

measures, unless he felt deeply conscious that he was acting in obedience to the will of the people, and could appeal to them for support. Nothing short of such a conviction, unless it be to preserve his oath inviolate to support the Constitution, will ever induce him to exercise power in a manner odious in the eyes of the majority in Congress, against which it is exerted.

But there is still another powerful influence which will prevent his abuse of the veto power. The man who has been elevated by his fellow-citizens to the highest office of trust and dignity, which a great nation can bestow, must necessarily feel a strong desire to have his name recorded in untarnished characters on the page of his country's history, and live after death in the hearts of his countrymen. This consideration would forbid the abuse of the veto power: What is posthumous fame in every instance? Is it not the voice of prosperity re-echoing the opinion of the present generation? And what body on earth can give so powerful an impulse to public opinion, at least in this country, as the Congress of the United States? Under all these circumstances we must admit that the opinion expressed by the Federalists is sound, and that "it is evident there would be greater danger of his not using his power when necessary, than of his using it too often or too much."

Such also must have been Mr. Jefferson's opinion. When consulted by General Washington in April, 1792, as to the propriety of vetoing "the act for an apportionment of representatives among the several States, according to the first enumeration," what was his first reason in favor of the exercise of this power upon that occasion? "Viewing the bill," says he, "either as a violation of the Constitution, or as giving an inconvenient exposition to its words, is it a case where the President ought to interpose his negative?" "I think it is." "The non-user of his negative power begins to already excite a belief that no President will ever venture to use it, and consequently has begotten a desire to raise up barriers in the State Legislatures against Congress throwing off the control of the Constitution." "I shall not read the other reasons he has assigned, none of them being necessary for my present purpose. Perilous indeed is the power which is vested in the President, and no President will ever venture to use it, unless from the strongest sense of duty, and the strongest conviction that it will receive the public approbation.

But, after all, what is the nature of this qualified veto under the Constitution? It is, in fact, but an appeal taken by the President from the decision of Congress, in a particular case, to the tribunal of the sovereign people, to the several States, who are equal to the masters of both. If they decide against the President, their decision must finally prevail, by the admission of the Senator himself. The same President must either carry it into execution himself, or the next President whom they elect will do so. The veto can do no more than postpone it as the subject, until the will of the people can be fairly expressed. This suspension of action, if the people should not sustain the President, will not generally continue longer than two years, and it cannot continue longer than four. If the people, at the next elections, should return a majority to Congress hostile to the veto, and the same measure should pass a second time, he must indeed be a bold man, and intent upon his own destruction, who would, a second time, resist it by his veto. After the popular voice has determined the question, the President would always submit, unless, by so doing, he clearly believed he would involve himself in the guilt of perjury, by violating his oath to support the Constitution. At the end of four years, however, in any and every event, the popular will must and would be obeyed by the election of another President.

Sir, the Senator from Kentucky, in one of those beautiful passages which always abound in his speeches, has drawn a glowing picture of the isolated condition of Kings, whose ears the voice of public opinion is never permitted to reach; and he has compared their condition in this particular with that of the President of the United States. Here, too, he said, the Chief Magistrate occupied an isolated condition, where the voice of his country and the cries of its distress could not reach his ear. But is there any justice in this comparison? Such a picture may be true to the life when drawn for an European monarch, but it has no application whatever for a President of the U. S. States. He, sir, is no more than the first citizen of this free Republic. No form is required in approaching his person, which may prevent the humblest of his fellow-citizens from communicating with him. In approaching him, a freeman of this land is not compelled to decorate himself in fantastic robes, or adopt any particular form of dress, such as the etiquette of courts require. The President intermingles freely with his fellow citizens, and hears the opinions of all. The public press attacks him—political parties in and out of Congress, assail him, and the thunders of the Senator's own denunciatory eloquence are reverberated from the Capitol, and reach the White House before the incumbent can lay his head upon his pillow. No every act is subject to the severest scrutiny, and he reads in the newspapers of the day the degrees of public opinion. Indeed, it is the privilege of every body to assail him. He contends that such a Chief Magistrate is isolated from the people, is to base an argument from mere fancy, and not upon facts. No, sir, the President of the United States is no more directly before the people, and more immediately responsible to the people than any other department of our Government; and we do to that President who shall ever affect to withdraw from the public eye, and seclude himself in the recesses of the Executive mansion.

The Senator has said, and with truth, that no veto of the President has ever been overruled, since the origin of the Government. Not one. Although he introduced this fact for another purpose than that which now induces me to advert to it, yet it is not the less true that account. Is not this the strongest possible argument to prove that there never yet has been a veto, in violation of the public will?

Here Mr. Clay observed that there had been repeated instances of majorities in Congress deciding against vetoes.

Mr. Buchanan replied, "I am now speaking of majorities, not of Congress, but of the

people. I shall speak of majorities in Congress presently.

Why, sir, has no veto been ever overruled? Simply because the President has never exercised, and never will exercise this perilous power on any important occasion, unless firmly convinced that he will be sustained by the people. Standing alone, with the whole responsibility of his high official duties pressing upon him, he will never brave the enormous power and influence of Congress, unless he feels a moral certainty that the people will come to the rescue. When he ventures to differ from Congress, and appeal to the people, the chances are all against him. The members of the Senate and House are numerous, and are scattered over the whole country, whilst the President is but an individual confined to the city of Washington. Their personal influence with their constituents is, and must be, great. In such a struggle, he mainly relies upon the palpable justice of his cause. Under these circumstances, does it not speak volumes in favor of the discretion with which the veto power has been exercised, that it has never once been overruled, in a single instance, since the origin of the Government, either by a majority of the people in the several States, or by the Constitutional majority in Congress?

It is truly astonishing how rarely this power has ever been exercised. During the period of more than half a century which has elapsed since the meeting of the first Congress under the Constitution, 6,000 legislative acts have been passed. How many of these, sir, do you suppose have been disapproved by the President? Twenty, sir, twenty is the whole number. I speak from a list now in my hand prepared by one of the clerks of the Senate. And this number embraces not merely those bills which have been actually vetoed; but all such as were retained by him under the Constitution, in consequence of having been presented at so late a period of the session that he could not prepare his objections previous to the adjournment. 'Twenty is the sum total of all! Let us analyze these vetoes, (for I shall call them all by that name,) for a few moments. Of the twenty, eight were on bills of small comparative importance, and excited no public attention. Congress at once passed the bills, and the President never once made a public objection. One remarkable instance, a veto of General Jackson was laid upon the table upon the motion of the Senator from Kentucky himself. No attempt was even made to pass the bill in opposition to this veto, and no one Senator contested its propriety. Eleven of the twelve remaining upon this list, relate to only three subjects. These are, a Bank of the U. S. States; internal improvements in different forms; and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States. There have been four vetoes of a Bank of the U. S. States; one by Mr. Madison, one by General Jackson; and two by Mr. Tyler. There have been six vetoes on internal improvements, in different forms; one by Mr. Madison, one by Mr. Monroe, and four by General Jackson. And General Jackson vetoed the bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several States. Those make nineteen. The remaining veto was by Gen. Washington; and it is remarkable that it should be the most questionable exercise of this power which has ever occurred. I refer to his second and last veto, on the first of March, 1797, and but three days before he retired from office, on the "Act to alter and amend an act, entitled an act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States." In this instance, there was a majority of nearly two-thirds in the House of Representatives, where it originated, in passing the act, notwithstanding the objections of the Father of his Country. The vote was fifty-five in the affirmative to thirty-six in the negative. This act provided for the reduction of the military establishment of the country; and the day will probably never again arrive when any President will venture to veto an act reducing the standing army of the United States.

Then in the range of time since the year 1789, there have been but twenty vetoes; and eleven of these related to only three subjects which have radically divided the two great political parties of the country. With the exception of twenty, all the acts which have ever passed Congress, have been allowed to take their course without any Executive interference.

That this power has never been abused, is as clear as the light of the sun. I ask Senators; and appeal to you, sir, whether the American people have not sanctioned every one of the vetoes on the three great subjects to which I have referred. Yes, sir, every one, not excepting those on the Fiscal Bank and Fiscal Corporation—the leading measures of the extra session. Notwithstanding the solemn denunciation against the President, made by the Whig party, and their appeal to the people, there has been no election held since that session in which the people have not declared, in a voice like thunder, their approbation of the two vetoes of President Tyler. I shall not, upon the present occasion, discuss the question whether all or any of these vetoes were right or wrong. I merely state the incontrovertible fact that they have all been approved by the American people.

(To be Continued.)

Texas, Mexico & Santa Anna, a Probable War.

INTERESTING LETTERS.

(Confidential.) "Dated 15th of January 1842, on board the steamer Forth, on its voyage between Havanna and New Orleans from England.

"To his Excellency General Santa Anna, President of the Mexican Republic.

"Sir,—Although I am a citizen of the U. S. States, the government of Texas has commissioned me to obtain the recognition of its independence, by the European powers, and to transact certain fiscal operations, for whose successful determination, I am now returning to Texas, to obtain the ratification of its government.

"I am induced to take this step, not from any fear that Mexico should break hostilities with the government or people of Texas; I take the liberty of proposing to your Excellency, (if you think it consistent with the honor and interests of Mexico) that a treaty of peace and limitation should be entered into with Texas, upon the basis of an indemnification of five millions of dollars, which I can place in London, for this object, within

three weeks, after receipt of the agreement, together with two hundred thousand dollars, which he secretly placed at the disposal of the agents of the Mexican Government.

"If your Excellency desire peace at this price, address to me your answer to New Orleans, under cover of the English Consul, by means of the steamer.

"I am, sir, with the greatest consideration, Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) J. HAMILTON.

"To his Excellency Gen. Santa Anna."

"Your Excellency may address your letters to General Jas. Hamilton. I have written with great haste, in order not to lose the present opportunity.

Your Excellency will have the goodness, if you answer this, to do it in English, in order to avoid the translation of a confidential letter, in which character I will consider your answer."

[Answer.]

"Palace of the Government of Mexico, February 18th, 1842.

Mr. J. Hamilton:

My Dear Sir—Mr. Packenham, Minister of her Britannic Majesty, placed in my hands in due time, your letter of the 18th of last January, which had reached him by the steamer Forth, and I at present acknowledge its receipt after the delay required by the grave matter on which it treats.

"A letter written without previous acquaintance with me, either official or personal, by a man whose very acts stamp him an enemy of my country, could not fail to surprise me; and the more so, from the want of tact and delicacy with which certain propositions are addressed to one, who knows how much is due to his eminent position, and to his own dignity and honor. You have placed me, sir, under the necessity of being very explicit and severe, because I cannot consent that you and the partisans of your cause, should deceive themselves concerning the final resolution of Mexico in the question of Texas, nor can I omit the expression of the profound disgust which you have excited in me, and by so rudely coming forward, to propose to me the sale of Texas, and the acquisition of an infamy.

"You commence by acknowledging yourself a citizen of the United States, and at the same time agent of Texas, for the recognition of its independence, by the European powers, and for the well known and unfortunate negotiations for loans. I do not conceive how you can preserve the title of citizen of a nation at peace, harmony and friendship with Mexico, while at the same time, you endeavor to do her all the harm in your power, and to cut off from her a part of her territory, by means which you have employed with such singular activity. This species of impudence with which you represent yourself as a citizen of the United States, excites vivid recollections that your countrymen first commenced the war; introduced disorder into Texas, and still maintain it in scandalous violation of the treaties which should, in good faith, unite the two nations. But leaving this examination to the criticism of the civilized world, which is ignorant neither of the origin, nor the tendencies of the usurpation of Texas, I will quickly show you, that you are mistaken, and that too, greatly in supposing Mexico deficient either in the strength, or the will, to maintain her incontestible rights.

"We have fully weighed the actual and the possible value of the territory of Texas—the advantage accruing to Mexico by its being in her possession, and still more the precarious situation in which she would find herself reduced, were she to permit a colony ready to arise within her own limits always ready to advance and covetous to obtain new acquisitions by the title of theft and usurpation; but even were the soil of Texas a mere desert of sand, unproductive save a thorn to wound the foot of the traveller, this plain, useless, sterile and unproductive, should be defended with energy and constancy, under the conviction, that the possession of a right imposes upon a nation the necessity of never abandoning it with shame and disgrace to her name. If you are acquainted with the statistics of Mexico, you cannot be ignorant of its population and its wealth; and if you have read history, you will remember that the race which now people the American continent, is the same, which on so many memorable occasions, has given signal proofs not only of constancy but even of obstinacy in defence of their lands, their hearths and their national individuality.

"Eleven years of a bloody and mortal strife, to conquer our independence, will serve perpetually to prove that strong passions agitate our hearts, and nerve our arms in a great crisis; and this very prolonged series of civil wars, has formed here a population as warlike as they are patient, and eminently capable of action under all the stimulants of glory, when controlled by a government which respects itself, and enforces respect for the people, whose welfare is confided to it. You must clearly remember that in the beginning of 1836, Texas found itself subjugated, and that only a freak of fortune, the unexpected conduct of the general who succeeded me in the command, withdrawing improperly the Mexican army, and other causes, which, even at present appear inconceivable, annulled the immense and definite results of the rapid succession of victories gained by this same army, under my orders and direction. Greater and more powerful efforts than those can still be made, and, sir, you must not doubt, that they will be made; for to the knowledge of my duties I unite a consciousness of the power and the resources at my control. One of the most grave and vehement charges preferred by the nation against the government which has just disappeared from office, was the apathy and unequal neglect with which it conducted the affairs of Texas, and I am not the man who will incur so just a reproach, or will sanction by silence, or inactivity, one of the most scandalous robberies of the present century.

"Feeling, as I do, all the merit and importance of Texas, as the basis of my country's rights, and the imperishable results of their recognition, I can never contribute to the recognition of her fatal independence; I will say more, never will I permit any one to dare do that which the nation will not sanction; and he, whoever he may be, shall be considered and punished as a traitor to the rights, the name, and the glory of Mexico.

"Your proposals of five millions of dollars for the renunciation of Texas, is a mis-

calculation and an act of audacity; permit me, sir, to add to you that your offer of two hundred thousand dollars for the secret agents of the government of Mexico, is an insult and infamy unworthy of a gentleman.

"Perhaps you have ventured upon this impudence, yielding to the illusion of your return to power gave some probability to the hope of an arrangement favorable to Texas. If such was your opinion, you, like many others, have been deceived, for I have changed neither my convictions nor my resolutions, nor am I bound by any pledge or promise whatever, that could give plausibility to so unjust a suspicion. I promised in Texas, beneath the rifles of the tumultuary (tumultuous) soldiers who surrounded me, that I would procure a hearing for their commissioners from my government, and would exercise my influence to prevent for the time being a fatal struggle; and this promise, whose object was to secure, without molestation, the retreat which the Mexican army had already commenced, and which I learned with the greatest sorrow from General Wall, naturally remained without effect, from my sad condition as a prisoner, because the aggressions of the Texans removed even the possibility of lightening the evils of war, and because, they failed themselves in their promises, they annulled the resolutions of him whom they called their cabinet, they caused me violently to disembark from the schooner Invincible, and abandoned me to the excited passions of one hundred and thirty recruits, just arrived from New Orleans. I was exposed to the gaze and insults of this undisciplined soldiery; many of the prisoners of Goliad, who were among the most excited, were immediately charged with the custody; projects to murder me in a barbarous manner succeeded, one to another. I was handcuffed to an iron bar for more than fifty days, and on the 30th of June I was ordered to march out to be shot; on the same spot where Fannin and his men were executed. This wicked plan was frustrated, thanks to the kind offices of Stephen Austin. Now that you announce to me your intention to proceed to Texas, you may in the theatre itself of my sufferings, verify circumstantially and minutely, the cruel, unworthy and inhuman treatment to which I became the butt, after the nominal agreement of the 13th of May, 1836. I did not compromise myself, nor could I do more than as a private individual, to make representation to my government; but even this weak and isolated agreement lost its validity, so soon as they commenced to treat me as in former days it was customary to treat slaves in the regions of Barbary. I send with this letter, the protest which, on the 9th of the same June, I directed in the port of Valasco to Mr. David G. Burnett, who acted as president of the so-called Republic; read it, sir, without prejudice and in cool blood; and confess that, to the very enemies who were so anxious for my death, I openly threw the accusation of infidelity and inconsistency; and I proved to them that my pledges had been annulled entirely by their own fault.

"Messrs. E. Austin and Samuel Houston saved my life; they alleviated my lot as far as was possible to them; they made me the object of their compassion and most gentlemanly commiseration. Mr. Houston distinguished himself by obtaining for me my liberty, without requiring of me any retribution. How great are my obligations for this act? Ever will I be grateful for actions so worthy of Christians and sensible men. Ever will I strive to reward them, under all possible contingencies. I will publish their deeds to their honor and praise; for such acts invariably secure the sympathy and admiration of the whole human family. But even these considerations cannot bind me down to act with lukewarmness in the affair of the great nation which I govern; more particularly when they involve her major interests. The Mexican army has again taken a position of offence, and she will not vary her attitude till she plants her eagle standard on the banks of the Sabine.

"Circumstances with which I suppose you are well acquainted, have contributed to maintain the affairs of Texas in their statu quo; and the last Mexican administration did neither what it could or should have done, to molest, at least those whom the apathy and carelessness convinced of their definitive safety. Then followed an appearance of prosperity, which deceived the speculators of some nations and even their governments; but time has removed these deceits, and things appear now as they actually exist, unadorned by the prismatic colors of novelty. You have just returned from a circuit of Europe, and I refer to yourself for confirmation of these truths.

"In a different point of view, the question of Texas involves another of the greatest importance to the cause of humanity—that of slavery. Mexico who has given the noble and illustrious example of renouncing to the increase of her wealth, and even to the cultivation of her fields, that she may not see them fattened with the sweat, the blood and the tears of the African race, will not retrocede in this course; and her efforts to recover an usurped territory will be blessed by all those who sincerely esteem the natural and imprescribable rights of the human species.

"Texas might yet find great advantages by covering herself anew with the Mexican flag. You, sir, who possess the talents of a statesman, think seriously of this step, which is applauded by philosophy; and if by its triumph you should be convinced, you may rely upon the facilities which I offer you, and the friendly consideration of your obedient servant.

(Signed)

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

LETTER FROM GEN. HAMILTON.—The Charleston papers of the 23d, contain a letter from Gen. Hamilton, to Santa Anna, in reply to the late bombastic epistle of that functionary. It is one of the most sarcastic productions we have read lately. We wish we had space for the whole of it, but must content ourselves with the concluding paragraph. The conclusion contains an intimation that induces us to believe that it will not be long until Gen. Hamilton is in the field, in Texas, backed by no inconsiderable force of the friends of liberty in the South. The General, however, need not expect to meet the redoubtable Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, any where, this side of the Mexican Capitol. He has sufficient expe-

rience in the Texan mode of managing "accidents."—*Balt. Sun.*

"In response to this determination on your part, I believe there is but one sentiment in the country which I have so recently left, and that is embodied in the brief declaration, "Be it so." I moreover believe, that the only feeling of apprehension that is felt at your resolve, (and I mention this to you as a secret, in the most friendly confidence,) is, lest you may not come yourself at the head of your invincibles. Although the Texans, like the Presbyterian Barson, have no "courage to boast of," yet I am sure they will give you a cordial reception, in consideration of those unrequited claims to their gratitude which you have left so largely in arrears since your last visit.

"As to the humble individual who addresses you, although entitled to the honors of citizenship in Texas, it is not necessary that I should speak of my position. Would to God you had accepted the olive branch, which, as her public minister, I offered you in both the spirit of peace and friendship, and that you had humanely attempted to staunch the wounds of your own country, bleeding at every pore. You have, however, disclaimed this offer in terms of the highest personal indignity to myself, and public affront to the country. You excuse me of the impudence of having offered you silver, I will not be guilty of the gasconade of offering you steel; but when you come, I hope I may hear the neighing of your war steeds on the Banks of the Rio Bravo."

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 Sharp's on the creek to the widow Wistler's, thence by said road to the Conodognot 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 the school house, thence by said road to the west end of Stony Ridge, 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 lying east of said above described line to form another 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 road to the old Bald 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 the place of beginning.

Second Company—Same battalion will commence at the regimental line on the turnpike near Stony Ridge, thence by said line to the Big Pond Run, thence by said line 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 place of beginning.

Third Company—Same battalion will commence at the regimental line on the turnpike near Stony Ridge, thence by said line to the Big Pond Run, thence by said line 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 place of beginning.

Fourth Company—Same battalion will commence on the turnpike at Dunlap's, thence by the State road leading to Gutsyburg 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.

Fifth Company—Second battalion same regimental line on the turnpike at Dunlap's, thence by the State road leading to Gutsyburg to the Adams county line, thence by said line to the Franklin county line, thence by said line to the ridge road, thence by said road to Coover's lane, thence by the said lane to the 3 square field, thence in a direct line to the turnpike the place of beginning.

Sixth Company—Same battalion will commence on the turnpike at Dunlap's, thence by the State road leading to Gutsyburg 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.

Seventh 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 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.

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

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

Fourth 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 Gutsyburg near Fine Grove, thence by said road to the turnpike, thence by said pike to the place of beginning.

Fifth 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 Green Spring, including the house at the head said spring, thence by said spring to the road leading to the Shippensburg road, thence by said road to Rhoads' school house, thence by the road to the Big Spring at Irvin's mill, thence by said spring to its mouth the place of beginning.

Sixth 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 Trego's farms, thence by the boundary line of the third company

to Diller's Bridge the place of beginning.

Seventh Company—Same battalion, will commence on the road at the creek near Allen's mill, thence by said road to the Perry county line at M'Clure Gap, thence by said line to the regimental line near the widow Wistler's, thence by the road by Wistler's to the creek near J. Sphar's, thence by the creek to Allen'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 Irvin's mill, thence by the direct road, to Rhoads' school house, thence by the regimental line past M'Keenan's to the State road at Dunlap's, thence by said pike to the bridge the place of beginning.

Ninth Company—Same battalion, will commence at the mouth of the Big Spring, thence by the creek to the Hopewell township line, thence by said line to the Perry county line by the Stony Ridge to form one reg't of two battalions and eight companies in lieu of the turnpike at Gutsyburg, as follows: The first battalion will commence at the mouth of the Big Spring, 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 Lamb Gap, and will be divided into four companies as follows: First Company—Will be all that part of East Pennsylvania township lying north of the Conodognot creek, and east of the Battalion line.

Second Company—Will commence at the battalion line on the Trindle Spring road, thence by said road to the turnpike at Gutsyburg, thence by said pike to the Susquehanna River at Bricker's Bridge, thence by said creek to the battalion line, thence by said line to the Trindle Spring road the place of beginning.

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

Fourth Company—Will commence at the battalion line on the turnpike near Bricker's mill, thence by said line to the east end 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.

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

Sixth Company—Will commence at the battalion line on the turnpike near Bricker's mill, thence by said line to the east end 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.

Seventh Company—Will commence at the battalion line on the turnpike near Bricker's mill, thence by said line to the east end 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.

Eighth Company—Will commence on the Trindle Spring road at Leidy'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 Leidy's mill to the Trindle Spring road the place of beginning.

All that part of said 8th reg't lying west of the said reg't or Stony Ridge line to form one reg't of two battalions and eight companies as follows: South Middleton township and all that part of Carlisle north 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 lying east of the Carlisle and Hanover turnpike will form company No. 1. All that part of said township lying west of said pike will form company No. 2. All that part of Carlisle lying south of Main and east of Hanover streets will form company No. 3. All that part of Hanover lying north of Main and west of Hanover streets to be company No. 4. 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. 5. All that part of said township lying west of said road to form company No. 6. All that part of Carlisle lying east of Hanover and north of Main streets to form company No. 7. 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 parade in May next, they will then first commence by the election in June being held in accordance with the laws.

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 ARNOR, Brig. Gen. 1st Brig. 11th Div. P. M. Test—W. FOULK, Brig. Insp.

Estate of Abraham Bretz, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Abraham Bretz, dec'd., late of the 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. Administrators. March 10, 1842.

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, Plaintiff, vs. Mr. Reed, Ruler on the Defendant, &c. &c. Defendant.

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. G. SANDERSON, Proby.

ONE SUGARS.—A large supply of good qualities, just received at prices from 13 to 18 per pound.

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas, of various qualities, from 75 cts. to \$2.00 per lb.

OILS.—Best quality, Spring and winter Sperm at \$1.25 to \$1.37 1/2. Winter Whale oil at 80 cts. per gallon. With general assortment of Coffees, White and Brown Sugars, and other articles, at prices corresponding.—For sale wholesale or retail at the Grocery Store of J. W. EBY. Carlisle, March 24, 1842.

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

S. SMITH'S assorted PICKLES for sale by Stevenson & Dinkler.