

RHODE ISLAND.

The following slip from the Newport Rhode Islander, gives the proceedings of the landholders' legislature on Wednesday.

Wednesday, May 11, 6 P. M. The General Assembly convened in this town this morning, agreeably to adjournment, but almost immediately adjourned until three P. M.

A Message was then received by Governor King, communicating a letter from the President, addressed to him in answer to the requisition made upon him by the Assembly.

We were unable to obtain a copy of the President's letter, or even an extract from it, and therefore can only relate the substance of it, as follows:

After acknowledging the receipt of the requisition, the President states that information received by him of the situation of affairs in this State, subsequent to the time when the requisition was passed, in his opinion renders his interference now unnecessary; but that he still considers it his duty, under the Constitution, to assist the government of this State to enforce the laws thereof, and in case of an insurrection, he will comply with the requisition when required by Governor King.

A motion was made to lay the communication on the table, another to refer it to a committee, and a third to request the Governor to issue his proclamation and make the President's letter known to the people of this State.

After some debate the last motion prevailed, without a division, and by a unanimous vote.

The House adjourned until to-morrow, at 9 A. M.

The Providence Journal of Thursday morning contains a letter from President Tyler to Gov. King, relative to the difficulties existing in that State. The President says:

I have to assure your Excellency, that if resistance is made to the execution of the laws of Rhode Island, by such force as the civil power shall be unable to overcome, it will be the duty of the Government to enforce the constitutional guarantee—a guarantee given and adopted mutually by all the original States, of which number Rhode Island was one, and which in the same way, has been given and adopted by each of the States since admitted into the Union.

Gov. King has accordingly issued a proclamation making it known to the people of the State, and commanding them to govern themselves accordingly.

A mass meeting of the Suffrage Party was held in Providence on Thursday afternoon, and will be addressed by Mr. Anthony, from Washington direct, and Dr. J. A. Brown.

An Extra from the Express, dated, 6 P. M., says: "A mass meeting is now assembled in the Court House, numbering from four to six thousand persons."

"It is one of the largest meetings ever held in this city, and has come together at a few hours notice, to hear a report from Washington."

"The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That we will submit to no compromise that has not for its basis an acknowledgment that the ultimate source of all political and sovereign power rests on the whole adult male citizens of the State; and that no action of the legislative authority is or of right can be any other than that of the people, and that ultimate sovereign power may be exercised."

"Resolved, That we will maintain these principles, as those purchased with the blood and council of our fathers of '76, to the last."

"Resolved, That we believe the intent for which the Algerine law was enacted was to provoke an outbreak; and that action of the tyrants under it has been to seek to spill the blood of the people; that we regard said law as a tyrannical act of an expiring despotism, designed to goad and offend the people, and in fact, that it is an open and avowed declaration of war."

"Resolved, That should another attempt be made to arrest an individual under that law, we hereby pledge ourselves in the most solemn manner, to shield such person from arrest, and if arrested or kidnapped, to rescue him from the demon who may pretend to hold him in custody, and to immediately visit such retributive justice to the offenders as the enormity of their crimes may demand."

"Resolved, That we will support, protect and defend Governor Thomas W. Dorr to the last; that we will neither surrender him to the malice of his opponents, nor will we ever forget the firmness and wisdom, as well as moderation, which has marked his bearing to us, and to his opponents during all this excited War for Liberty."

Twenty-seventh Congress. SECOND SESSION.

Thursday, May 12. In the Senate, the following memorials were presented by Mr. Calhoun: From the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, praying that no change may be made in the route of the great Southern mail between Boston and New Orleans.

Also, from Capt. L. Morris, asking the aid of Government in the construction and equipment of a steam vessel to be engaged in the transportation of the mail from Charleston to Havana, in the Island of Cuba.

By Mr. Buchanan: From citizens of Sangamon, Illinois, asking the establishment of such a tariff as will prevent excess of importation on one hand, and the reflux of precious metal on the other, secure prosperity in time of peace, and independence of foreigners in time of war.

Also, from citizens of Pennsylvania complaining loudly of the compromise act, and asking a revocation of the same to compete with foreign labor.

orders, for the purpose of taking up the bill providing for the payment to General Jackson of the fine of a thousand dollars imposed upon him in 1815. On this motion he called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken, resulted, yeas 19, nays 18.

So the motion was agreed to, and the bill was then read. It provides for the ascertainment by the proper accounting officers, and payment to Maj. General Andrew Jackson of the amount of the penalty or damages awarded by the district judge of the U. States at New Orleans in the year 1815 against Major General Andrew Jackson, then commander-in-chief of that district, for official acts in that capacity, and paid by him at that time, and for the payment to him of that sum with interest at six per centum per annum.

After reading the report of the Judiciary Committee on the bill, which was presented to the Senate some weeks ago,

Mr. Linn, in continuation, observed that the first objection started against the bill was, that Ex-President Jackson did not himself ask to have the money refunded, and that was very unusual here. He would reply to that, by asking the committee who had applied for the grant to General Harrison's family—the first civil pension granted by this Government to any individual for civil services!

He had presumed that the fact of the infliction of this fine on General Jackson was a matter of general notoriety, and that the circumstances were not so fully known, that no individual pretending to have the least acquaintance with the history of the country could be unacquainted with them, or remain in the least doubt as to the manner in which the fine was inflicted.

The only reason which could induce any doubt of the propriety of this bill would have been, whether General Jackson would take the money if granted by Congress; but that was now removed. And as to what kind of testimony would be requisite to prove that he had paid the money, he would ask any one in the United States whether he would desire better testimony than that of General Jackson himself? All know that the fine was paid by some one; gentlemen had known that it was paid by General Jackson.

If any proof were wanted of this, he had the testimony which any gentleman who desired might see—it was the word of General Jackson himself, independent of the abundance of other evidence. As there could no longer be any doubt on that point, he supposed the only question would be as to precedent. Of this, too, he could adduce abundance of testimony, if gentlemen wanted it. He could refer to plenty of evidence of that kind. He did not believe gentlemen knew how much of such evidence he could furnish.

It would be useless for him to go into a history of the public life of General Jackson in support of this claim. It was known to every one—none doubted the propriety of refunding this fine.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Berrien, Walker, Benton, Crittenden, Buchanan, King, Preston, Conrad, Woodbury and others, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on Thursday, a bill was reported from a Select Committee for appropriating \$3000 for the purchase of instruments for the purpose of ascertaining the exact longitude of the Capitol.

The report from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the Tariff was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, the House having previously refused to go into Committee of the Whole.

The House having been resolved into Committee of the Whole, the unfinished business of the previous day was taken up.

The amendment of Mr. Adams in relation to the outfit of the Minister to Holland was, after debate, agreed to.

To the section providing for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, the Senate appended a proviso, that no part of the appropriation should be applied after the 1st of July next for compensation to separate agents, appointed without the consent of the Senate, or any act of Congress for receiving and transmitting despatches.

This proviso gave rise to a protracted debate, and on the vote being taken—48 voted in the affirmative and 75 in the negative.

To the amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the contingencies of the whole foreign intercourse, Mr. Wise offered an amendment providing \$5,000 for commercial agents on the coast of Africa. After a brief explanation by the mover and Mr. Underwood, the amendment was passed.

All the Senate amendments being disposed of, the committee rose and reported the fact to the House, which proceeded to act definitely on the various amendments sent from the Senate.

The yeas and nays were taken on that which assigns to Mr. Hughes, (Charge to Holland), an entire outfit; and it was passed by 88 to 72.

One or two Executive communications were received, and the House adjourned.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Madisonian of Thursday contains a letter from Mr. Webster to the Governors of Massachusetts and Maine, in relation to the Boundary Question. He says that Lord Ashburton has full powers to treat upon that subject, and has officially announced he has authority to treat for a conventional line or line by agreement, on such terms and conditions, and with such mutual considerations and equivalents, as may be thought just and equitable; and that he is ready to enter upon a negotiation for such conventional line as soon as this Government shall say that it is authorized and ready, on its part, to commence such negotiation.

The President therefore is anxious to consult the two States named, and Mr. Webster says:

"The Government has agreed to make it matter of reference and arbitration; and it must fulfil that agreement, unless another mode for settling the controversy should be resorted to with the hope of producing a speedier decision. The President proposes, then, that the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts should severally appoint a commissioner or commissioners, empowered to confer with the authorities of this Government upon a conventional line or line by agreement, with its terms, conditions, considerations, and equivalents, with an understanding that no such line will be agreed upon without the assent of such commissioners as shall be appointed by each of the two States."

other which shall express assent beforehand, seems indispensable, if any negotiation for a conventional line is to be had, since if happily a treaty should be the result of the negotiation, it can only be submitted to the Senate of the United States for ratification."

To this letter, the Madisonian states that the Governor of Massachusetts answered that the Executive of that Commonwealth was already, by resolutions of the Legislature, authorized to do whatever might be necessary in the premises; and the Governor of Maine issued a Proclamation convening the Legislature of that State on the 18th inst.

New Steam Frigate—The largest in the world.—The British Admiralty have given instructions for the building and equipment of a new steam frigate, which is to surpass, in size and power, every thing of the kind yet afloat. She is to be of 1650 tons of full complete storage under the hatches for 1,000 troops, with four months stores and provisions, exclusive of a crew of about 450 men; and is to be armed with twenty guns of the heaviest calibre, besides cannonades. The vessel is expected to be fully completed and ready for use before the close of this year.

EXTENSIVE MAIL ROBBERY.—ARREST OF THE ROBBER.—Circumstances, says the National Intelligencer, having led to suspicion that a man, named Thomas Bell, formerly driver of the mail wagon between the railroad depot and the Washington city post office, had stolen several of the mail bags, containing letters sent from Philadelphia and other places to Washington, the suspected mail robber was arrested on Saturday at Baltimore by police officer Hays, and examined before Justice Snyder. From the confession of the prisoner it appeared that he was guilty of the offence imputed to him; he was therefore committed by the magistrate and conveyed to Washington on Sunday by the earliest morning train, in custody of Mr. Hays. He has been committed for trial, on his voluntary confession.

Are you insured?—This question is frequently asked, but the public, in general, do not answer in the affirmative. There are many, however, who are heedless, and, ere they are aware, their property is destroyed by fire, and then they repent of their remissness and neglect. In these times, when the incendiary is prowling about, it behoves all who possess property to have it insured immediately. We daily read of cases where individuals have looked at the blaze which raged over their dwellings; destroying the avails of years of toil, and who, by the assurance of a few dollars, might have left the assurance that they would be amply remunerated for their loss.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH TREATY.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer states that the Quintuple Treaty has not been ratified by France, and we may take it for granted now, that it never will be. It is a dead letter now in diplomacy, and the magnificent project of England, by which she intended to establish a perpetual right of search over our vessels, and thus to control our trade to the end of time, have failed before the vote of the Chamber of Deputies, and before the fear of the Ministers to run counter to the unanimous public opinion of France. The journals are now busy in attacking the two previous treaties of 1811 and '53; and are strongly recommending to the government to cancel them. The object, I have no doubt, will ere long be accomplished. So much for "over-vaunting ambition." England has not met with such a check in her projects of aggrandizement for the last half century.

CONGRESS FIGHTS.—A letter written in Washington states, in a communication to the Evening Journal, that the belligerents, Stanley and Wise, who have so often disgraced the Hall of Congress, by their brazen conduct, had another brush on Saturday last—but let him tell his own story:—"Last Saturday evening, as the parties were returning on horseback from the racetrack, Mr. Stanley darted his horse, as he says accidentally—against Mr. Wise's horse, or near enough to brush him rather rudely. Mr. Wise instantly followed and broke his stick across Mr. Stanley's head. It is now said that Mr. Stanley will follow up the matter, with some suitable set off. It is to be hoped, at all events, that the House will no longer be disgraced with their belligerent abuse of each other, or their personal rencounters on the floor."

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN NEW YORK.—The New York Arena of Friday says:—"A fire broke out on Wednesday evening at half past 8 o'clock, in the extensive copage of David Pease, in the centre of the block bounded by Rivington, Forsyth, Delancy and Eldridge streets. Owing to the combustible materials of the building, they were soon wrapped in flames. The following is a list, as far as we could ascertain, of the buildings destroyed:

On Forsyth street—Nos. 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, and the grocery store on the corner of Rivington, occupied by John Winters.

On Rivington street—Nos. 89, 41, 45, 45 and 47, together with several wooden buildings in the centre of the block. The rear of two or three buildings on Eldridge street were also considerably damaged.

We were unable to ascertain the occupants of the buildings destroyed. By this calamity some thirty or forty families are rendered homeless. This neighborhood seems to be peculiarly unfortunate of late, as the present fire was directly opposite to the ruins of the late extensive conflagration in the 10th ward.

Reported Rising Among the Blacks in Cuba.—A report from Matanzas de Cuba has reached New York, of a conflict between the soldiery and the black peasantry, in which fifty of the latter had been killed. It was stated that a number of runaway negroes had established themselves among a range of hills, about 13 or 20 miles from St. Jago de Cuba, where they formed a settlement somewhat similar to that established among the back woods of Trelew, near Draculmy, some years ago.

The New York Councils.—Tuesday was devoted to the organization of the new

board of Aldermen and Assistants, and as had been expected, a scene of considerable confusion took place. The Clerk swore in the new members of the Board of Aldermen, with the exception of the Sixth Ward, Alderman Crolius said he had been sworn in as Alderman that morning, and would claim his seat, and vote upon all occasions. After a great deal of disputing, the democrats left the room. The whigs, however, kept their places and elected Alderman Woodhull, President; Joseph R. Taylor, formerly Alderman of the 14th, was chosen clerk, vice Samuel J. Willis, removed; and D. G. Valentine, assistant clerk.

In the Board of Assistants, a similar scene took place, only the whigs here left the room and the democrats kept their places, and went on with the election. Daniel Ward was elected President; Edward T. Patterson was re-elected clerk of the Board, and Bernard R. Burling was re-elected assistant clerk. These results were brought about by Shaler, of the Sixth Ward, who voted in the Board, though the whigs protested against it.

A Kiss in the Dark.—The Cleveland Herald tells the following story, which we copy for the benefit of affectionate young gentlemen. It is a real Virginia break down.

A young lady and gentleman were one evening playing the "Graces," and those acquainted with this "sport" know that when the gentleman throws the hoop or ring over the head of the lady, he has a right to a kiss. After playing sometime the gentleman threw the ring over the head of the lady, and she started for the kiss. She ran and put out the light, went out of the room into the kitchen, and told the colored girl to go into the room and light the lamp, and to open the door very quietly and make as little noise as possible. The girl did as she was ordered. Mr. — was waiting on tip toe for a good one, as soon as the servant girl entered the room he caught her and kissed her; and in a moment heard Miss — clapping her hands and laughing heartily, because Mr. — kissed the cook.

Gentlemen should be careful about kissing the ladies in the dark.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the Senate, yesterday, after the disposal of petitions and memorials, the appropriation bill, with an amendment was reported. The amendment reduces the rate from \$9,170 to \$6,000, and to give one member to each State that shall have a larger fraction than 25,000. The provision in the House bill, making it incumbent on all States to adopt the district system, is stricken out. The Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill occupied the attention of the Senate during the rest of the day.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the extracts for furnishing furniture for the New York custom house, with authority to send for papers.

Mr. Filmore having read the letter from the Secretary of the Navy urging the necessity of immediate appropriations for the Navy, moved to go into committee of the whole and take up the Naval bill. The motion prevailed, and Mr. Childs was called to the Chair.

To the first section of the bill appropriating \$3,195,424 for pay of commissioned and warrant officers, Mr. Merivether proposed a substitute allowing but \$2,336,000 for the same object. This sum was allowed for 1841, and he deemed the same amount sufficient for 1842.

Mr. Foranoe opposed the extravagance of the proposed appropriation. In time of peace, he maintained, no more should be taxed for the support of a large naval establishment than for a large standing army. Mr. Filmore replied, and the debate was continued to great length by Messrs. Brown, Everett, Profitt, Wise, &c. The necessity of strict inquiry into the pay of Naval officers was urged with much earnestness and plausibility. Many officers, it was said, are in the receipt of high pay without the performance of any duty, or the expectation that they would be ever called on to perform any. A system of favoritism in the appointment of officers, was said to exist, and Mr. Brown particularly objected to the part of the apprentice system which delays the promotion of apprentices to the rank of commissioned officers.—Republican of Saturday.

Nicholson Lands For Sale.—In pursuance of a writ issued by his Excellency, David R. Porter, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the undersigned, Commissioner on the part of the Commonwealth to settle the estates of John Nicholson and Peter Baynton, there will be offered at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Tuesday the 11th day of June next at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described tracts of land, situate in the county of Cumberland, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Southampton township, adjoining Samuel Nicholson, Sarah Nicholson and others, containing 401 acres 153 perches and allowance, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Samuel Nicholson, dated 2d December, 1793.

A tract of land situate in Southampton township, adjoining Joseph Ogden, Jos. Kerr and others, containing 438 acres 105 perches and allowance, surveyed on a warrant in the name of John Blanchard, dated 24th March, 1791.

A tract of land situate on the North Mountain, on the north branch of Conodoguinet creek, adjoining John Nicholson and others, containing 270 acres 53 perches and allowance, surveyed on a warrant to Jane Nicholson, dated 24th March, 1791.

The above land was sold by the former Commissioner, and the purchasers, having neglected to pay the purchase money, the sales have been vacated, &c.

A credit will be given, and terms made known on the day of sale.

J. N. DUNBAR CRIGH, Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Harrisburg, May 5, 1842.

Carriages for Sale.

CALL & SEE! THE undersigned has on hand from 15 to 20 new CARRIAGES and FILLBURY'S of a very superior manufacture, which he will sell at very moderate prices. The articles may be seen at Mr. Humber's Carriage House, near the corner of Hanover and Louthan streets, and will be disposed of on such terms as will suit purchasers, as he is anxious to close the season.

LEWIS HARRAN, Carlisle, March 31, 1842.

"Hagerstown Mill" and "Charnersburg Times" will insert to the amount of \$2 each, and charge this office.

J. ELLIS BONHAM ATTORNEY AT LAW OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO BETEM'S HOTEL, Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

WILLIAM M. MATER, Treasurer of Cumberland County, Treasurer's Office, Carlisle May 5, 1842.

CHARLES MCCLURE, ATTORNEY AT LAW HAS removed his office to East 11th Street, nearly opposite the Jail, Carlisle, May 5, 1842.

Sperm Oil. A very superior article of Sperm Oil may be had by calling at Stevenson and Dinkle's Drug and Chemical store.

NOTICE. To Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, within the County of Cumberland.

The undersigned, Treasurer of said County of Cumberland, in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, publishes the following list of Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, within the said county for the current year, commencing on the first instant, as classified and returned to him by Any person doing business, whose name is not in the following list, as well as those who are bound to pay any fractional part of a License, are requested to have their names registered a ready to law, without delay, otherwise the law will be enforced against them for the penalty.

Such as are designated by a \* have taken out their Licenses, and those who have not are required to do so, on or before the first day of June next, after which day suit will be instituted without respect to persons, against all delinquents.

Table with columns: Names, Residence, Class, License. Lists various merchants and their details.

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J. ELLIS BONHAM ATTORNEY AT LAW OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO BETEM'S HOTEL, Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

WILLIAM M. MATER, Treasurer of Cumberland County, Treasurer's Office, Carlisle May 5, 1842.

MILITARY CANDIDATES.

Major SAMUEL TRITT, of West Pennborough 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. May 5, 1842.

Lieut. ROBERT MC CARTNEY, is a candidate for 1st Major of the 1st Battalion of Cumberland Volunteers, and will be thankful for the support of his military friends. May 5, 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.

We are authorized to state that Gen. EDWARD ARMOR will be a candidate, and will be supported for a re-election to the office of Brigadier General, of the 1st Brig. 11th Div. P. M., at the election in June next, by MANY VOTERS. Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

We are requested to announce that Lieut. Col. ARMSTRONG NOBLE will be a candidate for Colonel of the 19th Regiment, P. M. at the election in June next, and will receive the support of MANY. Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

We are authorized to state that Lieut. JOHN HAMILTON will be a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel of the 19th Regiment, P. M. at the election in June, and will receive a warm support from MANY. Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

We are authorized to say that Capt. WILLIAM MOUDY will be a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Battalion, Cumberland Volunteers, at the ensuing election in June, and will be supported by MANY VOLUNTEERS. Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

We are authorized to state that Lieut. JOHN HAMILTON will be a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel of the 19th Regiment, P. M. at the election in June, and will receive a warm support from MANY. Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

Major JACOB DORSHEIMER, of Mechanicburg, will be a candidate for Brigade Inspector of the 1st Brigade, 11th Division, P. M. at the ensuing election in June, and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow citizens for said office. April 7, 1842.

Gen. WILLIS FOULK, will be a candidate for re-election to the office of Brigade Inspector, at the election in June next, and will be thankful for the support of his fellow citizens. Carlisle, April 7, 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 Pennborough tp. April 21, 1842.

Col. JAMES CHESNUM, of South Mountain, will be a candidate for BRIGADE INSPECTOR FOR the 1st Brig. 11th Div. P. M. at the ensuing election in June, and will be thankful for your support, fellow citizens. April 21, 1842.

Major Alexander W. Sterrett, of New town township, is a candidate for BRIGADIER GENERAL of the 1st Brigade, 11th Division, P. M., and respectfully solicits the suffrages of the qualified citizens. May 12, 1842.

Joseph H. Beaman, is a candidate for MAJOR of the 86th Regiment P. M. and will receive the support of MANY CITIZENS. May 12, 1842.

Major Samuel Clark, is a candidate for COLONEL of the 86th Reg't. P. M. and will be thankful for the support of friends. May 12, 1842.

Volunteers—Attention! It is understood that Gen. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, if elected, will serve Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Battalion Cumberland Volunteers. Carlisle, May 5, 1842.

Estate of Peter B. BOYER, late of East P. M. Cumberland county, has been assigned to the care of the undersigned, and will be sold immediately, and the proceeds thereof will be paid to the heirs of said deceased. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, Assignee. Carlisle, May 5, 1842.

LETTERS testamentary of Peter B. Boyer, late of East P. M. Cumberland county, have been assigned to the care of the undersigned, and will be sold immediately, and the proceeds thereof will be paid to the heirs of said deceased. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, Assignee. Carlisle, May 5, 1842.

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