

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY Feb. 23, 1838.

Death of the Hon. Jonathan Cilley.

As soon as the journal was read—Mr. Fairfield rose, and asked leave to offer the following resolution—

Resolved, That a committee consisting of seven members be appointed to investigate the cause of the death of the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, late a member of this House, and the circumstances connected therewith, and report thereon to the House.

Resolved, That said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and have leave to sit during the session of the House.

Mr. Bell rose and objected. Mr. B. said he thought that whatever was done in this matter, had better be postponed until the House became more calm, and was able to act more coolly on the subject.

Mr. Fairfield moved a suspension of the rule.

Mr. Parker called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 113, nays 91.

Mr. Fairfield rose and said—Mr. President—Entertaining the views and feelings which I do entertain in regard to the awful tragedy in which certain members of this House lately participated, I could not refrain from offering the resolutions which have just been read. Sir, I had held back, and refused to move in this affair, "the voice of my brother's blood would cry to me from the ground." My late colleague and friend has been shot down and deprived of life in a manner, and under circumstances that seem to me most imperiously to demand an investigation.

It is due to the surviving family—and friends of the deceased, that we should take cognizance of this affair—it is due to ourselves, to our country, to humanity, and to God—and I trust that no member will shrink from the high and solemn responsibility thus cast upon him.

But, aside from the peculiar duties resulting from them, it appears to me that an opportunity is presented, which every good man should be quick to improve, for assailing the barbarous and inhuman practice of duelling—a practice which does violence to the laws of God, to the best feelings of our own nature, and to the dictates of reason—a practice which is entirely behind, and unworthy of the age of civilization in which we live, and which should unite the earnest and faithful efforts of every friend to his species for its extermination. Under the circumstances of this case, however, the deceased being my friend, and my own feelings being deeply and strongly excited, I feel that there would be a propriety in the Speaker's departing from the usual rule, by omitting to place me upon the committee; and I accordingly make that request.

Mr. V. C. Johnson (of Maryland) opposed the resolution. What right have we to inquire into the private relations of gentlemen? What right have we to institute ourselves into a board of honor to enquire into a matter of this kind. He would tell gentlemen that it would be an unpleasant duty to serve on a committee of this kind, and that it would require more than ordinary nerve to serve on it. He would tell them that if this committee was raised it would be the occasion of much strife and difficulty. He should not like to serve on such a committee unless he should prepare himself at once for such encounters. He considered it entirely improper that the House should agitate this question at the present time.

Mr. PARKER remarked, that his friend Mr. Johnson had said that a committee would probably lead to further collision, and a repetition of personal conflict. Mr. P. said he could not believe it. He had yet to learn that a member of this House could not on this floor, or in committee fearlessly express his opinions, and discharge his duty, without fear of a personal attack. He had no fears of that subject for himself.

Mr. BELL moved to postpone the resolution for a week.—Yeas 84, nays 117.

Mr. GARLAND (of Louisiana) stated that he was opposed to any investigation of the matter; and he had therefore voted for Mr. Bell's motion to postpone, and he went on to give his reasons against the proposition. The investigation was one that would produce the most distressing results, and could lead to no possible good. It could not be designed to asperse the dead, and such was the high character of the living in his own State that it was impossible for the House to fix a stain upon him. Mr. G. believed also, it was intended to give a political turn, out of doors at least, to this transaction, and he reprobated the course of the ministers of the gospel yesterday in their allusion to it in performing the funeral obsequies.

Mr. FAIRFIELD.—It is said by the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. Garland,) that this thing cannot be prosecuted without serious consequences; (Mr. Johnson) has said that if he was placed on a committee, he should feel a necessity of going throughly armed. Sir, I am, no duellist. I have adopted principles that forbid revenge—the taking of a fellow creature's life. But, sir, I will not be deterred from doing what I deem to be my duty, by any threats which may be thrown out

from any quarter. And has it come to this, that a member of this House is to be called to account out of it, for words spoken in debate, and shot down; and that, when an inquiry into the circumstances is proposed, we are to take care—that such an inquiry cannot be had without exposing ourselves personal danger! Sir, if we have really come to this pass it is high time the country knew it; and it is high time, too, that some steps should be taken to prevent the evil and to have a just and fearless representation of the people maintained. The course now proposed is taking one step towards that object, and I hope it will be followed up by such measures as will effectually secure the members of this House, in freedom of debate and security of person.

Mr. CALHOUN (of Massachusetts), then moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. PETRIKEN called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and were—yeas 71, nays 135.

The House then seconded the demand for the previous question—yeas 103, nays not counted; and the main question being ordered, was rejected—yeas 74, nays 105.

So the House refused to consider.

Mr. CLOWNEY then demanded the previous question on the resolution as modified; which was seconded—yeas 105, nays not counted.

Mr. SHEPHERD WILLIAMS called for the yeas and nays on the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" which were ordered, and were—yeas 107, nays 86.

So the House determined that the main question, being on the adoption of the resolutions, be now put.

Mr. CUSHMAN and Mr. TAYLOR rose simultaneously, and called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were—yeas 152, nays 49.

So the resolution of enquiry was agreed to.

Messrs. Penrose & Stevens.—Both these gentlemen have stood unrivalled as public speakers in the respective bodies in which they hold seats, ever since their entrance into them. We doubt whether either has a superior in this particular in the country—we know not in the State, and believe that nothing is wanting to give them a notoriety as great as that enjoyed by the ablest orators of the day, but seats in the national councils, or some equally public platform.

On some of these occasions, individuals differ in nature, but the stamped each with peculiar and original qualities which distinguish them in great beauty & power, and which call for the admiration of their auditors. Both appear to advantage when on the floor—it is difficult to say which has the most prepossessing appearance. Mr. Penrose's countenance is the picture of intelligence, mildness and open-heartedness. Mr. Stevens has an equal intelligent, but a more stern, cunning and repulsive look. The style of the former is exuberant and diffusive, and that of the latter brief and vigorous. The former makes the richest, finest and most lasting speech; and the latter the most bold, striking and impressive.

In originality of thought there is less difference than would at first be supposed. The arguments in a question will present themselves equally numerous to both, but Mr. Penrose will make more out of an argument while he enforces, he illustrates his positions, showing their force, and the manner of their bearing. Mr. Stevens merely points out, as it were, the germ of his arguments, leaving it for the hearer to analyze. The one, while cautiously leading you over hill and dale, over mountain and rock, stops by the way, and leisurely points out all the comely sights with which his path is decorated—thus carrying conviction to, as well as instructing and leading, the auditory. The other, with quick and rapid strides, bounds from rock to rock, from hill to hill, over mountain and dale, with a striking boldness, and a heedless impetuosity that excites wonder and amazement at the time, but which afterwards presents the appearance of unfinished grandeur. Mr. Penrose's mind is more original and better trained, yet less fixed and settled, and his imagination more inventive than Mr. Stevens'—the mind of the latter is, however, the strongest, most philosophical, and less capable of being swayed—his imagination is vivid, but its pictures are often imperfect.

The articulation of both is clear and indistinct. Mr. Penrose emphasizes better than Mr. Stevens, but he makes too frequent use of parenthesis, often substituting a beautiful sentence, by long & obtrusive parenthesis. The latter makes use of few, but when he has occasion, he applies them with great effect and beauty. His voice is softer than Mr. Penrose's—a more rich, full, and melodious one we never heard; and often in playful moods does the speaker show off its richness by skillful modulation, and effective inflection; particularly when he is inclined to irony—theed just when its effect is seen and felt on such occasions, he does not infrequently send forth the bitter shaft of irony on the sweetest strain of human voice is capable of creating. Mr. Penrose is also very happy in irony, and always applies it with more judgment and more delicately than Mr. Stevens. That of the former cuts like a keen, sharp and smooth instrument, while that of the latter scrapes like a dull one. Both very frequently resort to figurative illustration. Mr. Stevens, by metaphor, and Mr. Penrose by comparison. The former is often witty, and the latter is humorous, as well as witty. Upon all occasions Mr. Penrose is dignified and respectful. Mr. Stevens sometimes loses sight of these important considerations in a public man and speaker. Dignity in an orator is absolutely necessary, and its occasional absence in the latter places the former considerably

The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays.

Vol. 1, No. 10.

Carlisle, Pa., March 6, 1838.

By GEORGE M. PHILLIPS.

Published by GEORGE M. PHILLIPS, at the office of the Carlisle Herald and Expositor, No. 10, North Second Street, Carlisle, Pa.

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Single copies, 5 cents.

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

Correspondence of the Herald & Expositor.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED Harrisburg, March 3, 1838.

Monday 26th.—The Senate to-day had under consideration the bill for the employment of moral instructors in the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries. Mr. Jones inquired of Mr. Leet, who had the bill in his charge. What is a moral instructor? Mr. Leet answered that a moral instructor is an officer, whose duty it is to educate the prisoners in the general principles of morality, and there fit them for becoming respectable citizens; when they happen to be discharged, he went length into the subject. Mr. Jones expressed his disapprobation of the proposed employment of an instructor on the ground that ministers would be employed. Mr. Penrose explained, he was in favor of introducing religion into the morals taught. He held that morality and religion are inseparable. He had heard that sentiment but a day or two ago, from the pen of the father of his country; he then read an extract from the foreword address. Mr. James replied, and said that he was opposed to having ministers and instructors—but would have no objection to them if they would give their labor gratis. Mr. Daragh supported the bill, after which the further consideration of the bill was postponed for the present.—The bill appropriating \$10,000 to the Eastern Penitentiary, passed on second reading. Mr. Snyder, from the select committee, appointed to visit the route of the contemplated canal from Bristol to Philadelphia, reported against that improvement. In the House, much to the chagrin of the learned chairman, his pet bank bill was not taken up. Heretofore at his nod the faithful dropped their utensils, and at once fell to labor manfully at whatever he pointed out, but now how they slipped the traces this morning. About two hours were consumed in the presentation of petitions, mostly asking for legal legislation, which are therefore of little interest to your readers. Mr. Johnson offered a resolution for the discharge of the committee appointed to enquire into the truth of the allegations against the character of Ephraim Pentland recorder of the city of Pittsburg. The resolution was agreed to. Mr. Kinney offered a preamble and resolution for an amendment of the 2d section of the 2d article of the constitution of the United States, so that the Secretary of the Treasury may be elected on joint ballot of both houses of Congress. Mr. Hook from the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of employing a moral instructor in the Eastern Penitentiary, reported in favor of such a measure.

Tuesday 27th.—Mr. Pearson submitted a resolution which was adopted, instructing the judiciary committee, to enquire into the expediency of requiring all rail road companies, and coal companies, that have the power of constructing rail roads, to file in the state office a profile of such roads, as also the report of the Engineer. A report from Thaddeus Stevens, president of the Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg rail road company was received, it is made under a resolution of the Senate, calling for certain information in relation to said road.

The House was to-day again engaged in considering that budget of blunders, except "The bank bill," and after considerably pulling and tugging, calling of the Yeas and Nays, and voting down amendments, submitted by unwary members, that did not meet the approbation of the learned chairman, the bill was passed through second reading, and ordered to be transcribed for a third. The question recurring upon the title, Mr. Crabbe moved to amend it, so as to read, "An act to extend the several banks, &c." This was calling things by their right names, and of course would not suit that embodiment of wisdom, the member from the county, so it was negatived, and the banking received the name dictated by his worthy father, the chairman of the committee on banks, the very paternity of the bill, methinks, should damn it in good society.

Wednesday 28th.—The judiciary committee of the Senate to which was referred certain charges against the Lumberman's Bank of Warren, reported that that institution had violated the law of its creation, and had forfeited its charter. A committee consisting of Messrs. Penrose, King, King, Leet, Fraley, of the city, and Barclay, was appointed, to investigate the matter. Mr. Penrose, through the Senate, presented to the State Library four scientific works, by Professor Johnson of the Franklin Institute. The bill to incorporate the Ezzer Locomotive Company, passed on third reading. The resolution recommending an National Armory at the Falls of Beaver, also the bill closing the concerns of the old bank of Washington, passed on final reading. In the House, after less than the usual amount of preliminary business had been gone through, the Anti-bank bill was taken up on third reading. The clerk was proceeding in the reading of it, when Mr. S. F. Reed moved a postponement of it for one week, alleging that the bill had been passed hastily and without allowing sufficient time for reflection, the people, said he, also ask time and opportunity to express their opinion before the final action of the House is had upon it. If this course were pursued, the bill would probably support the bill, but in his present unformed state of mind, he could not consent to vote upon a bill that had been taken up so hastily, and without the opportunity for reflection. One section had been incorporated into the bill, that he thought would have a most ruinous tendency; it was the one expelling from circulation, after the first day of January, 1841, all notes under the denomination of ten dollars; five dollar bills he considered the most advantageous and acceptable denomination of notes for the community; with this section in the bill, if the vote were taken immediately, he would be compelled to oppose the whole, therefore, if time were given, to consider upon the subject, he might probably see the matter in another light, and his objections might be removed. Mr. Stephenson opposed the postponement, and indulged in some reflections upon the democracy of the member from Armstrong. On the postponement, the Yeas were 46, Nays 48.—So it was not agreed to. Mr. Garrison then moved that the House go into committee of the

THE DREAMER.

NO. III.

"Ye lovely creature, 'heaven's last, best gift to man,' on whose fair cheeks the flowers of spring are just beginning to open, who art yet innocent, and can boast of the simple youthful heart, and tongue sincere, with souls as pure and undefiled as nature herself,—be on your guard,—that ye are not too soon entranced by the enticing fascinations of a gay and giddy world, which invites and solicits thee—and forget not, that thou too must learn the many arts of coquetry, and gallantry, for soon, (perhaps already) thou wilt be free from the maternal yoke, to go unrestrained, wheresoever thy inclinations may lead thee, to the Theatre—to the dance, or what not, where amidst the noise, the laugh, and the festivity of the place, thou wilt behold a queer little animal, ornamented with gold and silver—and whose only merit consists in the showy outward apparel—this beautiful little piece of decorated furniture, may for a while perhaps only please the eye, and tickle the fancy—but it will eventually terminate in thy admiration and love—now you behold him jumping—and dancing.—Now he smiles, and with eye glistening, throws an arrow into the heart of every fair one—now he presses Amanda's hand—laughs with Julia, talks with Lydia; next sits himself in a tender attitude by the side of Adeline—gazing an amorous glance at Ellen, on the opposite side, or sighing softly as Chloe, is passing by.—Such moving automations will thy eyes frequently behold, wheresoever thou goest—ushering themselves before thee, and 'deceiving themselves thy servants, and thy lovers—and pouring out before thee, the effusions of their ridiculous 'love hearts,' with every caricature that affection and idiotism can bestow"—and now remember, that after thou hast used all thy art and cunning, to secure such a prize, and make him a slave of thy beauty—thou wilt: to thy sorrow find out, that thou hast only caught a Butterfly, which wanders about from flower to flower; and then is off, and so am I.—But—

"What think you of half a pair of Scissors?"—An old man—and an old bachelor, who never taste the sweets of matrimony, and are entirely ignorant of women's comforts and pleasures, are of no more utility to society—that half a pair of scissors to its owner. In a speech some time since made in our legislative hall, 'old bachelors' and 'old maids' were placed upon a par—where the speaker placed the old maids 'as useless as ask. But as I stated in a former number, my object was solely to benefit society; and I now remember having read somewhere of a scheme, which if put into practice, I think would have a happy effect on society.

1st. "That a lottery be opened at Head Quarters, at half a dollar per ticket, for 500 'old maids, and as many old bachelors; this sum to be accounted their full value and worth, both to society and themselves.

2d. "That the lottery shall be drawn upon the 1st day of April, vulgarly called 'old fool's day.'

3d. "That 1000 tickets be struck off, and at the top of each ticket, be engraved the figure of a mouse-trap, with the motto, a husband for half a dollar.

4th. "Every maiden to be admitted, shall be full 60, having one tooth, or two stumps; and every bachelor two teeth, or four stumps, and full 50. False teeth, pencilled eyebrows, or rowed hair, preclude all share in this lottery.

5th. "The lottery shall be drawn in two convenient bags; and shall be called 'luck in the bag;' in one of which shall be all the ladies 'men, &c. &c."

Members of the dreaming association, and all others interested, what think you of the above scheme—will it do? Your attention is invited to it.—And now before I conclude, let me be a little serious on the subject of dreaming, and abolitional visions.

"That strange events sometime happen in society, which are not to be accounted for, by general principles—no one will doubt, and that many remarkable occurrences have taken place during the hours of slumber, which have made a lasting impression on the wakeful state, is equally true. I am not a believer in omens, much less in the doctrine of predestination—yet if we believe in all, we must all have faith, and countenance the writings of Job—the biblical visions of Pharaoh and the disturbed slumbers of the Chaldean monarch. I am not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but without a parable to explain, or a prophet to elucidate, how are we to understand the cause of our professional disturbed slumbers. The subject is altogether conjectural, which I leave others to do, while I take my leave for the next three months.

HEAD QUARTERS, February 19, 1838.

OVSTER.

Baltimore Markets.

For the week ending March 3.

FLOUR.—We continue to quote at \$8.00 from stores, and \$7.75 from wagons.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—No domestic in market; considerable quantities of Foreign red have been sold at from \$1.60 to \$1.65. We note a sale of 900 bushels at \$1.63.

CORN.—Sales of white at 70 cts, and yellow at 65 cts per bushel.

OATS.—Sales at 57 cts per bushel.

WHISKEY.—There has been rather more demand for bbls, and we quote them from at \$3.45. Moderate sales of hhd's at \$2.75.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

For the week ending March 3.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Sales in small lots, at \$7.50 to 7.75 per bbl., of fair to fancy brands, with limited supplies and a breaking stock. Rye Flour is dull at \$4.87 1/2 per bbl. Corn Meal—sales in hhd's at \$2.65, and in bbl's to some extent, at \$3.50 each. Buckwheat Meal—large sales at \$2.62 per cwt.

GRAIN.—Market quiet, and no supplies arriving by water. Sales of inferior good Pennsylvania, at \$1.60 a bbl. 62 1/2 some very prime, at \$1.70. In Rye no sales of late.

CORN.—Sales from wagons, at 67 cts per bushel. Oats—sales at 33 cts, demand limited.

SPIRITS.—Whiskey is dull, with sales in hhd's from store at 29 and 29 cts, and from wagons at 28; of bbl's the market continues bare.

GARDEN.

SEEDS.

Asparagus, Brown Dutch, Green Cobs, White Cobs, Early cut, Water, Nutmeg, Cilan.

Beans, dwarf, Long pod, Re special valentine, Brown, do with red China, white with red eyes, White kidney, Cambray (small), Early yellow.

Beans, runners, Lima, Gramberry (pole), Boracoe, Scotch kale, German kale, or greens.

Cabbage, Early York, earliest, P. Green, Drumhead Savoy, Green curled Savoy, Red Dutch, for pickling.

Carrot, Long orange, Early white, Celery, White solid, Red solid.

Cress, Cucumber, Long frame, Early frame, Egg Plant, Large purple, Endive, Curled, Leek, Large flag leaved, Lettuce, Royal cabbage.

Radish, Long salmon, Long scarlet short top, White turnip, Yellow turnip, Salsafie, Spinach, Round savoy leaved, Prickly seeded, Squash, Early bush, Long green, Turnip, Early flat Dutch, Red topped, Yellow Swedish, or Italian, Pot and Sweet Herbs, assorted.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. John P. Geddes, late of Newville deceased, by book account or by note of a less amount than \$100 are requested to pay to the executors on or before the 14th of April next.

Also, all persons indebted to the late firm of J. & J. P. Geddes, either by note or book account, are hereby notified to make payment to Dr. JOHN GEDDES, the surviving partner, on or before the 14th of April next, in compliance with the above notice, is requested to enable the executors of said deceased to make a settlement of the estate. All notes and unsettled accounts of the firm of J. & J. P. Geddes, on the first of May next, will be placed in the hands of the attorneys, O. C. CATHARINE J. GEDDES, Esq., ROBERT LAIRD Esq., of J. P. Geddes deceased.

Newville, March 5, 1838.

NOTICE.

30 January, 1838. In the case of the writ of Partition and valuation on the real estate of Jacob Rhodes, late of Newton township, deceased, being this day called on. Of motion of Frederick Watts, Esq.—Rule on all the heirs and parties in interest, to appear at the next stated Orphans Court, to be held at Carlisle in and for Cumberland county, on Tuesday the first day of May next, and except or refuse to accept of said real estate at the valuation and appraisement thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

BY THE COURT. I do certify the above to be a true extract taken from the records of the Orphans Court of said county.

THOS. CRAIGHEAD, C. O. C. February 26, 1838.

JAMES CHRISTIAN PROFESSOR, just received and for sale at the Book Store of F. BRYAN.

NOTICE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF CHAMBERSBURG, just received and for sale at the Book Store of F. BRYAN.

CITIZENS' NEW RAIL ROAD LINE, AND Swifts Opposition Line Stages To Pittsburg.

By Rail Road to Lancaster, Harrisburg & Carlisle to Chambersburg.

Passengers immediately on their arrival at Chambersburg, will take the Swifts Opposition Line Stages to Bedford, Stauchtown and Greensburg, to Pittsburg.

Through to Pittsburg from Philadelphia in 48 Hours.

Travellers are most respectfully informed that these New and Splendid Lines have positively commenced running Monday, the 19th instant, for the first time, and will continue to leave Broad street, above Arch, West side, daily at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Travellers going Eastward will leave Chambersburg at 3 o'clock in the morning, 17th inst, and apply at the Hotel of M. Simpson.

The proprietors of these Lines assure the public, that they have spared nothing to make them equal, if not superior to any other on the road, and therefore hope, that when Passengers wish to go Westward, they will please call at the Good Intent Office, 89 Chesnut street, below Third, or to either of the following:

S. BENTOLD, Sanderson's Hotel, Agents, W. KITZEL, Broad street, above Arch, west side.

J. W. ALLEN, Carlisle, GEO. GARLAND, R. R. Car, P. O. 1st, Chambersburg, M. SIMPSON & CO. Chambersburg, W. W. RYLANDS & C. O. Bedford, M. DUBBS & CO. Pittsburg.

Stage Proprietors, Agents and Conductors.

JACOB FOLTZ, W. GRIFFIN, February 26, 1838.

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