

From the New York Sun, Extra.  
THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.  
ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.  
By the arrival of the Caledonia at Boston, on Saturday morning at half past six o'clock, we are in possession of our usual foreign papers up to the day of her departure.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert and the Court left Windsor Castle to spend a few days at Clarendon.  
Ministerial Arrangements.—September 22, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel forwarded a despatch to Her Majesty the Queen at Clarendon, by a special messenger. Throughout the morning the right honorable baronet granted audiences to those noblemen and gentlemen who are selected to fill the minor departments of the State, and those who are to have appointments in the Queen's household. The Commander-in-Chief Lord Hill, had a brief audience of Sir Robert, and we can confidently assert the gallant Lord will retain that influential office which he had held since the resignation of the Duke of Wellington. In the afternoon summonses were issued for a Privy Council, at Clarendon, at one o'clock of the 23d, when Viscount Melbourne, Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, the Marquis of Northampton, Earl of Clarendon, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sir John Campbell, Viscount Morpeth, and the other members of the late Ministry, will resign their seals of office to their Conservative successors.

THE CABINET OFFICIAL LIST.—The following is the authentic list of the cabinet as submitted to the Queen by Sir Robert Peel, on Wednesday last, at Windsor Castle:—First Lord of the Treasury—Sir R. Peel, Bart. Lord High Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst. Lord President of the Council, Lord Wharncliffe. Lord Privy Seal, The Duke of Buckingham. Secretary of State (Home Department), Sir James Graham, Bart. Secretary of State (Foreign Department), The Earl of Aberdeen. Secretary of State (Colonial Department), Lord Stanley. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Henry Coulburn. First Lord of the Admiralty, the Earl of Haddington. President of the Board of Control, Lord Ellenborough. Paymaster of the Forces, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull. President of the Board of Trade, the Earl of Ripon. Secretary at War, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge. The Duke of Wellington, as already stated, does not hold office, but will be the leader of the ministerial party in the House of Commons.

THE McLEOD CASE.  
The McLeod affair was the subject of debate in the House of Commons on the 23d of August.  
Mr. Roebuck said he had five questions to propose to Lord Palmerston, Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Having expressed his strong desire for the maintenance of peace between Great Britain and the United States, he gave a sketch of the negotiations upon the subject up to the time of General Harrison's induction to the office of the Presidency. Mr. R. then said he wanted to know from the noble Lord.  
First. Whether there had been any change in the language of the United States Government since the accession of the new Government to power?  
Second. Whether by any formal declaration Her Majesty's Government had assumed the whole responsibility of the attack upon the Caroline?  
Third. Whether the Government of the United States had admitted that responsibility, and had demanded reparation for the outrage and injury done and inflicted on the United States?  
Fourth. He begged to ask if the British Government had demanded of the United States whether, after such declaration it was able, and at the same time willing, to guarantee the safety and liberation of Mr. McLeod, notwithstanding the determination of the State of New York to go on with the proceedings now pending against that gentleman in the courts of that State?  
And fifth, he asked, if the Government of the United States admitted the validity of such authority as a protection for Mr. McLeod, and if, having so admitted it, the noble Lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, could state any circumstances which justified the continued detention of Mr. McLeod by the authority of the State of New York?  
Mr. Roebuck said that the answer which the noble Lord at the head of foreign affairs might be able to give to these questions, might ease the minds of the people of this country, and prevent heat on all sides of the house. It was with that view he proposed these questions.

Lord Palmerston rose and said he should be the last man in that house who would interpose between, or who would curtail any information which might be given on any subject; but he at the same time felt bound to remark that the proceedings of the honorable member for Bath were somewhat irregular, because he was sure the house would be of opinion, if questions upon matters of the greatest difficulty and delicacy were to be prefaced by honorable members with a sort of narrative, it became extremely difficult for the individual whose duty it might be to answer the questions to refrain from going at length into the subject to which those questions related, and thus, under the form of asking a question, a debate might be brought on without notice upon a matter of the greatest national importance. (Hear, hear.) However, he, (Lord Palmerston) should be happy to give the honorable member from Bath the information he asked, and he had no doubt the statement he was about to make would tend to relieve the minds of many persons who might think that the present state of the question with regard to Mr. McLeod was likely to bring on a serious difference between the two countries. The narrative of the honorable and learned member was, he believed, substantially correct, and upon it he, (Lord Palmerston) had no particular remark to make. It was quite true, as the honorable and learned gentleman had stated, that upon the first demand made by Her Majesty's Government for the liberation of Mr. McLeod, an answer had been returned by the late Secretary of State of the United States, which was by no means satisfactory; and he, (Lord Palmerston) was quite ready to admit a doctrine of international law, that no one country had a right to state in reply to a demand for redress for a wrong done either to another country or to the subject of another country, that it had peculiar institutions within itself.—

Nations dealt with each other as aggregate communities—they knew nothing of the internal institutions of each other; if a wrong were done, redress must be given, and if the laws and constitution of the country did not enable it to give that redress, that nation must either alter its laws or submit to the alternative which in such a case became necessary. (Cheers.) Now, although the first reply of the American Government had been, as he thought, entirely wrong as to the principles of international law—although he considered that reply to be unsatisfactory—yet he had now the satisfaction of being able to inform the honorable and learned member for Bath and the House, that from the present Government of the United States a communication had been received, containing formal instructions given to the Attorney General of the United States, with reference to this question, which contained doctrines just and consistent with the law of nations, and perfectly in accordance with the principles upon which Her Majesty's Government had demanded the release and liberation of McLeod. The paragraph which he should read from these instructions would, he believed, answer more than two of the questions which had been put to him by the honorable and learned member for Bath, for it would show that Her Majesty's Government had avowed its responsibility for the attack made upon the Caroline, and that the American Government treated the affair as one to be dealt with as between the two Governments, and totally unconnected with the question affecting McLeod. (Hear, hear.) This instruction, which was dated the 16th of March in the present year, was from Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, to Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney General of the United States, who was then about to proceed to New York on the business of the State. It recited in the first place the grounds upon which Mr. McLeod had been arrested, and then proceeded to state—"I have now to inform you that Mr. Fox has addressed a note to this department under date of the 12th instant, in which, under the immediate instruction and direction of his Government, he demands, formally and officially, McLeod's immediate release, on the ground that the transaction on account of which he has been arrested and is to be put upon his trial was a public character, planned and executed by persons duly empowered by her Majesty's colonial authorities to take any steps and do any acts which might be necessary for the defence of her Majesty's subjects in that colony."

When the noble lord read the following as a principle that he was holding to do with the municipal institutions of other countries, apart from the general law that a demand must be made on the public organs of the country, and that their own internal laws and regulations could not be appealed to for an answer to the questions—when the noble lord read the despatch from Mr. Webster, recognizing, as I understand it, the principle for which he contended, and which despatch was dated in March last, and if the acquisition had been an ordinary one, some questions must necessarily have been put—I understood the noble lord to deprecate the putting of these questions. I understood the noble lord to say that he thought it might be conducive to the great interests of peace, and more consistent with the national honor, that these questions should not be pressed; and drawing that inference from what I conceive to be the opinions of the noble lord, I, for one, shall abstain from pressing questions, or asking any further explanation from him; but the noble lord will permit me to say, that the explanation which he gave was anything but full and satisfactory.

Why don't Judge Banks Resign?  
The answer of the federal presses heretofore has been, that the People of his district, without distinction of party, desired the continuance of his services. If even this were true, there is such a manifest impropriety in a candidate for office remaining upon the bench, that he ought, to have resigned as soon as nominated for Governor, regardless of solicitations from any quarter. But it is absolutely UNTRUE, that his services on the bench are solicited by the people of his district. In proof of this we quote the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, by a meeting of from 7 to 800 Democrats, held recently at Easton, on the very spot where this "political Judge" had sat scarcely half an hour previous:  
Resolved, That the conduct of John Banks, the President of this judicial district, in continuing to hold on to his judgeship whilst he is a candidate for the office of Governor, merits and receives our decided disapprobation, and can only be accounted for by his determining to make sure of the office he has, at the expense of the public confidence in him, and of his utter hopelessness of succeeding to the higher office for which he is a candidate.  
Resolved, That in our judgment he who holding a judicial station, submits himself as a candidate for office to the people over whom it is his duty to preside in his judicial capacity, inflicts a deadly wound upon the independence of the judiciary and the hold it should always have on the public confidence.  
Similar resolutions, we understand, have been adopted with great unanimity by the Democrats of Lehigh county. The Judge can therefore now plainly see, that the people of his district have no desire to have a political judge preside over their courts, and had better resign at once. Will he do it? No. He knows he cannot be elected Governor, and will therefore hold on.—Yeoman.

Horrid Murder at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts.  
A most horrid murder was committed on Sunday morning week at the Almshouse in Cambridge. About 10 o'clock, A. M., one of the inmates of the house, an Englishman, a native of Halifax, N. S., by the name of Wm. H. Brittain, entered a room where three female inmates were; and with a large carving knife inflicted a mortal wound upon Sarah Stevenson, a young woman of Irish descent, about twenty years old, of which she instantly died. He then attempted to take his own life, but without success. Brittain had made proposals of marriage to the young woman, who, for some time past, had been out of health, and was of an exemplary moral character, which she had rejected, and it is supposed that he intended to destroy her and himself, as he had two razors in his pocket. Brittain is a man of good education, about fifty-six years old, and had

been engaged in teaching the children in the establishment. He was examined before Justice Chamberlain, and committed for trial.—Boston Paper.  
From the Keystone.  
Gettysburg Railroad.  
A CORRECT VIEW, TAKEN FROM NATURE.  
As Mr. Stevens has sworn that this work should shortly be commenced and carried on to completion, we deem it but right that a correct view of it should be before the people. We therefore call their attention to the following view of it, taken from nature. Behold the tape-worm in its beauty!!! See how gracefully it winds its way through the hills of Adams county!!! The curve line of beauty is marked upon its face—and all men must admire it!!!!

Orphans' Court Sale.  
By order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:  
A tract of part Limestone and SLATE LAND, situated in North Middleton township, Cumberland county, bounded by the Conodoguinet creek, lands of Abraham Lamberton, Zeigler's heirs and others, containing 239 Acres and 27 perches, strict measure, having thereon erected a two story BRICK AND STONE HOUSE, FRAME BARN & STABLE, &c.  
There is a never failing spring on the premises, and a good well of water with a pump. About 80 acres of this farm are covered with thriving timber.  
Terms—Two hundred dollars of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in three equal instalments, to wit: One third thereof to be paid on the 1st of April, 1843, when possession of said property will be given—one third thereof on the 1st of April, 1844, and one third thereof on the 1st of April, 1845. The whole to be secured by recognizances in the Orphans' Court with approved security. The fall grain that shall be growing on the premises at the time of sale to go to the purchaser, excepting the share of the tenant which is expressly reserved to him. No part of the corn crop now growing on the land is to go to the purchaser.  
JOSEPH SHROM, Jr.  
Adm'r. of Joseph Shrom, sr. dec'd.  
September 23, 1841.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.  
THE subscriber intending to remove to the west, will dispose of his public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 30th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a tract of land, situated in South Middleton township, about two miles south of Carlisle, containing 100 acres of PATENTED LIMESTONE LAND, 80 acres of which is cleared, and the residue covered with thriving young timber. The improvements are a two story STONE HOUSE AND KITCHEN, AND A DOUBLE LOG BARN, weatherboarded. There is also a thriving young Orchard of choice fruit trees.  
The Dony Brook Spring rises on this farm a few rods from the house, which ensures a never failing supply of water to the house, and also to the entire farm from every field on the farm.  
The whole is in good cultivation, and in a high state of cultivation. A clear and indisputable title will be given, and the payments made to suit purchasers.  
ANDREW OATMAN.  
September 23, 1841.

LOOK HERE!  
The subscriber, having sold his stock of DRUGS, &c., intends settling up his business, and would hereby notify those indebted to call and settle their accounts before the first of January next, when his books will be left with J. R. INVER, Esq., for collection.  
A. J. NORTH.  
Newville, Sept. 23, 1841.—3m.  
Great sale of Woodland.  
Will be sold on Saturday the 23d day of October next, at the public house of Jacob Trego, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, about 2000 Acres of Prime Woodland in lots of from 50 to 100 acres. The land is situated along the south mountain, adjoining Cumberland Furnace lands on the west, Pine Grove lands on the south, Holly Loughs on the east, and lands of Emanuel Line, John Cooper, Philip Spangler, George Bertram and others, in the north. The above described land is well covered with Chestnut, Pine and other timber, and would be well worth the attention of the farmers in the neighborhood. The conditions will be moderate, and an indisputable title given.  
A. G. EGE.  
Carlisle, September 23, 1841.  
NOTICE.  
To the Creditors of Dr. Thomas Grier, late of Shippenburg, Cumberland county.  
The undersigned, being appointed an auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets of the estate of said deceased, in the hands of Jacob Engle his administrator, to and among the respective creditors according to law, and attend for that purpose at the house of John Rebeck in the Borough of Shippensburg, on Friday the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place all persons having claims against the said Dr. Thomas Grier's estate, are requested to present them.  
ROBERT SCOTT, Auditor.  
September 23, 1841.

First Regiment of Cumberland Volunteers!  
You will assemble for review in the borough of Shippensburg, in summer uniform, on Friday the 1st of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely—completely equipped for drill.  
By order of the Col. Commd't,  
JOHN K. KELSE, Adj't.  
September 23, 1841.  
A Merchant and Saw-mill FOR RENT.  
The subscriber wishes to rent his Merchant and Saw Mill, being on the Conococheague Creek, on the Turnpike, 6 miles West of Hagerstown. There are connected with them, a Cooper-Shop, Store-House, and Two Dwellings, for the Miller and Cooper. The Mill is in good order, runs 3 pair of Burrs, and one pair of Chopping Stones, and has manufactured from 45,000 to 50,000 bushels of Wheat a year; and is situated in a good wheat country.  
Possession will be given immediately. For terms, apply to the subscriber living on Beaver Creek.  
JOHN WITMER.  
September 23, 1841.  
NOTICE TO TEACHERS.  
ONE or two teachers are wanted immediately in South Middleton township. None but competent persons, of irreproachable moral character, need apply. Application to be made to ALEX. C. GREGG, President of the Board of Directors.  
September 23, 1841.

Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY.  
In performing some of the most wonderful cures on record. Mr. WM. PERSON, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was taken in the fall of 1840 with a distressing Cough, which daily increased until he became so much reduced in flesh that he was obliged to be helped in and out of bed. His Physicians at length gave up all hopes, and pronounced his lungs fatally affected and incurable. In this hopeless situation he was for ten weeks; when a friend of his called to see him and discovering his awful condition, he immediately procured three bottles of DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, (having witnessed the effects in a similar case, induced him to practice the medicine), and gave it according to the directions, and to the astonishment of all friends, the patient began to feel better before using the medicine one week. After using it strictly six weeks, the patient was rendered able to resume his daily occupation.—How many thousands of valuable friends have been taken away from us for the want of proper treatment. The very many who are among us, and laboring under alarming symptoms, to such I beg to say, procure immediately DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, and if it be not too late, you may be restored to perfect health. In the last stages there is a consolation found in this medicine, by its soothing and palliative effects.  
September 16, 1841.  
Office for the sale of this Medicine, No. 19 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia, also at the store of DR. JOHN J. MYERS, Carlisle, & WILLIAM PEAL, Shippensburg.

Orphans' Court Sale.  
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be sold by the subscriber by public vendue on Friday the 15th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following Mill property, late the estate of Martin Brandt, Jr. of Monroe township, in said county, de'd., viz: All that mill tract of land situate on the Yellow Breeches Creek, in said township of Monroe, bounded by lands of Jas. Lashaw, Adam Brandt, Christian Lamer and Brandt's heirs, containing acres and 23 perches strict measure. The improvements are a large double Log Barn, a two story Tenant House, a Stable and other outbuildings. There is a first rate Orchard of choice fruit on the premises, and a well of excellent water at the house. The water power is very strong and is surpassed by none on the Yellow Breeches creek, being much more than sufficient for the mills now on the property. It is situated on the road leading from York to Carlisle where the road crosses the creek. Also a tract of Mountain Land nearly adjoining the said mill tract, situate in said township, bounded by lands of Adam Brandt and others, containing 22 acres and 33 perches strict measure, with a well covered with Chestnut, Pine and Oak timber.  
The terms of sale will be made known on the day thereof by  
JACOB GROFF,  
Adm'r. of Martin Brandt, dec'd.  
September 16, 1841.

Orphans' Court Sale.  
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be sold by the subscriber by public vendue on the premises on Friday the 15th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, six parts of the following real estate, the property of Martin Brandt, Jr.'s heirs, viz:—All that plantation or tract of land situate in Monroe township, in said county, bounded by lands of Robert Cook's heirs, Joseph Brandt, Joseph Lashaw and others, containing  
150 ACRES, more or less, of which about 20 acres are good timber land, and the residue cleared, under substantial fence and in excellent cultivation. The land bounds on the Yellow Breeches creek, and has a large quantity of locust timber growing on it. The sale will take place on the same day that the administrators of Martin Brandt, Jr. sell the mills of said Martin which adjoin this property and the other four heirs of said Martin will sell at the same time their interests in the above plantation, so that the purchaser can procure a good title to the whole thereof.  
JACOB BELSHOOVER,  
Guardian of Henry & Sarah Brandt.  
September 16, 1841.

LIST OF CAUSES,  
For Trial at the Special Court, commencing on Monday the 29th of November, 1841.  
Duncan for use vs Moore's Adm'r  
Breton vs Breton  
Gray vs Wilson  
Agnew vs Breidin Adm'r  
Commonwealth vs Breidin  
Samo vs Sheriff et al  
Bank vs Mahon  
Martin vs Wolf Adm'r  
Rail Road vs Credin's Adm'r  
Commonwealth vs Hontzberry  
Irvine vs Rail Road  
Lee vs Houk  
Same et al vs Samo  
Watts vs Craighead et al  
Bank vs Stuart  
Ego's Ex'r vs McClure's Adm'r  
Himes vs Keller  
Forman vs Moore  
Same vs Samo  
Same vs Samo  
Grubb vs McKeehan  
Prices for use vs Lambertson  
Gryo Adm'r vs Lambertson  
Sheely vs Rail Road  
Foreman vs Moore et al  
Geo. SANDERSON, Proth'y.  
Sept 28, 1841.

TRIAL LIST,  
List of causes for Trial at November Term, 1841, commencing on the 8th day of November.  
First Week.  
Wilson vs Miller et al  
Church vs The College  
Moale vs Lyon  
Pured for use vs McClure  
Wise for use vs Samo  
Reigel vs Ahl  
Grubb vs Croft et al  
Emminger vs McHoos  
Savings Fund vs Moore  
Same et al vs Samo et al  
Second Week.  
Palm vs Reinher  
Edge vs Kaufman  
Hohal vs Foreman  
Bank vs Woodburn  
Laitig vs Wilson  
Brady & Co vs Hilgman  
Shunk vs Alexander  
Loyd vs Barton  
McClay vs Croft  
Harden vs Croft  
Brindle vs Dredbaugh  
Lamberton vs Noble  
Means vs The Church  
Houser vs Dredbaugh  
Miller vs Mahon  
Myer vs Barr  
Hughe vs Moore  
Myer vs Noble & Co  
Suter vs Underwood  
Ranscy vs Craighead  
O'Donnel vs Craighead  
Noble vs Harper  
GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.  
Sept. 28, 1841.