## GOLD AND SILVER.

To those who are eternally crying out there is not specie enough in the country for business transactions, we commend the following, extracted from the speech of Mr. Benton, made in the Senate of the United States, January 13, 1842, on the cabinet plan for a Federal Exchequer.

Not specie enough in the world to do the business of the country! What an insane idea! Do people who talk in that way know any thing about the quantity of specie that there is in the world, or even in Europe and America, and the amount that different nations, according to their pursuits, can employ in their business? If they do not, let them listen to what GALLATIN and GOUGE say upon the subject, and let them learn something which a man should know before he ventures an opinion upon currency. Mr. Gallatin, in 1831, thus speaks of the quantity of gold and silver in Europe and America:

"The total amount of gold and silver produced by the mines of America, to the year 1803 inclusively, and remaining there or exported to Europe, has been estimated by Humboldt at about five thousand six hundred millions of dollars; and the product of the years 1804—1830, may be estimated at seven hundred and fifty millions. If to this we add one hundred millions, the nearly ascertained product, to this time, of the mines of Siberia, about four hundred and fifty millions for the African gold dust and for the product of the mines of Europe, (which yielded about three millions a year, in the beginning of this century,) from the discovery of America to this day, and three hundred millions for the amount existing in Europe prior to the discovery of America, we find a total not widely differing from the fact, of seven thousand two hundred millions of dollars. It is much more difficult to ascertain the amount which now remains in Europe and America together. The loss by friction and accidents might be estimated, and researches made respecting the total amount which has been exported to countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope; but that which has been actually consumed in gilding, plated ware, and other manufactures of the same character, cannot be correctly ascertained. From the imperfect data within our reach, it may, we think, be affirmed, that the amount still existing in Europe and America certainly exceeds four thousand, and probably falls little short of five thousand millions of dollars. Of the medium, or four thousand five hundred millions, which we have assumed, it appears that from one third to two-fifths is used as currency, and that the residue consists of plate, jewels, and other manufactured articles. It is known that of the gross amount of seven thousand two hundred millions of dollars, about eighteen hundred millions, or one-fourth of the whole in value, and one-forty-eighth in weight, consisted of gold. Of the four thousand five hundred millions, the presumed remaining amount in gold and silver, the proportion of gold is probably greater, on account of the exportation to India and China having been exclusively in silver, and of the greater care in preventing every possible waste in an article so valuable as gold."

Upon this statement, Mr. Gouge, in his Journal of Banking, makes the following remarks.

"We begin to-day with Mr. Gallatin's estimate of the quantity of gold and silver in Europe and America. In a work published by him in 1831, entitled "Considerations on the Currency and Banking system of the United States," he estimates the amount of precious metals in these two quarters of the world at between four thousand and five thousand millions of dollars. This, it will be recollected, was ten years ago. The amount has since been considerably increased, as the mines have annually produced millions, and the demand for the China trade has been greatly diminished.

"Taking the medium, however, of the two sums stated by Mr. Gallatin—four thousand five hundred million dollars—and supposing the population of Europe and America to be two hundred and seventy-seven millions, it will amount to sixteen dollars and upwards for every man, woman, and child, on the two continents. The same gentleman estimates the whole amount of currency in the United States in 1829, paper and specie together, at only six dollars a head.

"It is not too much to say, that if the natural laws of supply and demand had not been interfered with, the U. States would have, in proportion to population, four, five, six, seven, yea, eight times as much gold and silver as many of the countries of Europe. Take it at only the double of the average for the population of the two continents, and it will amount to thirty-two dollars a head, or to five hundred and fourteen millions. This would give us one-ninth part of the stock of gold and silver, Europe and America, while our population is but one-sixteenth; but for the reasons already stated, under a natural order of things, we should have, man for man, a much larger portion of the precious metals, than falls to the lot of most countries of Europe.

"Suppose, however, we had but the average of sixteen dollars a head. This would amount to two hundred and fifty seven millions.

"On two points do people (that is, some people) capitally err. First in regard to the quantity of gold and silver in the world: this is much greater than they imagine it to be. Next, in regard to the amount of money required for commercial purposes; this is much smaller than they suppose it to be. Under a sound money, sound credit, and sound banking system, ten dollars a head would probably be amply sufficient in the United States.

"The points on which the statesman's attention should be fixed in these statements, are: 1. The quantity of gold and silver in Europe & America, to wit: $4,500,000,000. 2. Our fair proportion of that quantity, to wit, $257,000,000 or $16 per head. 3. Our inability to use more than $10 a head. 4. The actual amount of our whole currency, paper and specie, in 1830, (when the Bank of the United States was in all its glory) and which was only $6 a head. 5. The case with which the United States can supply itself with its full proportion of the whole quantity if it pleased, and have $16 per head (if it could use it, which it cannot) for every human being in the Union.

These are the facts which demand our attention, and it is only at a single point that I now propose to illustrate, or to enforce them; and that is as to the quantity of money per head which any nation can use. This differs among different nations according to their pursuits, the commercial & manufacturing people requiring most, because their payments are daily or weekly for every thing they use; food, raiment, labor and raw materials. With agricultural people it is less, because they produce most of what they consume; and their large payments are made annually from the proceeds of the crops.—Thus, England and France (both highly manufacturing and commercial) are ascertained to employ fourteen dollars per head (specie and paper combined) for their whole population: Russia, an agricultural country, is ascertained to employ only four dollars per head; and the United States which is chiefly agricultural, but with some considerable admixture of commerce and manufactures, ten dollars are believed to be the maximum which they could employ. In this opinion I concur. I think ten dollars per head, an ample average circulation for the Union, and it is four dollars more than we had in 1830, when the Bank of the United States was at the zenith of its glory. The manufacturing & commercial districts might require more—all the agricultural States less;—and perhaps an agricultural State without a commercial town, or manufactures, like Mississippi, could not employ five dollars per head. Here then are the results.—Our proportion of the gold and silver in Europe and America is two hundred and fifty seven millions of dollars: we had but twenty millions in 1830; we have ninety millions now, and would require but eighty millions more (one hundred and seventy millions in the whole) in the present state of our population, slaves included (for their labor is to be represented by money and themselves supported) to furnish as much currency, and that in gold and silver as the country could possibly use, consequently sustaining the prices of labor and property at their maximum amount. Of that sum, we now have about the one half in the country, to wit, ninety millions; making five dollars per head; and as that sum was gained in seven years of Jacksonian policy, it follows of course, that another seven years of the same policy, would give us the maximum supply that we could use of the precious metals; and that, gold and silver, and the commercial bill of exchange, could then constitute the safe, solid, constitutional, moral, and never failing currency of the Union.

The facility with which any industrious country can supply itself with a hard money currency, can lift itself out of the mud and mire of depreciated paper, and mount the high and clean road of gold and silver; the ease which any industrious people can do this, has been sufficiently proved in our own country, and in many others. We saw it in the case with which the Jackson policy gained us eighty millions of dollars in seven years. We saw it at the close of the Revolution, when the paper money sunk to nothing, ceased to circulate, and specie reappeared as by magic. I have asked the venerable Mr. Macon how long it was after paper stopped, before specie reappeared at that period of our history? his answer was: No time at all. As soon as one stopped, the other came. We have seen it in England at the end of the long bank suspension, which terminated in 1823. Parliament allowed the Bank four years to prepare for resumption: at the end of two years—half the time—she reported ready—having in that short space accumulated a mass of twenty millions sterling (one hundred millions of dollars) in gold; and, above all, we have seen it in France, where the Great Emperor restored the currency in the short space of six years, from the lowest degree of debasement to the highest point of brilliancy. On becoming First Consul in 1800, he found nothing but depreciated assignats in the country—in six years his immortal campaigns Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland—all the expenses of his imperial court surpassing in splendor that of the Romans, and rivalling the fabulous magnificence of the Caliphs of Bagdad—all his internal improvements—all his docks, forts, and ships—all the commerce of his forty millions of subjects—all these were carried on by gold and silver alone; and from having the basest currency in the world, France, in six years, had near the best, and still retains it. These instances show how easy it is for any country that pleases, to supply itself with an ample currency of gold and silver—how easy it will be for us to complete our supplies—that in six or seven years we could saturate the land with specie! and yet we have a formal Cabinet proposition to set up a manufactory of paper money!

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. Walker] who sits on my right, has just visited the Island of Cuba, and has told us what he has seen there—a pure metalic currency of gold—twelve millions of dollars of it to a population of one million of souls, half slaves—not a particle of paper money—prices of labor higher than in the United States—industry active—commerce flourishing; a foreign trade of twenty four millions of dollars, which, compared to population and territory, is so much greater than ours that it would require ours to be four hundred and twenty-five millions to be equal to it! This is what the Senator from Mississippi tells us that he has seen; and would to God that we had all seen it. Would to God that the whole American Congress had seen it. Devoutly do I wish that it was the custom now, as in ancient times, for legislators to examine the institutions of older countries before they altered those of their own country. The Solons and Lycurguses of antiquity would visit Egypt, and Crete, and other renowned places in the East, before they would touch the laws Sparta or Athens; in like manner I should rejoice to see our legislators visit the hard money countries—Holland, France, Cuba—before they went further with paper money schemes in our own country. The Cabinet, I think, should be actually put upon such a voyage. After what they have done, I think they should be shipped on a visit to the lands of hard money. And although it might seem strange, under our form of Government, thus to travel our President and Cabinet, yet I must be permitted to say that I can find constitutional authority for doing so, just as soon as they can find constitutional authority for sending such a scheme of finance and currency as they have spread before us.

Holland and Cuba have the best currencies in the world; it is gold and the commercial bill of exchange, with small silver for change, and not a particle of bank paper.—France has the next best: It is gold, with the commercial bill of exchange, much silver, and not a bank note below 500 francs, (say $100.) And here let me do justice to the wisdom and firmness of the present King of the French. The Bank of France lately resolved to reduce the minimum size of its notes to 200 francs, (say $40.) The King gave them notice that if they did it, the Government would consider it an injury to the currency, and would take steps to correct the movement. The Bank rescinded its resolution, and Louis Phillippe, in that single act, (to say nothing of others,) showed himself to be a patriot King, worthy of every good man's praise, and of every legislator's imitation. The United States have the basest currency in the world: It is paper down to cents; and that paper supplied by irresponsible corporations, which exercise the privilege of paying, or not, just as it suits their interest or politics. We have the basest currency upon the face of the earth; but it will not remain so. Reform is at hand; probably from the mild operation of law; if not, certainly from the strong arm of ruin. God has prescribed morality, law, order, Government, for the conduct of human affairs, and he will not permit these to be too long outraged and trampled under foot.—The day of vindicating the outraged law and order of our country, is at hand; and its dawn is now visible. The excess of bank enomity will cure itself under the decrees of Providence; and the cure will be more complete and perfect, than any that could come from the hands of man.

---

A WARLIKE PARAGRAPH.—A late number of the London Observer, has the following:—

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—It is hinted by some influential parties in the city, to whom full credit is due, that there is something more in the wind than meets the eye in the simultaneous departure of the fleet of steamers destined to ply on the West India station, in the conveyance of the mails and passengers, &c. to and from her Majesty's colonial possessions in the direction alluded to. Some significant inquiries have been made from head quarters as to the number of troops each of these fine steamships could accommodate, and the reply given is, we are informed, that with very little alteration each ship could convey 1,000 men. We do not believe that there will be any relaxation in the activity that now prevails in all the naval departments of the country; and, if our information be correct, the destination of most of the vessels of war now getting ready for sea will be the American station. These steamships may, we hear, be found in company with our men of war on the coasts of the United States; and we are told that, should the American executive refuse to adjust the boundary question, those gentle admonitors, in upholding British rights and British honor, may use something unlike "soft persuasion" in compelling "Brother Jonathan" to settle the account that has been so long standing between this country and America. We have given this statement as it reached us, and we will only add, that it is derived from a highly respectable source.

---

*Treasury Notes Protested.*—The New York Express of the 8th inst. says:

"The Treasury notes of the Federal Government were protested to-day to a large amount. Several thousand dollars were presented by different holders at the Bank of Commerce, and also at the Bank of America, and the fact that no provision had been made to meet them, was the subject of much conversation and excitement. The Treasurer of the United States, Mr. Selden, is reported to be in the city attempting to make a provision against further protests, and to save the credit of the Government, but in this we fear he is rather too late, as the protest of these notes must lessen the credit of those already coming into market, and raise the rate of discount. Treasury notes already being below par, Custom House Dues are paid altogether in such notes, and thus, the Government can collect here no means of redeeming them.

---

THRILLING STORY.—An extraordinary story is told by a Captain Wallace, of a lover and his mistress, who were saved in a miraculous manner from the jaws of a shark:—"A transport, with a part of a regiment on board, was sailing with a gentle breeze along the coast of———. One of the officers was leaning over the poop railing, conversing with a young lady, who had inspired him with the tender passion. The fair one was in the cabin, in the act of handing a paper to her lover, when, overreaching herself, she fell into the sea, and supported by her clothes drifted astern. The officer lost no time in jumping in after her, and upheld her by one arm. The sails were quietly backed, the ship lay-to, and preparations were made to lower a boat, when, to the dismay of all on board, a large shark appeared under the keel of the vessel, and gliding towards his victims. A shout of terror from the agonized spectators called the attention of the officer to the approaching danger; he saw the monster's fearful length near him; he made a desperate effort, plunged and splashed the water so as to frighten the shark who turned and dived out of sight. The current had now carried the officer and the lady close to the vessel, when the shark appeared a second time, and was in the act of turning on his back to seize one of the hapless pair, when a private of the officer's company, who was standing in the hammock-nettings, jumped fearlessly overboard, with a bayonet in his hand, which he plunged into the back of the shark which instantly disappearing, the three were saved, before he dare make his appearance."

---

RESUMPTION IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati Banks have resumed specie payments in advance of the time required by law, the 4th of March. The Cincinnati Republican of the second instant, says all the chartered Banks in the city, are paying specie for their notes and we are glad to learn there is no great run on any of them. The largest amount that has been called for in one sum, that has come to our knowledge, is $2000. Indiana scrip, is bought sparingly by some brokers, at 45 and 50 cents on the dollar, and is daily growing worse.


## Carlisle Female Seminary

THE Trustees are gratified in assuring the public, that the peculiar organization of this institution, has realized all the valuable purposes anticipated by its friends. During the last four years, some fifty or sixty pupils have been receiving constant instruction of the most useful and liberal sort. It is found, that by keeping the departments distinct from each other, the evils and inconveniences of large establishments are avoided, while the benefits of both large and small are secured. Every pupil has the immediate attention and supervision of some one of the instructors.—The union too, of the schemes of boarding—with day schools, combines the advantages of both, while the disadvantages of each are avoided.

Mrs. STEVENS, has taken large and commodious rooms with the view of extending the department under her care, both in regard to Boarding and Day Scholars. This, in addition to the facilities heretofore afforded, presents new inducements for an extended patronage.

It is confidently believed, that the means, here presented, for the attainment of a thorough education, substantial and ornamental—according to the most modern and approved plans—at a cheap rate—in the various Departments of this Institution—are no where surpassed.

JOHN REED, President of the Board of Trustees.

March 10, 1842.—3t*

---

*Estate of John Black, dec'd.*

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of John Black, late of North Middleton township, deceased, have been issued to the subscribers residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

THOMAS BLACK,
WILLIAM BLACK,
March 10, 1842. Executors.

---

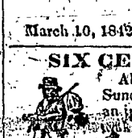
*Estate of Abraham Bretz, dec'd.*

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Abraham Bretz, dec'd., late of East Pennsboro' township, have been issued to the subscribers residing in the same township: All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JACOB BRETZ, Jr.
DANIEL BRETZ, Jr.
March 10, 1842. Administrators.

---

## SIX CENTS REWARD.



Absconded from the subscriber, on Sunday evening last, the 6th inst., an indented apprentice to the Shoemaking business, named THOMAS G. CRAIGHEAD. Said boy is between 14 and 15 years of age—rather small of his age—and had on when he went away, a blue cassinett roundabout, light blue pantaloons and vest, and blue cloth cap—no other clothing recollected.

Whoever takes up said boy, and returns him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward—but no charges will be allowed.

JONATHAN CORNMAN.
Carlisle, March 10, 1842.

---

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the Foundry business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st of January last. The books and accounts of said firm are left with the subscribers; to whom payments must be made, as well as all claims against the firm presented for settlement.

GEORGE LAY,
A. STOUFFER,
Carlisle, March 10, 1842.

---

## PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the Court House, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday the 19th of March, a Half Lot of Ground, situate on the south side of Louther street in the borough of Carlisle, bounded on the west by a lot of Jacob Sener, on the south by Dickinson alley, on the east by the other half of said lot, and on the north by Louther street, containing 30 feet in front, and 240 feet in depth. An indisputable title will be given, and terms made known on the day of sale by

JAMES LAMBERTON.
March 10, 1842.

---

## TO FARMERS.

PLANK'S, WITHEROW'S AND HINWOOD'S Improved Patent Ploughs, for sale at the Foundry of the subscribers in Main street, a few doors east of the Jail.

A. STOUFFER, & Co.
Carlisle, March 10, 1842.


---

## STATEMENT

*Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Hanover & Carlisle Turnpike Road Company.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| By am't of tolls rec'd from Gate | No 1, | $715 | 63 |
| Do do | No 2, | 644 | 93 |
| Do do | No 3, | 512 | 75 |
| Do do | No 4, | 531 | 35 |
| Do do | No 5, | 633 | 54 |
| Cash from Edward Shower, | | 150 | 00 |
| Cash rec'd for rent of old gate-house, | | 20 | 00 |
| Balance due Treasurer, | | 64 | 40 |
| | | $3272 | 60 |
| Balance due treasurer last settlement, | | $209 | 86 |
| Cash paid gate-keepers their salary, | | 548 | 18 |
| Cash paid for repairs, | | 2318 | 56 |
| Cash paid managers & superintendants, | | 116 | 00 |
| Secretary's salary, | | 30 | 00 |
| Treasurer's salary, | | 50 | 00 |
| | | $3272 | 60 |

*No. 50 November Term 1839. In the court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county.*

Andrew G. Ege, for the use of T. C. Miller, for the use of Michael G. Ege, vs. C. N. Ege. } 10th of January 1842, on motion of Mr. Reed, Rule on the Defendant to shew cause at the next April term, why the Judgment in this case shall not be marked for the use of the Carlisle Bank, assignee of M. G. Ege. By the Court.

GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.

---

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, appointed Auditor to marshal the assets late of Thomas M. Highlands, deceased, in the hands of John Highlands his administrator, hereby gives notice to claimants that he will attend for the purposes of his appointment by the court, at the public house of William Maxwell, in Southampton township, on Saturday the 26th of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., of which those interested will please to take notice.

JOSEPH IRVIN.
February 24, 1842.

---


## JACOB FETTER,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to the public for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the business of

*CABINET MAKING,*

in all its branches, at his old stand in Main street, where he is always ready to attend to orders in his line.

Carlisle, November 18, 1841.—3m

---

☞ LEMUEL G. DULEY will again be a candidate for Constable of the borough of Shippensburg, at the ensuing spring election, and will be thankful for the support of all who may favor him with their votes.

Shippensburg, February 24, 1842.


---

## Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a tavern or public house, in the house I now occupy as such, in East Pennsborough township.

DAVID STEVENSON.
March 10, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of East Pennsboro' township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named David Stevenson, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

| | |
|---|---|
| *J. Longnecker,* | *George Rupley,* |
| *Jacob Kuhn,* | *John Black,* |
| *Jeremiah Rees,* | *Daniel Erb,* |
| *Adam Sierer,* | *Samuel Denning,* |
| *John Kiever,* | *Geo. Rupley,* |
| *John F. Hummel,* | *Jacob Kaufman.* |

---

## Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a tavern or public house in East Pennsbord' township.

ANDREW KREITZER.
March 10, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of East Pennsboro' township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Andrew Kreitzer, & that he is of good repute for honesty & temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Benj. Eberly,* | *John Bashore,* |
| *Adam Sierer,* | *Christian Wisler,* |
| *George Ruplay,* | *John Snively,* |
| *Saml. Bashore,* | *B. Erb,* |
| *Jacob Bricker,* | *George Snively,* |
| *Martin Rupp,* | *Peter Barnhart,* |
| *John Rupp,* | *John Eberly.* |

---

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Samuel Hepburn, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, and the Hon. John Stuart and John Lefevre, Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, have issued their precept bearing date the 18th day of January, 1842, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Carlisle, on the second Monday of April, 1842, (being the 11th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain. And those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then may be, in the Jail of Cumberland county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Carlisle, the 3d day of March 1842, and the 66th year of American Independence.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

---

## LIST OF CAUSES

*For Trial at April Term, 1842.*

*FIRST WEEK, Commencing 11th April 1842.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wilson | vs | Clark et al |
| Moale & Brother | vs | Lyon et al |
| Pursel for use | vs | M'Clure et al |
| Wise for use | vs | Same |
| Reigle | vs | Ahl |
| Grubbs heirs | vs | Croft et al |
| Saving Fund | vs | Moore |
| Same | vs | Moore & Biddle |
| Palm | vs | Reisher |
| Ege | vs | Kaufman |

*SECOND WEEK, Commencing 18th April 1842.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brady & Co | vs | Hailman |
| Shunk for use | vs | Alexander |
| M'Clay Indeo &c | vs | Croft et al |
| Brindle | vs | Dreisbaugh et al |
| Miller | vs | Mahon |
| Myers et al | vs | Barr et al |
| Crockets heirs | vs | Quigley et al |
| Myers | vs | Noble & Co |
| Squire et al | vs | Underwood et al |
| Ramsey | vs | Craighead |
| O'Donnell | vs | Same |
| M'Guiggins ex's | vs | Watts |
| Schlosser | vs | Fenner |
| Same | vs | Becker |
| Ramp assn'ees &c | vs | Sturges et al |
| Gorgas et al | vs | Alexander |
| Buzzard | vs | Weakly |
| Loyd | vs | Epley & wife |
| Kennedy for use | vs | M'Feely |
| Harris | vs | Church |
| Moore for use | vs | Ahl |

GEO. SANDERSON, Pro'thy.

Prothonotary's Office, Carlisle, Feb. 28, 1842.

---


THE PUBLIC

Are directed to Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medicines, which are recommended by thousands as a preventive and cure for diseases of the stomach and nervous system. The *Aperient German Pills*, are a direct purifier of the blood, and certain to remove bile from the stomach, which is the great cause of bilious and other distressing maladies, regulate the bowels, &c.—The *Strengthening Tonic Pills* give tone and vigor to the organs of digestion, restore the lost appetite, quiet the nerves of the debilitated, and produce sweet repose to the restless. The above medicines are fast superceding the drastic mmeral preparations which some physicians have hitherto been in the practice of administrating to their patients. Since the introduction of Dr. *Harlich's* preparations into the *United States*, many have abandoned such vile *deletrious drugs* and commenced administrating the above medicines whenever the symptoms indicate their issue.

N. B.—Physicians and others, who order the above medicines, will please direct their orders in future to the

Office for the sale of this Medicine, No. 49 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia, also at the store of Dr. JOHN J. MYERS, Carlisle, & WILLIAM PEAL, Shippensburg


---

## Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a tavern or public house, in the house lately kept by Conrad Forst, in Allen township.

WILLIAM BROWN.
March 3, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Allen township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named William Brown, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Lewis Hyer* | *Robert Welch* |
| *Elias B. Eyster* | *Ferdinand Rath* |
| *George Heyd* | *David Sheffer* |
| *John Graff* | *Jacob Shoop* |
| *M G Rupp* | *Jacob Long* |
| *Daniel Shireman* | *Charles W. Dehn* |
| *Frederick Long* | |

---


TB. SMITH'S, assorted PICKLES for sale by Stevenson & Dinkle.


---

## PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the 3d section of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Common Schools," passed the 13th of April 1834, I hereby give notice to all the citizens in the several School Districts in the county of Cumberland, to meet in their respective townships and boroughs, at the places where they hold their elections for Supervisors, Town Council, and Constables, on the Third Friday and 18th day of March instant, then and there elect Two Citizens of each School District to serve three years as School Directors of said Districts respectively; which elections are to be conducted and held in the same manner as elections for Supervisors and Constables are by law held and conducted.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, March 3, 1842.

---

## Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a tavern or public house, in the house at present occupied by John Trimble, in North Middleton township.

JOHN WUNDERLICH.
March 3, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of North Middleton township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named John Wunderlich, that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Paul | Samuel Fisher jr |
| Robert Giffin | George Wise |
| Jacob Erb | Joseph Lobach |
| Jacob Witmer | Samuel Williams |
| Abr'm Lamberton | Henry Bitzer |
| Michael Fishburn | Benjamin Diller |
| David Wolf | Michael Wise |
| Joshua Fishburn | John Trimble |
| B Kutz | |

---

## Application for a Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a tavern or public house in Stoughstown, Newton township.

JOHN STOUGH.
February 24, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Newton township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named John Stough, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lewis Ritter, | Christopher Mellinger |
| Samuel Bisler, | Jacob Stambaugh, |
| Peter Strome, | J. W. Vanderbelt, |
| C. G. Stough, | C. Brewster, |
| Abraham Seaver, | J. Redick, |
| Isaiah Lindsey, | Michael Bricker. |
| John Kyle, | |

---

## Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a tavern or public house, in the house I now occupy as such, in North Middleton township.

GEORGE SWIGERT.
March 3, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of North Middleton township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named George Swigert, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Jacob Beidler, | Henry Snider, |
| Jacob Gutshall, | John Beidler, |
| John Lehn, | Wm. Cornman, |
| Peter Lehn, | Ab'm. Lamberton, |
| George Ziegler, | John Wunderlich, |
| Jacob Ziegler, | Samuel Grisinger. |
| John Ziegler, | |

---

## Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a tavern or public house, in the house I now occupy as such in Silver Spring township.

JOSEPH STROCK.
March 3, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Silver Spring ton township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Joseph Strock, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

| | |
|---|---|
| George Hauck, | Charles Shreiner, |
| Wm. Wiley, | John Brownewell, jr. |
| Michael Longsdorf, | Adam Longsdorf, |
| George V. Coover, | Nicholas Boor, |
| Henry Coover, | John Bobb, |
| Jacob Meily, | Samuel Cocklin, |
| Benj. Haverstick, | Jacob Spangler, |
| Daniel Eine, | Adam Eichelberger. |

---

## Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a tavern or public house, in the house I at present occupy as such in South Middleton township.

JAMES HURLEY.
March 3, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of South Middleton township, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named James Hurley, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Hartzel, | W. B. Mullen, |
| James Mehaffie, | Mathew Moore, |
| Benjamin Peffer, | Peter M'Laughlin, |
| T. C. Miller, | Wm. Laird, |
| Jacob Lehman, | Peter Matson, |
| Thomas Bradly, | John Wolf, |
| Daniel Wolf, | Wm. Moore. |

---

## Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a tavern or public house, in the house I at present occupy as such, in North Middleton township.

ABRAHAM WAGGONER.
March 3, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of North Middleton township, Cumberland county, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Ab'm. Waggonor, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Michael Rishburn, | Philip Kiehl, |
| David Brought, | John Mortorf, |
| John Lehn, | Henry Snyder, |
| David Wolf, | Joseph Wetzel, |
| Jacob Waggoner, | Henry Snider, |
| George Waggoner, | John Beidler. |

---


TEAS. Just received a large supply of Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas, and for sale by J. & E. Cornman.