Correspondence of the Phila. Inquirer.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 16.

2. Metallic Currency—Mr. Dickins—Gen. Jackson—National Printing Office—The General Appropriation Bill—The Creole Case—Petition for Congress to adjourn.

The plan of Mr. Jacob Benner of Ohio, to establish a metallic currency of $200,000,000, was reported back to the Senate, by the Committee on Finance. The project of Mr. B. is to purchase $20,000,000 in copper, which shall form, when coined, $200,000,000—one dollar in copper representing ten dollars in silver! Mr. Benner is decidedly of opinion that when this plan shall be carried out, there will be no drain of the coinage from the country.

Mr. Dickens, since his arrival here, has been permitted to move about pretty much in his own way, without creating any extraordinary excitement. He has been allowed to promenade with his lady, without encountering at every pass, regiments of committees, with anxious faces, to ascertain what would be his course for the future. The "Box fever" has had its season. No town will henceforth get into an uproar in consequence of his presence.

Fourteen weeks of the session of Congress have now passed away. What has been accomplished? About thirteen weeks of talk.

Mr. Buchanan presented in the Senate, a memorial, praying that the amount of fine and costs imposed upon General Jackson, in New Orleans, in 1815, may be refunded, with interest. He likewise presented a memorial from the manufacturers of Pittsburg, stating that they produce annually goods to the amount of seven millions of dollars, and praying that discriminating duties may be granted.

The resolutions of Mr. Clay, on the subject of revenue and expenditure, have been the chief topic of Senatorial discussion, since last week.

In the House, Mr. Wise has submitted a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire and report upon the plan of a national printing office, in which the public printing shall be hereafter executed. This resolution was agreed to.

The General Appropriation Bill has been the standing subject of discussion in the House. During this discussion a motion was made by Mr. Stanley to strike out the salary of the First Auditor of the Treasury, (Mr. Miller,) on the ground of official negligence, in regard to the Swartwout case.—The debate took a wide range, and produced what they would call in a town meeting, "something of a row."

The case of the Creole, has created considerable excitement in the city, and the chance of a war with Great Britain has been freely discussed among all classes, out of Congress. There have been Cabinet meetings, since the receipt of the intelligence of the proceedings in the British House of Lords, at which it is confidently believed this exciting case has formed the chief subject of consideration; and you will well conceive that there is a deep feeling in regard to this extraordinary case.

Mr. Clay has presented a petition from the Western part of your State, and another from Orleans County, praying Congress to adjourn without delay, and reprobating the personal rencontres which are permitted within the Halls of Congress.

Yours truly, O. P. Q.

LEGISLATURE.

We find the following in the Senate proceedings of March 11th. It was read and ordered to be placed upon the journal:

"The undersigned having voted against a resolution, which passed the Senate on the 9th inst., fixing the 23d March for the adjournment of the Legislature, and an extra session to commence on the 19th July next, ask leave to have their reasons placed upon the journal.

To that part of the resolution fixing upon the 23d inst. for adjournment, the undersigned have no objection; but they are opposed to an extra session of the Legislature, not only on account of its being a growing evil and becoming too frequent upon slight cause, but because they believe every act of an important public character may be acted on by the 23d inst., or by the 1st of April; and if an exhausted Treasury, and an acknowledged inability to provide funds to meet present pressing demands upon the Commonwealth, can ever induce the representatives of the people of this State to resort to the most economical expedients, for the purpose of saving money raised by an onerous system of taxation, which have proved to be unequal in its operations, they believe existing circumstances ought to have that effect.

The Legislature has been incessantly solicited from the beginning of the session until the present time, to provide means to pay the hard earnings of our "domestic creditors," for labor done upon the public improvements, and no provision has been made to meet their demands. If an extra session of the Legislature is held, it will cost about one thousand dollars per day, which in the short time the extra session would continue, (say from four to six weeks,) would cost the people a sum equal to the cost of the repairs necessary to put the line of canal from Columbia to Pittsburg, in complete repair for the spring business, and perhaps the other finished lines of canals.

The canals have been repaired, and are now being repaired upon the credit of the officers who have them in charge, a burthen from which those officers ought speedily to be relieved. If the amount which it will cost to hold an extra session was specifically appropriated towards paying the expenses thus necessarily incurred in putting the improvements in repair, or in paying the innumerable small debts due to individuals from the State, the undersigned believe it would receive the hearty approbation of the people. Therefore believing that our constituents in this exigency of our affairs, would prefer electing Representatives to the Congress of the United States for the 28th Congress by general ticket, as electors for President and Vice President are now by law elected, rather than their representatives in the General Assembly of this State should expend so large an amount of money under the peculiar state of our embarrassments, deem it their duty to oppose the contemplated extra session of the Legislature.

ROBERT FLEMING,
WILLIAM R. GOGGAS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1842.

DOMESTIC CREDITORS.

The bill to provide for the payment of the domestic creditors of this Commonwealth, and to provide for necessary repairs upon the public works.

[It authorizes the Governor to borrow $1,000,000 at an interest of 6 per cent., and for an issue of negotiable certificates of State stock.]

Mr. M'CAHEN moved to amend the first section, by striking out "six per cent," and inserting "ten per cent.," so as to authorize the Governor to give that amount, if the money can not be had at a less rate. And also, to add to the end of the section, these words:

"And it shall be the duty of the Canal Commissioners to suspend all the work on the unfinished lines, from and after the passage of this act, and to give notice to the contractors on the several lines."

Mr. DEFORD moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill for the present.

Messrs. M'Cahen, Leet, Elwell, Cortright, and Roumfort briefly opposed the motion.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend the amendment, by striking out a portion of the original section, and inserting a provision: That in lieu of the loan authorized by act of May 4, 1841, to be appropriated to the payment of contractors on the Erie and North Branch and Wisconisco canals, and the two feeders, for work done prior to the 1st May, 1841, the Governor is authorized to issue State stock, equal in amount to said appropriations to the said contractors or their assigns, in such sums as may be due each, if said contractors, or either of them choose to accept of the same, bearing an interest of eight per cent. per annum.

Mr. SHANSWOOD opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Stevens, and spoke in favor of the one proposed by Mr. M'Cahen.

Mr. M'CAHEN said that supposing the Governor could not obtain the money for less than ten per cent., and gave that, it would not be a great deal on the whole amount, above the ordinary rate of interest paid by the Commonwealth. It would be $7,200—And ought that sum be asked to stand in the way of doing justice to our domestic creditors—to those men who have been waiting more than twelve months, for the money which the Commonwealth was indebted to them? He hoped the House would vote down the amendment to the amendment, and meet the question on the amendment, that he had offered, without the delay of another day.

Mr. DUNLAP went into a long history of the legislation had in relation to our internal improvements, and of the manner in which our domestic creditors had been treated. He was for doing them prompt and ample justice, so far as it could be done by the immediate payment of what was due to them. He would go as far as any one to sustain the credit of the Commonwealth at home as well as abroad; and thought that while we were scrupulously exact and punctual about the payment of our foreign liabilities, we ought to be equally as particular and thoughtful, in regard to our home creditors. He was opposed to making any distinction between one class of creditors and another.

Mr. CULVER thought there were few gentlemen on that floor who desired an adjournment of the Legislature, until our domestic creditors should first have been provided for, but he thought the proposition now made to give ten per cent. for money was going too far, and would not meet the sanction of the people. Provision was made at the last session of the Legislature, for the payment of the contractors, but not carried into full effect, for the reason with which every gentleman here was well informed. It was also determined, at that time, that no further work should be done after the 1st of May, 1841. But what, he asked, did we here at the present session? Why that notwithstanding that determination, the contractors had gone on with the work, and now this Legislature was called upon to raise a tax on the people for the purpose of meeting their claims. He would inquire of gentlemen whether they were really serious in their intentions? For one, he would be as little disposed to cheat a man out of his hard earnings as any member on that floor—for he well knew what it was to work hard as well as to be in want of money.—But, nevertheless he could not give his sanction to raise money at so ruinous a sacrifice as ten per cent. Now, if these contractors were paid all that they claimed, what guarantee would this Legislature have that they would not go on with their work, and make a demand upon the Commonwealth at the session of the Legislature next year? He hoped that a stop would be put to these things. He wished that the Governor might be able to get money at a moderate rate of interest for the purpose of meeting the claims of the contractors, but he despaired it—for the banks were down and every thing else was in the most disastrous condition.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Case of the Creole—Debate thereon—The Decision against America.

HOUSE, Feb. 14.—Lord Brougham, pursuant to notice brought under the consideration of their lordships, the case of the Creole, by moving for copies of any correspondence upon the subject. He had, he said, considered the subject since he had first named the matter in that House, and the result of the consideration was a confirmation of the opinion he had formerly given. He was of the opinion, that even for the mere purposes of good neighborhood, there ought to be a law amongst nations, giving the power to each, of surrendering criminals seeking refuge after condemnation in other countries. There was, however, no such law in existence, and no power on the part of this country to comply with any such demand.

The Earl of Aberdeen said that some communications had taken place upon this subject with the Government of America, but he hoped the noble lord would not press for them, if he informed him of the course which the Government intended to pursue. After receiving all the legal assistance they deemed requisite, the Government was satisfied that, by the law of this country, there was no authority to bring the persons who had escaped in the Creole to trial for mutiny or murder, or even to detain them in custody. Instructions had accordingly been sent out for their liberation, unless it should appear that there was any colonial law under which they could be brought to trial. He was not, however, aware of the existence of any such law.

Lord Denman said he believed that the whole of Westminster Hall was unanimous that the law of England furnished no means of delivering up the persons who had escaped in the Creole. The noble lord quoted the opinions of Lord Coke, and, in latter years, of Sir C. Wetherell, to the same effect, and said that it would be indeed desirable if there were an international law giving power to surrender criminals; but such a law could only rest upon the presumption that the laws of all nations were reasonable, and he feared the nefarious traffic in slaves would stand very much in the way of any such arrangement.

Lord Campbell said he should not have spoken on the subject, but that an opinion had been attributed to him contrary to that just expressed by the Lord Chief Justice, which opinion he had never given. He was of opinion that the American Government had no power to demand that those men should be given up, and that if such a demand were made, there was no power by the municipal law of England to comply with it.

Lord Cottenham and the Lord Chancellor gave similar opinions, and Lord Brougham said that the same view was likewise taken by Lord Wynford and Lord Abinger.

Lord Brougham then withdrew his motion, and their lordships adjourned.

Corn Laws—Triumph of the Ministry.

Sir Robert Peel's policy with reference to the Corn Law Question, has been favorably received by the House of Commons, by a clear majority of 123. On an average, it proposes a reduction of the duty about one-third, but it appeared far from giving general satisfaction.

INDIAN MOVEMENTS.—The Missouri Reporter has received the following letter from the talented editor of the Ozark Eagle, and says—The proposed league of the Indians west of us, is just what may be expected, provided England calculates on a war with this country. We have, for some time, believed war with England to be inevitable, and do not wonder that an alliance of all the Indian tribes has been agitated.—John Ross, has talent and tact enough to effect such a combination. He is, too, villain enough for any thing—and should have been executed long since:

SPRINGFIELD, MO.
Feb. 21, 1842, 10 o'clock, P. M.

Editor Reporter:

Dear Sir:—I have just received a communication from Samuel M. Phariss, Clerk of the Court of Barry county, Missouri, the substance of which I give you below. It arrived too late for the present number of the "Eagle," and as Major J. P. Campbell leaves to morrow for Saint Louis, I deemed it of sufficient importance to send you a few lines in advance of my next publication.

It appears, from the letter of Mr. Phariss, who writes from McDonald, the county seat of Barry, that an *intelligent Delaware Indian* has just arrived from the Cherokee Nation, and brings information that an "intended Council" is proposed to be held at the Cherokee Council Ground, in "*two moons from the present time,*" (16th Feb.) in which will be embodied all the principal *Chiefs* and *head men* of the various Indian tribes, both settled and wandering, from the U. S. line to the vast prairies of the west, under the superintendance of the Cherokees. The Chiefs and head men of the Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Senecas, Quawpaws, Osages, Shawnees, Caws, Pawnees, Sioux, Sacs, Foxes, Peankeshaws, Potawatamies, Wyandots, &c. &c. &c., are to be present, it is said, in order to form a *grand confederacy,* or to become united as *one tribe.*

The ostensible object of which is said to be, to oppose any further emigration of the Whites West, to prevent the erection of any more forts in their country, and never more to part with another foot of their land, either by force or treaty, at the peril of their lives and the total extinction of their race. The *Delaware* informs our correspondent that by this Confederacy the Indian tribes will be enabled to bring a force of 40,000 warriors into the field. Ross, the Chief of the Cherokees, is said to be at the head of this affair, and to defray all the necessary expenses of the Council. *He has recently returned from Washington City, and most probable has had a private or secret interview with the British Minister.* Our informant suggests the propriety of informing the Government of the intended Council, and that some efficient measures be taken to prepare the frontier settlements for any emergency that may arise.

I have given, though hastily, as it is late at night, a brief sketch of the communication sent me. You may notice it as you think proper. I shall publish the whole article in the next "Eagle," and give the lucid, and not less interesting than alarming speculations of Mr. Phariss as to the probable cause and result. Mr. Phariss is a worthy citizen and popular man of Barry county.

The United States and Great Britain.—The probability is growing stronger and stronger that the difficulties between our country and Great Britain, will not be amicably adjusted. By reference to the foreign news, given in another column, it will be seen that the British Government has ordered the discharge of the slave mutineers and murderers who carried the American ship Creole, into Nassau, on the ground that they are fugitives from justice. This decision of G. Britain, we suppose, says the Washington Globe, will surprise no one who has studied the character of that people; or her uniform course towards this country. To lord it over other nations, and treat them as her dependencies and inferiors—to be always ready to commit wrong, and never ready to redress it, and to hold up the sword as the only criterion of right, has been time immemorial, the policy of this insolent and usurping people. But especially towards the United States, who is now her great commercial rival, has her course, in all collisions between the two countries, been one of unwavering and unvaried aggression and contempt. Before the last war what point of difference did she concede, or outrage repair? And since that war, have we gathered one single concession or reparation of any kind, by negotiation or complaint? There is but one way to treat with such a people, or to obtain from them redress. Lay down the sword by the side of the pen. Meet here in the spirit and determination which General Jackson knew so well how to bear and practise. If we approach her in any other, she will still hold on to the territory of Maine; search our vessels in the African seas, and then on our own coast, with an occasional interlude in our amicable relations, of burnings, and murders, in pursuance of the precedent in the case of the Caroline.

As to the pretension that the murderers and mutineers on board the Creole, were *fugitives from justice,* and had escaped into the jurisdiction of Great Britain, we need add but little, we suppose after the views we have already expressed, and those communicated to Congress, contained in Mr. Webster's instructions to our Minister in London. Our position briefly is, that illegal force, murdering violence, can give no jurisdiction to England over property or persons belonging to the United States.—That the Creole, under the circumstances, was as much within the jurisdiction of the United States, as if within our own waters. Neither the slaves on board of her, nor the murderers, were amenable to the British laws or British seizure. When, therefore, the officers at Nassau entered this vessel, and took from thence the forty mutineers and murderers, they committed as gross an outrage on the sovereignty of the United States, as if they had sent an expedition to the shores of Virginia, and taken them from a jail in Norfolk. The whole question is one of mere power; and the nation, which cannot enforce its own rights, it may be assured, will never have them respected by other nations.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

BRIGADE ORDER.

IN accordance with the Brigade order of the 8th of January 1842, the 23d Reg't P. M. is hereby divided so as to form two regiments, as follows: All that part of said regiment lying west of a line commencing at the Perry county line at a point opposite the road leading from Shryock's on the creek to the widow Wistler's, thence by said road to the Conodoguinet creek, thence by the north bank of said creek to the Hopewell township line, thence by said line to the Ridge road, thence by said road to the Green Spring, thence by said Spring to the road leading to the Shippensburg road, thence by said road to the Shippensburg road, thence by said road to Rhonds' school-house, thence by a straight line to M'Kees ore bank, thence to the turnpike at the west end of Stoughstown, thence by said pike to the State road at Dunlap's, thence by said road to the Adams county line to form one regiment, to be No. 196th regiment P. M.—And all of that part of said 23d reg't laying east of said above described line to form one other and will be the 23d reg't P. M.—And said regiments are hereby divided into two Battalions of four companies each, bounded as follows:

First Company—1st battalion 196th reg't, will commence on the turnpike at James Willis' smith shop, thence by the road to Kochenowers mill, thence by the run to the old Balt more road, thence by said road to the Adams county line, thence by said line to the Franklin county line, thence by said line to the turnpike, thence by said pike to to the place of beginning.

Third Company—Same battalion will commence at the regimental line on the turnpike near Stoughstown, thence by said line to the Big Pond Run, thence by said run to the Adams county line, thence by said line to the Dickinson township line, thence by said line to the turnpike, thence by said pike to the regimental line the place of beginning.

Fifth Company—Same battalion will commence on the turnpike at Jas. Willis' smith shop, thence by the road to Kochenowers mill, thence by the run to the old Baltimore road, thence by said road to the Adams county line, thence by said line to the Big Pond Run, thence by said run to the Newton township line, thence by said line to the turnpike, thence by said pike to the place of beginning.

Seventh Company—Same battalion will commence on the turnpike at Dunlap's, thence by the State road leading to Gettysburg to the Adams county line, thence by said line to the Newton township line, thence by said line to the turnpike, thence by said pike to the State road at Dunlap's the place of beginning.

Second Campany—Second battalion same regiment, will commence on the turnpike opposite Pomroy's well, thence by said pike to the Franklin county line, thence by said line to the ridge road, thence by said road to Coover's lene, thence by the said lane to the 3 square field, thence in a direct line to the turnpike the place of beginning.

Fourth Company—Same battalion, will be the same bounds as those of Hopewell township.

Sixth Company—Same battallion, will commence on the turnpike opposite Pumroy's well, thence to the 3 square field, thence by Coover's lane to the ridge road, thence by said road to the Green Spring, and by other regimental line to the turnpike, thence by said pike to opposite Pumroy's well the place of beginning.

Eighth Company—Same battalion, will commence at the creek at the line between Hopewell and Mifflin townships, thence by said line to the Perry county line, thence by said line to the regimental line near the widow Wistler's, thence by the road past said Wistler's to the creek, thence by said creek to the Hopewell and Mifflin township line the place of beginning.

The boundary line of the companies in the new 23d reg't will be,

First Company—First battalion, will commence on the turnpike at the South Middleton and Dickinson township line, thence by said line to the Adams county line, thence by said line to the Dickinson Election District line, thence by said line to the turnpike, thence by said pike to the place of beginning.

Third Company—Same battalion, will commence at Diller's Bridge, thence by the road by Robert M'Keehan's to the turnpike between Trego's farms, thence by said pike to the eastern line of West Pennsborough, thence by said line to the creek at Hays' mill, thence by said creek to Diller's bridge the place of beginning.

Fifth Company—Same battalion, will commence at the creek at Hays' mill and the line between North Middleton and Frandford townships, thence by said line to the Perry county line, thence by said line to M'Clures Gap, thence by the road to Aller's mill, thence by the creek to Hays's mill the place of beginning.

Seventh Company—Same battalion, will commence on the turnpike at the Election District line of Dickinson township, thence by said line to the Adams county line, thence by said line to the State road leading to Gettysburg near Pine Grove, thence by said road to the turnpike, thence by said pike to the place of beginning.

Second Company—Second battalion 23d reg't, will commence at the mouth of the Big Spring, thence by the creek to the Hopewell township line, thence by said line to the ridge road, thence by said road to the Green Spring, thence by said spring to the road leading to the Shippensburg road, thence by said road to Rhonds' school house, thence by the road to the Big Spring at Irvine's mill; thence by said spring to its mouth the place of beginning.

Fourth Company—Same battalion, will commence at Diller's Bridge, thence by the creek to the mouth of the Big Spring, thence by said spring to the State road bridge near Newville, thence by said road to the turnpike at Dunlap's, thence by said pike to the line between Trago's farms, thence by the boundary line of the third company to Diller's Bridge the place of beginning.

Sixth Company—Same battalion, will commence on the road at the creek near Alter's mill, thence by said road to the Perry county line at M'Clures Gap, thence by said line to the regimental line near the widow Wistler's, thence by the road by said Wistler's to the creek near J. Spher's, thence by the creek to Alter's mill the place of beginning.

Eighth Company—Same battalion, will commence at the Big Spring State road bridge near Newville, thence by the Big Spring to Irvine's mill, thence by the direct road, to Rhoads' school house, thence by the regimental line past M'Kees ore bank to the turnpike, thence by said pike to the State road at Dunlap's, thence by said road to the bridge the place of beginning.

Also in accordance with the Brigade order of the 8th of January 1842, the 86th reg't P. M. is hereby divided so as to form two reg'ts. as follows:—All that part of said reg't laying east of the township lines leading from Adams county to the Perry county line by the Stony Ridge to form one reg't of two battalions and eight companies in lieu of ten as at first directed, as follows:

The first battalion will be all that part of the 86th reg't laying easterly of a line commencing at the Yellow Breeches creek near Grove's mill on the Trindle Spring road, thence by said road passing east of Mechanicsburg to the turnpike at Bricker's mill, thence by a straight line to the Perry county line at Lambs Gap, and will be divided into four companies as follows:

First Company—Will be all that part of East Pennsborough township laying north of the Conodoguinet creek.

Third Company—Will commence at the battalion line on the Trindle Spring road, thence by said road to the turnpike at Oyster's Point, thence by said pike to the Susquehanna River at the Bridge, thence by said river to the Conodoguinet creek, thence by said creek to the battalion line, thence by said line to the Trindle Spring road the place of beginning.

Fifth Company—Will commence at the Trindle Spring road and battalion line, thence by said line to the York county line, thence by the Yellow Breeches creek to Haldeman's mill, thence by the Trindle Spring road and Stone Church to the battalion line the place of beginning.

Seventh Company—Will commence on the Trindle Spring road, at the Stone Church, thence by said road to Haldeman's mill, thence by the creek to the river, thence by the river to the turnpike, thence by said pike to the Trindle Spring road at Oyster's point, thence by said road to the Stone Church the place of beginning.

The 2d Battalion will be all that part of the 86th reg't laying between the last described battalion line and the described reg't line on the Stony Ridge. The boundary line of the companies in said battalion will be as follows:

Second Company—Will commence at the battalion line on the turnpike near Bricker's mill, thence by said pike to the reg't line on the Stony Ridge, thence by the reg't line to the Perry county line, thence by said line to Lambs Gap, thence by the battalion line to the turnpike the place of beginning.

Fourth Company—Will commence at the battalion line on the turnpike near Bricker's mill, thence said line to the eastern of Mechanicsburg, thence by the Main street and Trindle Spring road to the regimental line on the Stony Ridge, thence by said line to the turnpike, thence by said pike to the place of beginning near Bricker's mill.

Sixth Company—Will commence at the battalion line on the Trindle Spring road at the east end of Mechanicsburg, thence by the Main street and Trindle Spring road to Leidig's tavern, thence by the road to Latshaw's mill, thence a direct south line to the York county line, thence by said line to the battalion line near Grove's mill, thence by said line to the Trindle Spring road the place of beginning.

Eighth Company—Will commence on the Trindle Spring road at Leidig's tavern, thence by said road to the reg't line on the Stony Ridge, thence by said line to the County line, thence by said line to the line of company No. 6, thence by said line by Latshaw's mill to the Trindle Spring road at Leidig's the place of beginning.

And all that part of said 86th reg't laying west of the said reg't or Stony ridge line to form one other reg't of two battalions and eight companies as follows: South Middleton township and all that part of Carlisle south of Main street to be the 1st battalion—and all that part of Carlisle north of Main street and North Middleton township to be the 2d battalion.

The number and bounds of the companies will be as follows:

All that part of South Middleton township laying east of the Carlisle and Hanover turnpike road will form company No. 1. All that part of said township laying west of said pike will form company No. 3. All that part of Carlisle laying south of Main and east of Hanover streets will form company No. 5. All that part of Carlisle laying south of Main and west of Hanover streets to be company No. 7. All that part of North Middleton township east of the road leading from Carlisle to Perry county by Sterrett's Gap to form company No. 2. All that part of said township laying west of said road to form company No. 4. All that part of Carlisle laying east of Hanover & north of Main streets to form company No. 6. All that part of Carlisle laying west of Hanover and north of Main streets to form company No. 8.

The regiment east of the Stony Ridge will be No. 86—and that west of said line will be No. 197.

But none of the above arrangements will go into effect until after the parades in May next; they will then first commence by the election in June being held in accordance with them.

The battalion and regimental courts of appeal will be held by the officers now in commission.

Given under my hand at Head Quarters, 1st Brig. 11th Div. P. M., in Carlisle this 17th day of March 1842.

EDWARD ARMOR, Brig. Gen.,
1st Brig. 11th Div. P. M.

Test—W. FOULK, Brig. Insp.

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*

TO FARMERS.

BLANK'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.

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. Indee &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'r	vs	Watts
Schlosser	vs	Fenner
Same	vs	Becker
Ramp assn'ee &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, Prot'hy.

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

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.

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.

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.

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 Pennsboro' 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 Sterer,	*Christian Wisler,*
George Ruplay,	*John Snevely,*
Saml. Bashore,	*B. Erb,*
Jacob Bricker,	*George Snevely,*
Martin Rupp,	*Peter Barnhart,*
John Rupp,	*John Eberly.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Take notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, and they have appointed Monday the 11th day of April 1842, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN THRONE,
JOHN HOSKINS,
GEORGE PAINTER,
GEORGE ATHERTON,
JOHN M'GONIGAL,
GEORGE FISHER,
JAMES M. ALLEN,
CHRISTIAN MILLER,
JOHN OILER,
DAVID CLEVER.

March 17, 1842.