

From the Pennsylvania.
Arrival of the Britannia.
FOUR-DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.
 The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, at about seven o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 5th of April, and brings news four days later than brought by the Great Western—the most important of which relates to the disastrous loss of the British in India.
 The Britannia brought 44 passengers to Halifax, landed 15 there, and took on board 7 additional ones—making 58 to Boston.
 Note.—The London Evening Chronicle of the 14th inst. announces the arrival of the overland mail, and publishes a summary from the Bombay Times of March 1st, giving accounts from Burmah to the 31st of January, and Calcutta to the 21st of February, from which we make the following extracts:
 "The Cabool tragedy is over. Of the army, which on the 1st of November, mustered from 12,000 to 16,000, some 200 or 300 only survive in captivity. Not ten men in all have as yet escaped from the enemy. Since the 28th of December, the dates we last gave, 130 British officers, and from 4,000 to 5,000 fighting men, are known to have perished. One European and three Sepoy regiments have been utterly swept away."
 It appears that after the death of Sir William M'Naghten, negotiations were resumed by Major Pottinger, and a convention agreed on for the evacuation by the British forces of Jellalabad, Cabool, and Candahar; that in pursuance thereof, the troops, to the number of 10,000 SEPOYS, AND WERE, IN TREACHEROUS DEFIANCE OF THE TREATY, ALL MASSACRED. Two or three natives alone escaped.
 A large number of British officers and ladies, who are believed to have escaped massacre, are in the hands of the Afghans.
 The following extract from a private letter, contains a list of the names of those who are in the hands of the Afghans. It is, however, to be observed that Capt. Souter, of the 44th, is reported, to have been killed when attempting to make his escape from a fort near Jellalabad.
 "The officers and ladies who are believed to have escaped massacre, but are prisoners in Mahomed Shah Khan's Fort at Logman, are:—(The names of all are given, in the following list):—Major Pottinger, 44th Infantry, 11th Cavalry; Capt. J. L. M'Kenzie, Madras Army; Anderson, 29th Bde, 65th; Waller, Artillery; Pottinger, Envoys, Meim, Eyre, Artillery; Ladies Sale and M'Naghten, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Prevost, and six children; Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Mainwaring and infant; Mrs. Boyd and one child; Mrs. Eyre, do.; Mrs. Sturt; Hastings at Cabul are—Connolly, 20th Light and Webb, Madras Army; Airey, Buff.; Drummond, 31st Cavalry; Warburton, Artillery; remained at Cabool with the sick, Drs. Berbeck and Campbell. In confinement with some chiefs, Griffiths, 37th, with Europeans, 44th Foot.
 It is feared, and too truly, that not another officer is saved. The corps which have been annihilated, are the 44th Foot, 5th Light Cavalry, (2 squadrons), 5th, 37th, 54th Infantry, with a troop of Horse Artillery; and all the colors in the hands of the enemy.
 The other parts of India are comparatively tranquil, but great excitement prevails in Delhi and other towns in that direction have begun to hide their money and jewels, as if they apprehended danger.
 The expedition of Tharwaddie to Rangoon has failed, and he and his court have left that place.
 The King of Siam is described as much alarmed lest Tharwaddie should obtain arms and ammunition from the English, in order to attack his dominions.
 The latest intelligence from Cabul is that Shah Sujah has succeeded in securing the good will of all the chiefs. Nizam Mahomed Zeman Khan has been appointed Viceroy, and Ameer Oolla Lagharea, one of the leaders in the late insurrection, has been named Ameerud-Dowla. Akbar Khan has no power now in Cabul, and was sent to attend the "Perizangs" in their retreat in order to get rid of him.
 The supreme Government on the 51st of January published a proclamation admitting the fact of the convention at Cabul, the retreat of the troops, and their having suffered extreme disaster in consequence of treacherous attacks, and declaring that the most severe measures had been adopted, and would be most steadily pursued, for expelling powerful reinforcements to the Afghan frontier for assisting such operations as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the honor and interest of the British Government in that quarter.
 CHINA.—The clipper Sir Herbert Cropton arrived at Bombay, bringing advices from Macao to the 19th of January, from Chusan to the 24th of December, and from Amoy to the 21st of January. The news is quite important.
 The Canton Press of January 1st says:
 "The Chinese continue strengthening the fortifications of the town and river, purchasing guns in great number. The British authorities do not interfere. Trade is paralyzed by the want of a circulating medium. The exchange on London has advanced to 5s. per dollar, and on India to 225 rupees per 100 dollars for government bills. The China expedition is in want of money. The Hong merchants consider as eventually certain our possessing this country, by gradual conquest, as with India."
 The trade continues unaltered, whilst several seizures have been made of Chinese junk and trading vessels in the estuary of Canton river. No decline in the high rates for tea.
 MISCELLANEOUS.—There is no important change in the markets.
 The Rentiers Bank at Greenock has failed. Liabilities \$2000,000, and is expected to pay 2 shillings in the pound.
 One of the largest manufacturing houses in Ireland, the firm of Joseph Deil & Co. has stopped payment. It is said one thousand persons are thrown out of employment by this failure.
 The most horrid crimes were being committed daily throughout Ireland. The people are driven by starvation to plunder and murder, or commit suicide.
 Great devastation of property and loss of

life had occurred at Derby by a sudden and tremendous inundation.
 The number of bodies thrown on the coasts of France, from Roulogne in Dunkirk in consequence of the storm on the 10th ult. amounts to 150.
 A dreadful accident occurred on the South-western Railroad on the 3d inst., by the caving in of a tunnel through which the train passes to the extent of 150 feet. Four passengers were killed and ten wounded.
 The spacious amphitheatre at Manchester was destroyed by fire on the night of March 26. All the horses were got out in safety.
 The steamship British Queen, Capt. McCleary, is advertised to leave Southampton for New York as follows.—Saturday, May 7th; Sunday July 10th, and Saturday, September 10th, at 3 P. M.
Correspondence of the Pennsylvania.
 Washington, April 8, 1842.
 Lord Ashburton comes armed—with the most conciliatory disposition; some American sympathy, and as far as personally to be looked to, a pacific minister. His diplomatic family consists of Mr. Mildmay, a brother of Lord A.'s son-in-law, and Mr. Speddings, both of them experienced public servants in the Foreign office, and Mr. Bruce, a brother of Lord Elgin. The commander of the Wasp is Lord John Hay, and Mr. John Hay, as announced in the Intelligence, the same who as Commodore Hay, we have read of lately as commanding the British force which assisted the Spanish Christians in repelling the force of Don Carlos. They endeavored to land at New York, but were carried to the mouth of the Chesapeake—then thought it as well to land at Annapolis. What the special minister's instructions are, of course, is best known to himself. But personally, I repeat, it is believed that he is peaceably disposed.
 A feeling generally prevails, however it may be partially smothered, that the odds are against us, in the negotiation. No member of the cabinet, including the President, has had any experience in it, except the Attorney General; and while the professional eminence of the Secretary of State is conceded, yet his fitness for wise, manly, patriotic, or, in a word, American management of the vast interests devolved on him, *per se*, is generally doubted. No reflecting man can fail to feel that the state of things between the two nations, in consequence of the present in "immediate or early hostilities," but to settle permanently what is in dispute, requires a right heart as well as head, and to make chronic what is perhaps now curable, will do no good. Mr. Webster has one great advantage. The English consider him their friend, and may perhaps the rather trust him, therefore, than another. For one, I wish him success. He is supposed to look forward to it with confidence, as the passport to his recovery of general approval, which never having had from one party, and having lost with the other, he is naturally, I will add, laudably, anxious for. But from all I have heard, I fear more than hope from his agency. I don't believe he has confidence in himself. From what I have heard here, I fear that he fears; that he has not the calm and resolute temper indispensable, but as in the affair of McLeach, which he utterly ruined—turned clear light into irrecoverable wrong—some timidity, weakness or misstep, will enable the British once more to hold us up before the world as in the wrong, when we are overwhelmingly right.
 This is a painful reflection. Many think, Mr. Adams, I understand among others, that war is the inevitable, the only relief of our embarrassed condition—that the turmoil of conflict and its possible triumphs will be our best relief. Such has often been the desperate result of desperate difficulties.

Twenty-seventh Congress.
 SECOND SESSION.
 MONDAY, April 13, 1842.
 In the Senate, Mr. Morehead presented the preamble and resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, relating to the restrictions imposed on tobacco by foreign nations, and recommending counter-vailing duties.
 Mr. Allen presented a resolution which was ordered to be printed, but which lies over for future consideration, calling upon the President of the United States to communicate all the information in his possession relative to the difficulties in Rhode Island.
 After some other unimportant business, a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the death of the Hon. Joseph Lawrence, of Pennsylvania; when Mr. Buchanan rose and said:—It has become my painful duty, the second time since the commencement of the present session of Congress, to move the adjournment of the Senate, as a token of respect for the memory of a member of the Pennsylvania delegation. Joseph Lawrence departed this life, at his lodgings in this city, yesterday morning, at a little after 11 o'clock, in the 54th year of his age. Of him it may be emphatically said, that he died as he had lived, at peace with God and man.
 Mr. Lawrence was no common man. His intellect was of a high order, and his mind was stored with useful and practical knowledge. Although he did not enjoy the advantages of a liberal education, he had in a great degree supplied this deficiency by his own industry and reflection. His fellow-citizens, at an early period of his life, became sensible of his worth, and he served nine years as a member of the House of Representatives in the Legislature of his native State. During four sessions of this period, he was elevated, by the confidence and regard of his fellow members, to the distinguished station of Speaker of the House.—He was afterwards transferred by the same constituents to the councils of the nation, and served as a member of the House of Representatives during the 19th and 20th Congresses. At a subsequent period he was elected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the State, and during one year discharged the duties of that responsible office entirely to the public satisfaction.—He was finally elected to the present Congress, where he was destined to close his earthly career.
 Mr. Lawrence was not a frequent debater, but when he chose to speak his efforts were always marked by good sense, sound argument, and a thorough knowledge of his subject; and he always commanded the atten-

tion of his audience. Whilst he maintained his own opinions firmly, his heart was the seat of kindness and benevolence, and therefore he was always tolerant of the opinions of others. He discharged all the relative duties of life in a most exemplary manner. He was a most affectionate husband, a kind father, and a devoted friend.
 He was a practical farmer all his life, and never pursued any other occupation.—In this most useful and honorable employment, calculated above all others to inspire the mind with elevated & ennobling thoughts, he early ascended from the works of Nature by which he was surrounded to Nature's God. He was a sincere and devoted but tolerant Christian, and he was not deserted in the last hour of his existence by that Being in whom he had confided.—He met his fate, with calmness and resignation, and passed through the dark valley of the shadow of death leaning on the arm of his Redeemer. In contemplating such a life and such a death, well may each one of us exclaim, with the wondrously-minded prophet of old, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."
 The usual resolutions were then adopted. And the Senate adjourned.
 Mr. W. W. Irwin, of Pennsylvania, rose and announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Joseph Lawrence, of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Irwin bore high testimony to the virtues of the deceased, and spoke a praise which all who knew him felt. He commented eloquently upon a life ennobled by deeds of virtue, which exalt and improve mankind, and which resulted in a death which all who knew the deceased lament, but which proved to him—a firm and practical believer in the Gospel—a most welcome messenger. The death having been announced in brief and touching terms—made more impressive by the truth of the sentiments they uttered.—Mr. Irwin presented the customary resolutions.—
 That the House had heard with deep emotion of the death of the deceased member.
 That they sympathized sincerely with the relatives and friends in the loss they have sustained.
 That as a mark of respect the members and officers of the House should go into mourning for thirty days.
 That they would attend the funeral of the deceased on Friday, the 11th of May, at 10 o'clock, at the Hall of the House of Representatives.
 The order was passed, that the Senate be invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, when, as an additional mark of respect, the House adjourned to meet to-morrow at 12 o'clock to attend the funeral.
THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The following interesting letter is copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser. It is dated from Washington.
 The commissioners of the N. E. boundary have made a report, which was sent to the Senate on Saturday. This document is well-timed in relation to the arrival of Lord Ashburton. It is said to show conclusively that no point which will give rise to a controversy is to be found South of the place where the due North line crosses the source of the St. Croix crosses the St. John's River; that it exhibits the true position of the old South boundary of the province of Quebec, in which that angle will be given by the trail of the due North line, upsetting completely the mystification of Messrs. Featherstonhugh and Mudge in respect to these points. It is also shown that the line chosen by those gentlemen, so far from being the "maximum axis of elevation," has been so much "abraded," that the highest peaks in it are lower than the lowest gaps in the line claimed by the U. States.
 The commissioners also present an argument in which they undertake to prove:
 1. That the pretension that the line from the source of the St. Croix ought to be drawn in other direction than due North is untenable.
 2. That the line claimed by the United States is in truth the highlands of the treaty of 1783.
 3. That the epithet "North Easternmost heads of Connecticut river" cannot be applied to the Eastern branch, but that the choice must be between Hall's and the Indian stream.
 For farther news, I have to tell you that despatches were received over land, a fortnight since, from the exploring expedition. The contents have not been suffered to transpire, but there are persons now in Washington who have conversed with the officers of the expedition since they left the Colambia river. It has dropped from them that the researches and surveys made on the North West coast are of such value as will more than compensate the nation for the whole cost of the expedition. It is guessed that this refers to the light which will thus be thrown upon our title to the whole North-west coast, from the Northern limits of Mexico to the Southern bounds of the Russian claim. Great immediate value will therefore be added to the more barren glory of King from the Terra Australis its epithet of *incognita*.
 By the way, it has been said that great injustice has been done to our officers in the recent accounts of Ross's discoveries, by the concealment of the fact that he was guided to the point where those discoveries commenced, by the charts of Commodore Wilkes.—Ross therefore bears to him about the relation that Tsesucci bore to Columbus.

The Boundary Question.—The Boston Transcript of Tuesday says:—An allusion to the report which we published yesterday, respecting the adjustment of the Boundary Question through the medium of Lord Ashburton, and the convening of the Legislature of Maine, the Portland Argus of Monday evening, contains the following:
 It is now pretty generally understood in this quarter that Mr. Webster has written to Gov. Fairbank, requesting him to call forth with an extra session of the Legislature; for the purpose of appointing commissioners to treat with Lord Ashburton, and the Government, on the Northeastern Boundary Question. It is also understood, that Gov. Davis, of Massachusetts, has been written to on the same subject, and for the same purpose. If the Legislature of this State should be convened for the single object of taking preliminary steps in the settlement of this perplexing question, we hope that party considerations will not be allowed in the remotest degree, to mingle in its deliberations. It is no party question. It involves no party principles. It is purely national in its origin; and must be terminated by the nation, either peaceably or by resort to arms. There is no doubt that our claims are founded in justice, and on that account we have less occasion to threaten an appeal to the sword.—Every possible effort should be exhausted to obtain justice, before we talk of war. Every true patriot, to whatever party he may chance to belong, should be ready to aid both the General Government, and the Government of Maine, in all honorable efforts to bring this great question to a bloodless issue.
Brigade Inspector's Order.
 Captains or other officers in command of Volunteer Troops or Companies are required to furnish the undersigned, on or before the day of their respective regimental or battalion parade, (in addition to the usual annual return) a complete roll of their respective commands, agreeable to the 36th section of the militia law as passed April 21 1832, and a list or roll of the honorary or contributing members agreeable to the 2d section of the act of April 4th 1837, stating particularly the actual amount paid by each individual and the date of payment.
 Officers above referred to are hereby notified that these reports have been directed by D. R. Porter, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, through the Adjutant General, therefore any neglect to comply will be taken notice of as the law directs.
 W. FOUK, Brig. Insp.
 Carlisle, April 23, 1842.
Attention Scott Artillery!
 You are ordered to meet for drill at the public house of James Kennedy, in the borough of Newville, on Monday the 2nd and on Thursday the 12th days of May, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in good order. By order of the Capt. J. B. MYERS, O. S.
 Newville, April 23, 1842.
Brigade Inspector's Order.
 I have enrolled inhabitants subject to military duty residing in Cumberland county, who will parade on the 12th day of May next, and the regiments and battalions will parade for inspection as follows:
 The 1st Battalion 86th Reg't P. M. and the 2d Battalion Cumberland Volunteers, on Monday the 2nd day of May next.
 The 2d Battalion 86th Reg't and the 1st Battalion Cumberland Volunteers, on Tuesday the 10th of May.
 The 23d Reg't on Wednesday the 11th of May.
 The 1st Reg't Cumberland Volunteers on Thursday the 12th of May.
 Company Armories must be in readiness, and the places of Artillery must be in the field for inspection.
 Commanding officers of regiments or independent battalions, and officers in command of companies or troops must make a return of their commands to the undersigned on the day of their respective battalion or regimental trainings.
 W. FOUK, Brig. Insp.
 Carlisle, March 24, 1842.
ATTENTION
Washington Artillery!
 You are ordered to parade at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 2nd, and on Tuesday the 10th of May next, at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in good order.
 By order of the Capt. C. COCKLIN, O. S.
 April 21, 1842.
Col. JAMES WILLIAMSON, of Silver Spring township, will be a candidate for BRIGADE INSPECTOR, at the election in June next, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of the people for said office.
 April 21, 1842.
Citizen Soldiers of Cumberland County:
 GENTLEMEN.—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR at the election in June next, and respectfully solicit your votes.
 L. H. WILLIAMS.
 West Penneshora tp. April 21, 1842.
Col. JAMES CHESNUT, of Southampton, will be a candidate for BRIGADE INSPECTOR of the 1st Brig. 11th Div. P. M., at the election in June next, and will be thankful for your support, fellow citizens.
 April 21, 1842.
Fellow-Citizens:
 Being encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR in June next, and will be thankful for your support.
 SAMUEL CROP, Jr.
 Carlisle, April 14, 1842.
Battalion Order.
 The 1st Battalion of Cumberland Volunteers will parade at the usual ground in Carlisle, on Tuesday the 10th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in complete order for inspection.
 By order, W. MOODY, Adj't.
 April 21, 1842.
BATTALION ORDER.
 The First Battalion 86th Regiment, Pennsylvania M. will parade at Mechanicsburg on Monday the 11th day of May next, and the second Battalion same Regiment will parade at Carlisle on Tuesday the 10th of the same month, the lines to be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M.
 The courts of appeal for the first Battalion will be held at the house of Frederick Wunderlich, in Mechanicsburg, Offices of C. G. Smet, and Hyer, and Lieutenant Sandler. For the second Battalion at the house of Mitchell McClollen at Carlisle; Officers, Captains Todd, Feister and Doyer.
 LEWIS HYER, Colonel.
 April 21, 1842.
Attention Springfield Light Infantry
 Parade at Henry Au's, on the Shippensburg road, on Monday the 2nd, and in Newville, on Thursday the 12th days of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. each day.—Arms and accoutrements in order for inspection, and properly equip for drill.
 By order of the Captain, R. McCULLOCH, O. S.
 N. B. An adjourned Court of Appeal will be held on the first day of Training, at the above named place.
 R. M. O. S.
 April 21, 1842.

Dissolution of Co-Partnershi.
 THE partnership heretofore existing between subscribers in the COVINGTON BUSINESS was dissolved on the 14th inst. by mutual consent of both parties.
 LEWIS GILLENLAND, PETER MONYER.
 N. B. All the debts will be settled by the undersigned.
 Carlisle, April 21, 1842.

Cumberland Hotel. CARLISLE.
 The subscribers have leased that well known tavern stand in North Hanover street, a few doors north of the public house, formerly kept by Mr. John Corran, and now recently by Mr. Spahr, where he is prepared with every thing necessary to render those comfortable who may give him their custom.—
B. A. R.
 shall be kept constantly supplied with the choice liquors, and his TABLE with the best market can furnish. His BED ROOMS are airy and commodious, and every exertion will be made to render travellers and others comfortable.
BOARDERS
 will be taken by the week, month or year. His stabling is ample. A careful Ooler always attendance—and DROVERS and TRAVELLERS will find it to their interest to give him a call.
 He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.
 HENRY L. BURKHOLDER.
 Carlisle, April 21, 1842.—6m.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
 Take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of York county, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the Judges of said court have appointed Tuesday, the 10th day of May, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear me and my creditors, at the Court house, in the borough of York, when and where you may attend if you think proper.
 MICHAEL HUMMER.
 April 21, 1842.
Estate of Philip Lehart, deceased.
 Letters of administration on the estate of Philip Lehart, late of North Middleton township, deceased, have been issued to the undersigned residing in said township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated and settled.
 ABRAHAM LAMBERTON, Administrator.
 April 21, 1842.—6c.

SCHOOL TAX MEETING.
 A General Meeting of the Board of School Directors of Cumberland County, was held on Tuesday, the 12th day of April, 1842, at the Court House in Carlisle, Pa. At such meeting it was agreed to a resolution of the Board of School Directors, on the first TUESDAY, being the THIRD DAY OF MAY NEXT, at one o'clock, P. M., which meeting shall be duly notified and decided by ballot how much and what additional sum shall be raised for School purposes for the ensuing year, agreeably to the provisions of the several acts establishing Common Schools.
 By order of the Board.
 ANDREW BLAIR, President.
 Carlisle, April 15, 1842.

WEAVING.
 THE subscriber, thinking that it is his duty to give notice to the public that he still continues in the old stand, in South Middleton town ship, in M'Laughlin's tavern, and that he will weave article in his line at the following prices, viz:
 Carpeting (12 cuts to the yard) 10 cts
 Wood's Cloth & Plain Flannel 10
 Broad Cloth (3 cuts to the yard) 10
 Bleaching 9
 Lining 9
 Table Linen (Bird Eye) 12 1/2
 The subscriber will furnish the cloth, and manufacture carpeting at 10 cts per yard, 12 cuts and at 3 1/2 cts per yard, 12 cuts to the yard. The patronage of the public is solicited, and prompt attention will be given to business.
 SAMUEL MUNDOFF.
 S. Middleton, April 21, 1842. 9m

Regimental Orders
 The 23d Reg't P. M. will parade in Newville, on Wednesday the 11th of May next, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in good order. By order of the Capt. Commanding. HENRY B. REBUCK, Adj't.
 April 14, 1842. —5c

Best Reg't Cumb. Volunteers
 You are ordered to parade in the borough of Newville, on Thursday the 12th of May at 10 o'clock, precisely, completely equip for drill and inspection, with 10 rounds of blank cartridge, and in summer uniform. Captains of companies will report immediately to the Colonel the number and kind of music attached to their companies.
 By order of the Col. Commanding. JOHN KELSO, Adj't.
 April 14, 1842.—5c

ATTENTION
Cumberland Greens.
 Parade agreeably to law on Monday, the 2d day of May, at the public house formerly kept by William Brown, three miles east of Carlisle, and on Thursday the 12th of May at the Borough of Carlisle, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, in summer uniform.
 By order of the Captain, JOHN HUMER, O. S.
 April 21, 1842.

A GALE
 DR. JOHN J. MYERS has removed his Office and dwelling to the three story Brick house on South Hanover street, adjoining the residence of Mr. John Hays and "BLEAN'S HOTEL". Doctor Myers informs his friends and the public that he can be consulted at all hours at his office, (when not professionally engaged) and that he will devote his undivided attention to the several duties of his profession, and particularly to the practice of Midwifery and Surgery. Call to the Country will be punctually attended to, both night and day.
 Carlisle, April 14, 1842.
Attention Mount Rock Independent Light Infantry.
 Parade at Lees X Roads, on Monday the 2nd day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Arms and accoutrements in good order and completely equip for drill.
 By order of J. W. VANDERBELT, Capt.
 April 21, 1842.
Dissolution of Partnership.
 The partnership heretofore existing between subscribers in the TIVERTY BUSINESS, was dissolved by mutual consent of the 1st of April inst. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment immediately, as it is necessary to have the books closed without delay.
 JACOB REHRAR, CHARLES KING.
 Carlisle, April 23, 1842.

General Exhibit of the financial condition of the Borough of Carlisle, showing the amount of small notes outstanding, undeposited, and debts due by and to the Borough, April 8th, 1842.
 Dr. To balance of small notes outstanding and undeposited, as per statement of last Council, \$796 82
 To amount redeemed by Council and burned, 64 32
 Balance outstanding, \$732 50
 To debt due the Carlisle Bank, 500 00
 \$1232 50
 OR.
 By deposit in Saving Fund, per Dr. J. J. Myers, \$59 33
 By amount of small notes redeemed by Saving Fund, per Dr. J. J. Myers, 64 52
 This balance paid to Dr. J. J. Myers per order, 5 14
 By balance due from John Moore, bail of John Reighter, dec'd., 56 10
 By balance due from John Peters, Collector for 1840, now in suit on the bond of Peters and Harper, 433 41
 By balance outstanding on sale of old market house, 5 773
 Due from James Hoffer, stall rent, 18 00
 John Noble & Co., do, 45 00
 John Wynkoop, do, 13 60
 Henry Gould, do, 4 50
 Cart & Cross, do, 10 123
 Balance due by A. Woods, collector of tax, 147 79
 Balance due by Michael Dipple, 38 63
 \$772 83
 459 47
 \$1232 30
 Examined by Committee of Accounts and approved by Council, April 1st, 1842.
 JOHN H. WEAVER,
 CHARLES FEAGER,
 Committee of Accounts.
 April 15, 1842. At 24

JUST received a supply of Tomato Ketchup & Horse Radish.
 J. & E. CONRAD.