Orleans by Clerks employed in them.

(From the New Orleans Crescent City.)

The recent appalling overdrafts at the State Bank have excited an investigation at the Bank of Louisiana, by which it is found that about \$80,000, some say \$100,000, are found missing. The search was first induced by the Cashier, Mr. Leveche, when it was found that Mr. Colson, who is said to have been overdrawn \$20,000 at the State Bank, was the Discount Clerk at the Bank of Louisiana. We are not able to say if any discrepancy occurs in Mr. C's books, but it is certain that he and the receiving teller of the Bank of Louisiana have absconded. The latter has pocketed, it is stated, about \$80,000, received in two deposits on Friday & Saturday last. One gentleman on Friday deposited \$30,000, and on Saturday a well-known firm here deposited \$50,000, neither of which sums appear on the "scratcher" of the receiving teller, and which alone marks his responsibility for the day. These sums, as a matter of course, were entered in the bank books of the two depositors, but appeared only in the pocket of the teller, whose name we learn is Daunois. Hopes are entertained of their being taken, but we do not learn on what grounds.

The statement in regard to the State Bank is, that the book-keeper had suddenly disappeared, and an examination, having been instituted into his account, it was found to be overdrawn fully eighty thousand dollars.

Estate of Frances Hume, deceased. LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Frances Hume, late of East Parish, in the parish of Caddo, Louisiana, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber, residing in said parish: 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.—6*

Estate of Martha Geddis, dec'd. Letters of Administration on the estate of Martha Geddis, dec'd., late of the borough of Newville, have been issued to the subscriber in due form of law: All persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to

JOHN JOHNSON. Newville, April 23, 1841. 6*

LAND & GENERAL AGENCY. THESE undersigned hereby tenders his services to those having business of the kind, that he will attend to the purchase and sale of land or other property in Cumberland county, and that he will attend to other business in the county for persons residing out of the same. Fees moderate.

W. FOLK. Carlisle, April 29, 1841. N. B. Two farms for sale, a description of which, and their location, can be had by applying as above.

NEW GOODS. JUST received some desirable GOODS suitable for the season, at the store of

A. RICHARDS. April 23, 1841.

CHARLES M'CLURE, Attorney at Law. OFFICE in Main street, a few doors west of the Post Office. Carlisle, April 23, 1841.

which spared nothing public nor private, and poured its bribes into the hands of every functionary that would take them. If it had not been for Jackson, that vast colossus of crime and fountain of corruption would now be in full life, sustaining itself on the credit and resources of the United States—taxing the people to fill its vaults—and emptying its vaults to enrich its favorites and to subsidize members of Congress, and to pension as many as were necessary to sustain it.

For these acts, which saved the country, the Bank had the patriot President condemned by a Senate, many of whom were its debtors, attorneys and retainers; the people expugned that infamous sentence, and now it is to be revived by expunging the expunging resolution. More: the very men who devoured that Bank, are demanding a new one! The same men, and the same party, after evincing a thirty-five million Bank, demand another of fifty or one hundred millions; and these men, by a freak of fortune, are now in the ascendant in American politics. Leaving out Mr. Tyler, the President, and the Biddle Bank men are now the masters of the Government, disposing the fate and shaping the legislation to reward, enrich, and establish in power the corrupt, and corrupted, which plundered the late Bank, and sent its bribes into the hands of every public man that would take them.

Old Dominion.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

From the following, which we clip from the article in the Globe, announcing the death of the President, it appears that Gen. Harrison is not to be held responsible for many of the ruthless removals from office that have been made:

"President Harrison had recently been involved in a continual whirl of agitation.—His participation in the various triumphal processions, fetes, balls, etc. with which he was every where greeted, and which were continued until closed by those who followed the inauguration—the eager and constant press made upon him since, by the multitude who have pursued him for office, and the excitement growing out of the arbitrament of discordant claims was more than one, truly represented by his physicians as suffering under age and debility, could long bear. The bodily labor he endured, apart from the weight upon his mind, was more than he had strength to support. For a time, sustained by the exhilaration of the animating events he passed through, his constitution bore up beyond expectation. But restlessness, anxiety, and fever followed, and as it seems, from the report of his physicians, inflammation and derangement was found to have affected all his vital organs."

"From casual information which we have had from time to time, it seems that too little consideration was felt by his political friends for his condition. We understand that before he could reach the breakfast table in the morning, he was frequently waylaid in the hall, and persecuted for office, that his rooms were generally thronged by the time he rose from the table, and that on some occasions, when under the necessity of holding communication with his Secretaries, he was obliged to make his escape the back way."

"It is just to General Harrison to say, that notwithstanding this press upon him by men who claimed to have given him power, he resisted the ruthless proscription which had been carried on in his name. Several we know he saved who had been marked for sacrifice. Others were removed to whom he had given assurances that they should be spared, and who were afterwards informed by him that he did not know that they were dismissed. And can any hold him responsible for the long list of worthy men and excellent officers who were struck from the roll during the week in which he himself lay upon the bed of death? During that week many clerks were dismissed from the Departments, and expressly told that it was exclusively on political grounds. Among them was Mr. Gouge of the Treasury, the eminent author of the work on banking, who was recommended to his station by his extensive information and high character as a man, not as a partisan, for he never was one. This hecatomb of victims, who were struck down during Gen. Harrison's illness, many of whose families are now earned out in a sort of orphanage on the world, must have been made in the spirit of heathen times, when sacrifices of unfortunate prisoners by custom attended the fall of an illustrious chief. A decent regard for appearances ought to have suspended this distressing process of removals while the Chief Magistrate, who alone could authorize it, was too ill to attend to any of his duties."

Estate of Frances Hume, deceased. LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Frances Hume, late of East Parish, in the parish of Caddo, Louisiana, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber, residing in said parish: 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.—6*

Estate of Martha Geddis, dec'd. Letters of Administration on the estate of Martha Geddis, dec'd., late of the borough of Newville, have been issued to the subscriber in due form of law: All persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to

JOHN JOHNSON. Newville, April 23, 1841. 6*

LAND & GENERAL AGENCY. THESE undersigned hereby tenders his services to those having business of the kind, that he will attend to the purchase and sale of land or other property in Cumberland county, and that he will attend to other business in the county for persons residing out of the same. Fees moderate.

W. FOLK. Carlisle, April 29, 1841. N. B. Two farms for sale, a description of which, and their location, can be had by applying as above.

NEW GOODS. JUST received some desirable GOODS suitable for the season, at the store of

A. RICHARDS. April 23, 1841.

CHARLES M'CLURE, Attorney at Law. OFFICE in Main street, a few doors west of the Post Office. Carlisle, April 23, 1841.

BEETEM'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed to that large and commodious establishment on the North-west corner of the Public Square, late the property of Thomas C. Lane, which he has fitted up in a very superior manner as a

PUBLIC HOUSE, and where he is prepared to furnish all who may favor him with their custom with the very best accommodations.

The Hotel, from its central location, is very convenient for business men; and being near the stopping places of the Cars on the Rail road, it will also furnish Travellers with a ready place of rest and refreshment. The ROOMS are large and airy—the

TABLE will always be well supplied with the best markets can afford—the B. & R. with the best of Liquors—the charges will be reasonable—and nothing shall be left undone on the part of the subscriber to merit a share of public patronage.

BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year. DRIVERS will find it to their interest to stop with him, as his STABLE is amply, and a careful and experienced Ostler always in attendance. GEORGE BEETEM. Carlisle, April 1, 1841.

NEW GOODS. JUST received at the store of ANDREW RICHARDS, a fresh supply of seasonal goods. Consisting in part of Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Invisible Green and Adelaide

CLOTHS. Blue, Black, Brown, Figured and Striped Cassimere. Mixed, Figured and Striped G. umbroons, for pantaloons. Brown, White, striped and Figured Linen Drilling. Kentucky, of which 54 and 64 cuttings, table cloths, linen and cotton cords, cotton stripes and drills, American nankin and colored muslins, blue, French and Irish linens, black, blue, mouse, fawn, pink flannel, white, slate, figured, striped and banded silks new styles, plain, barret, striped Jacknet, swiss, cambric and muslins.

Boinet I. acus & S. Mills. embroidered muslin, Glazed, satinet and barred ribbons, leghorn hats, straw, brad, nun and chip bonnets, colored, white figured leghorn and palm leaf hats, brown and black muslins, ticks, checks, crash and figured, linen and cotton 2 1/2 and 4 cuttings, table cloths, linen and cotton diaper, linen, grass, silk, pongee and cambric handkerchiefs, gloves, hosiery, stocks and artificial flowers: a general assortment of

Queenware & Groceries, all of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. ALSO, Calicoes, painted linens and 54 and 64 cuttings, table cloths, linen and cotton carpet chain. Carlisle, April 22, 1841.

NEW GOODS. THE subscriber thankful for past favors, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from New York, and also at his New Store in South-street, a handsome and sensible assortment of

DRY GOODS. ALSO—GROCERIES, QUEENWARE, HARDWARE & GEDARWARE. All of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. J. POOD. April 29, 1841.—8*

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office CARLISLE, Pa. April 30th 1841. Enquirers will please say advertised.

Asberry William Kneisley Adams Mary Kent Henry O 2 Althoff Jacob Kelly Wm Brown Ann Kissinger Peter Bell James Laughlin William Blain Samuel Line Em'a Brown Robert Lashaw Joseph Dwyer George Line A A Brown James Laughler Nicholas Heitner Joseph Leubner Susannah Bixler Alexander Esq Leitig Henry Dunbarer Jacob Miller J L Capt Barms Rebecca Myers Jacob Brown William Myers Susan Barber William Martoff G Broad Brenner Caroline Malone John Bosler Catherine Miller Maria Brown Mary Moor John (Col. man) Burfin Philip Miller William Esq Bradley Eleonor Miller T C Esq

Crisno Eliza May Joseph Carothers John N McClelland Dr Colburnson Dr McGlone Jane Grim Abraham Esq Miller Maria Coleman Martha Moore John (Col. man) Carson Ann Newman Samuel Dwen William Nelson William Dean Eleanor Neisen David Darr Henry Esq Darr Henry Esq O'Donald George Diller Benjamin Richard Washington Donaldson Robert Reighter Mary Edge John Rhodes Samuel Esqry Nathaniel Rallen Henry or Esqry Joseph near Carlisle George Wiso

Erbehaugh Fany Robinson Margaret Erbehaugh Reverend Mrs Reisinger Abraham Esq Charles Sphar John M Esq Esqry Nathan Smith Delvin Esq Elliott James Sprout Eliza Elliott David Stewart P W Esq Fry Martin Swartz Sarah First Elizabeth Sontheimer and Fleming Abraham Lindham Fifer Louis Shoemaker William Fifer Robert 2 Smith Mary Galbraith Samuel Sharborn Daniel Galbraith Thompson M Esq Gorgas Jacob Shuler Christian Hanshur Leonard Shaw Matthew Hulley Samuel Stouffer Samuel Hoffman George Philips Smith Asa Hews William Swanger Michael Hossler Benjamin Thompson David House Peter Jar Urban and Reed Heffner David Wertz William Hentzler Abraham Weaver Jacob 2 Hershey Joseph Waggoner Abraham Hoffman Benjamin Weltmer Joseph J Hoover David Willough John Johnson John Whitmore Elizabeth Jackson Joseph Wise George Jr Kearsard William Ziegler Samuel M Kreisher David Zerman John Kearney John Zigler Philip Kutz Jesse Zell Thos

R. LANBENTON, P. M. May 6, 1841.

6 CENTS REWARD. RUNAWAY from the subscriber, in New-ton township, on Wednesday the 21st ult., an apprentice to the Farming business, named JOHN SIMPSON. Said boy is about 12 years of age, stout make and talkative. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, but no extra charges. JOHN DOUGHERTY. May 6, 1841.

Estate of David Copperstone, dec'd. LETTERS of Administration on the estate of David Copperstone, late of the Borough of Carlisle, deceased, have been issued to the subscriber, residing in said Borough: All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them for settlement without delay. AB'M. ZIMMERMAN. May 6, 1841.