The Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Carlisle.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN BANKS,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

☞ Those of our subscribers who intend removing, are requested to leave information at the office, where their papers are to be left after the 1st of April.

☞ "Newton" has furnished a correct answer to the Enigma in our last—*John Price Durbin.* "B. L's" Enigma is not correct.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of a friend at Harrisburg, for a copy of the fifth Annual Report of H. D. Rodgers, State Geologist.

NEW PAPER.—J. H. Plessants, Esq., the senior editor of the Richmond Whig, proposes to publish a daily paper in Washington, to be called the "Observer."

PEDLING WITHOUT LICENCE.—The jewelry store of Darris & Palmer, in Boston, has been robbed of money and goods, worth about $20,000. Among the articles stolen, were one hundred and forty gold lever and lepine watches, of the most valuable kind, 500 to 800 ounces of silver spoons and forks, two silver tea sets worth $250 each, and a diamond pin worth $400.

ROBERT BLAIR, one of the two surviving life guards of Washington, died lately at Newburg, aged 89 years.

☞ Cornelius Darragh, Esq. of Pittsburgh, has been appointed United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Mr. Forward having declined.

BILL JOHNSON, the hero of the "Thousand Isles," is now sojourning in Philadelphia.

VIRGINIA.—Governor Gilmore, in a letter to the House of Delegates, has resigned the office of Governor of the State.

MORE OF THE HUMBUG.—The Missouri House of Representatives, during their late session, passed a bill making it an indictable offence to pass or *receive* a $5 or a $10 note after January 1845; and providing also, that after a debt had been once paid in such currency, the person to whom the payment was made, *might sue and make the debtor pay it over again!*

Fortunately, the bill failed in the Senate. The destructives in our State, are not a whit behind those of Missouri.

MAINE.—Gov. Kent has been nominated by the Whig Convention, for re-election as Governor of Maine. David Bronson (Whig) has been elected a Representative in Congress, from the Augusta district, vice Mr. Evans resigned.

THE RELIEF BILL.

The bill for the relief of the Banks, which has been before the Legislature in so many shapes, has at length passed by a strict party vote, and is before the Governor for his approval.

This bill, though it may not be generally approved, is perhaps the best which could have been passed, under the circumstances. It is feared by some that the conduct of the Locofoco members of the Legislature in uniformly opposing any measure of relief, indicates the course of the Governor in relation to it. We think not. The Governor has not nerve to oppose the well-ascertained wishes of four-fifths of our citizens. If, however, he should dare to interpose his much used, *and much abused veto*, HE WILL be *tried* at the next election (pardon or no pardon,) and will be condemned in tones of thunder by an outraged and suffering people.

HARRISON REFORM.

Our readers will perceive that one great plan of reform, promised by the supporters of General *Harrison* before the election, has already been commenced. We have reference to the interference of government office holders in our elections of every kind, from that of a constable up to the Presidential contest; so much practised, and concerning which there has been so much complaint, during a few years past. This "bringing of government patronage into conflict with the freedom of elections," will henceforth be effectually prevented by the circular from the Secretary of State, which we publish to-day. This order, while it does not prevent the office-holder from exercising his right as a citizen at the ballot box, does prevent him from using his time and money in promoting the cause of the administration party. Time after time have the people been defeated by the well drilled and well paid mercenaries of Government. Even small, and far in the interior as is the borough of Carlisle, her citizens have suffered from the interference of government office-holders in our elections. As this has been one of the greatest abuses of the last administration, so is it considered as first worthy of reformation. The applause of an honest people will be awarded to the President for this prompt step.

Hon. John Banks.

The nomination of this gentleman as a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people of this state, has been received with the most unbounded enthusiasm; and were we disposed to imitate the example of some of our Locofoco cotemporaries, we might fill our sheet weekly with laudatory notices. Indeed, the unanimity with which Judge BANKS was nominated, is evidence enough to any reasonable mind that the great Harrison party of the "Keystone State" is thoroughly, firmly united, and will act as one man in the coming contest. The only danger is, that *inactivity* will creep upon us—that shameful *apathy*, (the rock upon which we sometimes split) will again take possession of our friends. The leaders of the Locofocos, always active, have succeeded in patching up a hollow truce between the "*barn-burners*" and the *true friends* of Governor PORTER, which will probably not be broken by either of the "high contracting parties" until *after* the election. This has been done in order that they may retain among themselves the "SPOILS" which the State Executive has in his bestowal, and not from any love to the man. Neither are they actuated by any noble motives for the honor and integrity of the State: the only tie which binds them together is the hope of obtaining power and place.

We must, therefore, be watchful, active and untiring in our efforts to elect *John Banks* and defeat his opponent. We will have to contend against a wily and experienced foe; and although we cannot for a moment doubt but that we must eventually triumph, yet we shall not pretend to disguise from our friends our belief that the Locofocos will struggle desperately—that they will contend for every inch of ground. All, then, that we require is a thorough organization. Let every man do *his* duty; and if the same spirit which actuated us last summer pervades our ranks, our efforts will again be crowned with a brilliant victory.

☞ As the contest for Governor will probably be a pretty warm one, and a good deal of abuse indulged in on both sides, we respectfully suggest to the Locofoco Editors the propriety of procuring from his Excellency, at an early day, a *pardon* for all the slanders and libels they may utter during the canvass. Such a course would tend to prevent many a foolish Whig from spending his time and money in instituting suits, and teach him to "grin and bear" with becoming fortitude. Try it, gentlemen; 'twould save a world of trouble.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

It will be remembered that Mr. VAN BUREN, when in the plenitude of his power, summarily dismissed from office Generals CALL and VAN RENSSELAER, the former from the situation of Governor of Florida, and the latter as Postmaster of Albany. No crime was charged against either of these gentlemen; they had both served their country well and often in the "tented field," and General JACKSON himself had borne honorable testimony to their valor and patriotism: But the fact of their having fulfilled the duties of their respective offices with fidelity, and having periled life and liberty in defence of their country when in danger, was no recommendation in their favor in the eyes of Mr. Van Buren, and the war-worn veterans were accordingly *removed* to make room for noisy, brawling political partizans. We are happy to find, however, that President HARRISON, among the first of his official acts, has rendered justice to these gallant gentlemen by restoring them to the situations from which they had been so unwarrantably expelled.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.—The president has issued his proclamation, calling Congress together on the 31st of May, which document we gave in our last. This step has been rendered necessary chiefly by the state of the monetary affairs of the country. The pecuniary embarrassments of the United States, call for prompt action on the part of government. The sub-treasury, carried through Congress by Executive influence in defiance of the expressed will of the people, must be repealed. But what most especially calls for the early attention of Congress, is the present condition of our government finances. The administration of Mr. Van Buren, although coming into power with a surplus revenue of forty millions of dollars; by extravagance, the defalcation of officers, the excess of expenditures over estimates and appropriations, and the issuing of several millions of treasury notes, has left as a legacy to General Harrison a debt amounting to nearly thirty-eight millions of dollars: for the payment of which immediate provision must be made, and to meet which there is an exhausted treasury, and a vastly diminished revenue; at present owing to the bad management of the last administration, the expenses of government exceed the revenue, which excess was provided for by the issue of treasury notes. These matters are amply sufficient to demand an extra session of Congress, and it will in the end no doubt prove a saving, instead of an expense to the government. Mr. Van Buren called an extra session the September after his inauguration, when he first started the odious sub treasury scheme: we may hope that as General Harrison appears to differ in most respects from his predecessor, his called Congress will do much to relieve and benefit the people.

The Bank Bill Passed!

By reference to the legislative proceedings in to-day's paper, it will be seen that a bill for the relief of the banks has passed both branches. It passed finally in the house on Friday, and on Saturday the Senate concurred in the amendments. The Locofocos did their best to defeat this important measure, and at the final passage, voted against the bill, showing the greatest indifference to the present distressed state of our pecuniary affairs. We will not at this time refer more at large to their conduct, as they will be judged by their constituents between this and October next. The Whigs have had great difficulty in getting this measure through the house; fifty, just one half, being their number, whilst Mr. Johnson of Armstrong, a conservative, holds the balance of power. The smallness of their majority, together with the strong opposition of the locos, accounts for the delay in this matter. However, a bill is passed, and is now before the Governor; and on him devolves the responsibility of signing or rejecting. If he (as he has seemed to take pleasure in doing lately) interposes his veto, he does it knowing that it is in opposition to the will of four-fifths of the people of Pennsylvania, expressed in meetings, by petitions, and by the Legislature, composed of representatives of the people. He will, by the exercise of this remnant of monarchical privilege in our constitution so often exercised by him, put an end to this means of relief for the banks, and through them of relief to the people; he will thus bring ruin upon thousands of industrious citizens; and poverty upon thousands of widows and orphans, whose entire property is, in many instances invested in bank stock. We scarcely think that David R. Porter is so blind as to veto this bill, and thus destroy entirely his now slight chance of re-election, however careless he may be of the interests of the community. We will soon know.

The following is an abstract of the bill as passed finally in both houses:

§ 1. Provides that the Banks of the commonwealth shall be liable for the payment of their debts as individuals are now by law liable, and that the extraordinary penalties shall be repealed.

§ 2. Gives the Banks the privilege of issuing small notes to the amount of fifteen per cent. on their capital stock, for a period of five years.

§ 3. The total amount of debts and liabilities, exclusive of deposites, not to exceed double the amount of the capital stock.

§ 4. The stocks owned by the banks, (except of this commonwealth) not to exceed 10 per cent. of the amount of their capitals respectively; *provided*, that no investments already made shall be compelled to be reduced more rapidly than 12½ per cent. every ninety days.

§ 5. No President, Cashier, or other officer of a Bank to be permitted to loan its funds. Also, fixes a limit to the loans of directors, proportioned to the capitals of the Banks.

§ 6. No loan to be made to the cashiers, tellers, clerks, &c., of the banks respectively.

§ 7. Abolishes the proxy system of voting for officers.

§ 8. Persons to be eligible as directors to own amounts of stock proportioned to the capital of the banks respectively. No person to be a director in more than one bank at the same time.

§ 9. Provides that officers of banks shall be sworn faithfully to discharge their duties.

§ 10. Frauds by directors and officers provided against.

§ 11. No dividend allowed greater than 7 per cent., and the excess to form a contingent fund, one-half of which is to be paid into the treasury.

§ 12. Dividends of five per cent. allowed during a suspension.

§ 13. Returns of the condition of the Banks provided for.

§ 14. Provides penalties in case said reports be not properly made.

§ 15. Makes it the duty of the secretary to forward a copy of the act to the banks for their acceptance, and the Governor to issue a proclamation upon receiving their answers.

§ 16. Repeals former acts inconsistent with this one.

§ 17. Authorizes the capital of the United States Bank, if the stockholders desire it, to be reduced to 14 millions, and the bank to be released from part of her bonus.

The Governor Fenner.—John C. Carter, the mate of the ill-fated Governor Fenner, and who, besides the captain, is the only survivor of the crew and passengers, is a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.—*Phila. Standard.*

We think there is some mistake here; no such person is known in this borough.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 23d inst. the bill for the re-charter of the Northampton Bank, passed final reading by a vote of 20 to 8. On Wednesday, Mr. Fleming, (loco) read in place a bill for the election of canal commissioners by the people.—Mr. Reed's bill for the better security of the interest on the state debt, was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment. On Thursday, the nomination of Joseph Engle as an Associate Judge of Delaware county, was rejected by a vote of 17 to 10. On Friday, the bill to provide for the issuing of 6 per cent. state stocks, to the contractors on the public works, to whom the commonwealth is indebted, was again taken up. The question being on striking out the amendments of the House of Representatives, the proposition was not agreed to. A protracted discussion ensued; and before any question was taken, the Senate adjourned. On Saturday 27th, the amendments made by the House of Representatives, to the bill relative to the banks, were considered, and the vote being taken on the first section, it was agreed to, 18 in the affirmative and 14 in the negative—a strict party vote. The other several sections of the bill were then considered, and agreed to, and the bill was finally passed.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Mr. Johnston, of Armstrong, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the Senate bill providing for a change of the constitution, limiting the term of Governor to a single one of three years. The bill to incorporate the "American Sunday School Union," was rejected by a vote of 49 to 32. On Wednesday, the bank bill was taken up on second reading; the first section passed by a vote of 52 to 46, all Whigs in the affirmative excepting Weaver of Schuylkill. The second section was also passed on second reading by a vote of 51 to 46, all whigs, together with Mr. Weaver, in the affirmative: all locos, together with Johnston of Armstrong, in the negative. The remaining sections were then agreed to. On Thursday, Mr. Gillis, from a select committee, reported a bill providing for the election of canal commissioners by the people. The bank bill was then taken up; the question being on the amendment of Mr. Fuller, making the stockholders of the United States Bank individually liable for any deficit in the assets of the bank to pay its liabilities—providing that no bank shall be chartered hereafter with a capital over $5,000,000—and providing that the legislature shall reserve the power to alter, amend, or repeal the charters so granted. After some discussion, the first proposition (liability of stockholders) was negatived—yeas 37, nays 57. Mr. Fuller withdrew the second proposition, which restricts the action of future Legislatures. The question was then taken on the last proposition, and it was disagreed to—30 to 52. Mr. Gratz then moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Lusk, by striking it out and inserting in lieu thereof a proposition in substance as follows:

That after the passage of this act the directors of the Bank of the United States may convene a meeting of the stockholders of the same, for the purpose of submitting to them the propriety of reducing their capital stock to 360,000 shares of $40 each, ($14,000,000 in value) and if they shall consent thereto and certify the same in due form to the Governor, then he shall issue his proclamation declaring the capital stock to be so reduced—which being done, the said Bank shall be released from the requisitions of the 6th section of her charter, which requires her to loan on permanent loan any sum not exceeding $6,000,000, and temporary loans not exceeding $1,000,000 in any one year—leaving her, however, still liable to the annual contribution towards the school fund.

After some discussion, this amendment was agreed to as section 19, by a vote of 51 to 45. All whigs in the affirmative, and all locos in the negative. Mr. Penniman then moved to add a proviso reserving to the Legislature the power of altering, amending, or repealing the charter of all Banks which accept of the provisions of this act, and the same was disagreed to. Several amendments and substitutes for the sections were presented. On Friday, the House proceeded to the third reading of the Bank bill, when it was finally passed by a vote of 49 to 48, a strict party vote. On Saturday, Mr. Johnsong of Armstrong submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Secretary of the Land Office, and of transferring the duties of said office to the Surveyor General's Department. Adopted. The Governor having vetoed the bill providing for the settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officers of the Huntingdon breach, the vote was taken (two-thirds being necessary) and the bill was lost, 47 ayes to 42 nays.

For the Herald & Expositor.

Mr. Editor: I am seldom, if ever, disposed to find fault or complain of the actions or movements of the public, but I must confess I feel as though the community of this borough had neglected, perhaps forgotten, that they owed a small debt of gratitude, if nothing more, to the Barracks Band who gave an Instrumental Concert in town on Wednesday night last. I for one, Mr. Editor, participated in the mortification experienced by the members of the band on the evening referred to; a mortification arising from the thinness of the company assembled on that occasion. It should be borne in mind, that such entertainments can not be got up without expense, and apart from the actual cost of dollars and cents it requires an immense deal of labor and exercise of judgment in arranging the various parts preparatory to coming before the public in a proper and skilful manner. That the members acquitted themselves with entire credit cannot be questioned. I feel prepared to say, that in comparison to their numbers, you will not be able to find throughout the union so rare a combination of musical talent; and for taste their selections and original pieces afford sufficient evidence.

It should not have escaped the recollection of our citizens, that during the last summer; at least once in every week, the dull monotony of a warm evening was broken by the soul stiring and enlivening airs of the Barracks Band, and in return we who shared such delightful gratification, should not have been unmindful of the poor soldier when soliciting our patronage, and who stands ever ready to defend, as well as cheer us in the hour of gloom.

A CITIZEN.

Circular.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March 20th, 1841.

To the Hon. THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR:—The President is of opinion, that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the general government into conflict with the freedom of elections; that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future.

He therefore directs that information be given to all officers and agents in your Department of the public service, that partizan interference in popular elections, whether of state officers, or officers of this Government, and for whomsoever or against whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any commission or assessment on salaries, or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by him as a cause of removal.

It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions respecting public men or public measures, or in the exercise of the fullest degree, of the constitutional right of suffrage. But persons employed under the government, and paid for their services out of the public treasury, are not to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others, such conduct being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, and the duties of public agents acting under it; and the President is resolved so far as depends upon him, that while the exercise of the elective franchise by the people shall be free from undue influences of official station and authority, opinion shall also be free among the officers and agents of the government.

The President wishes it further to be announced and distinctly understood, that from all collecting and disbursing officers, promptitude in rendering accounts, and entire punctuality, in paying balances, will be rigorously exacted. In his opinion, it is time to return, in this respect, to the early practice of the Government, and to hold any degree of delinquency on the part of those entrusted with the public money just cause of immediate removal. He deems the severe observance of this rule to be essential to the public service, as every dollar lost to the Treasury by unfaithfulness in office, creates a necessity for a new charge upon the people.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session, and thus form an extraordinary occasion, such as renders necessary, in my judgment, the convention of the two houses as soon as may be practicable, I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, convene the two houses of Congress, to meet in the capitol at the city of Washington, on the last Monday, being the thirty-first day of May next. And I require the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble, in order to receive such information respecting the state of the Union as may be given to them, and to devise and adopt such measures as the good of the country may seem to them, in the exercise of their wisdom and discretion to require.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of March, in the [L. S.] year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the U. States the sixty-fifth.

W. H. HARRISON.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.

The new Cabinet finds the departments in a very disordered condition. Two and a half millions of Treasury notes have been issued beyond the amount reported. A thorough examination into the condition of the departments is in progress, and there can be no doubt that such a mass of corruption, peculation and fraud, will be brought to light as will astonish those who have expected the worst.—*Boston Atlas.*

TURNING PRACTICE.—The principle of purifying the body by purging with *vegetable physic* is becoming more and more understood as the *only sensible method* by which sound health can be established. Hundreds of individuals have become convinced of this doctrine, and are daily acknowledging the practice to be the best ever discovered. Now is the unhealthy season when our bodies are liable to be affected with disease: now is the time the state of the stomach and bowels should be attended to, because on the healthy state of those organs depends the healthy state of the general system: and every one will see at once, if the general health be bad while that remains, local disease cannot be cured.

—All the medicine that is requisite to restore the body to a state of health is *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills*, which have performed cures upon thousands of helpless and hopeless persons, after the usual scientific skill of physicians have consoled them with the assurance that they could do no more. The properties of these Pills as anti-bilious and aperient medicine are unrivalled; all who use them recommend them, their virtues surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician. Remember, none are *genuine* sold by *druggists.*

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

Baltimore, March 25, 1841.

FLOUR.—The sales of Howard street Flour from stores, have been tolerably uniform this week at $4,37½. Some dealers, however, refuse to sell at less than $4,44, at which rate, it is said, 600 barrels good common brands changed hands yesterday. We continue to quote the receipt price at $4,25. Holders of City Mills Flour are more firm, and we note a small advance on last sales—we quote at $4,56¼@4,62½. The stock of this description continues light.

GRAIN.—We note sales of Maryland white Wheats at prices ranging from 90 to 100 cents, and reds at 87 to 93 cents. A cargo of Maryland Rye has been taken at 50 cents. Corn continues to improve—sales this morning of Maryland white at 43 cents, and of yellow at 44 to 45 cents. Several cargoes of Oats were taken this morning at 25 to 27 cents for Maryland, and 23 to 24 cts. for Virginia.—Sales of Cloverseed, from stores, $4,75 to $4,87½, for fair to prime. Timothy Seed, from stores, to some extent has been taken at $2,75—we quote the retail price at $3 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—We have no alteration to note in the Provision market since our last report; sales are chiefly confined to very small parcels, to retailers, for city consumption. Our quotations for barrel meats remain unchanged. Mess Beef $12,50; No. 1 at $10,50, and prime at $8,50. We hear of no transactions in Pork. The stock of both Mess and Prime is now excessively large and accumulating. The receipts of Bacon continue also to increase, and the stocks now on hand may be considered as very heavy. We quote Western assorted, prime, at 7 cents; Hams at 9 cents; Middlings at 7 cents; and Shoulders at 6a6½ cents. Frederick county Bacon, assorted, is held at 7½ cents; Baltimore cured Hams at 10a10½ cents, and Sides at 8½ cents. We hear of no transactions in Lard. Last sales were at 7¾ to 7¾ cents, on a credit for Western No. 1, in kegs. No change in Butter—we quote Glades No. 2, at 14a18 cents; No. 3, at 8a12 cents; Western No. 2, at 8½ cents, and No. 3, at 7 cents.

WHISKEY.—In hhds. is held at 21 cents, and in barrels at 23 cents. The wagon price of barrels continues at 19 cents, exclusive of the barrel.

[From the United States Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Philadelphia, March 26, 1841.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A decided improvement has taken place within a few days in the Flour market; sales to the extent of 8 or 9000 bbls. have been made at $4,56¼, but most of the factors to-day are firm at $4,62½ per bbl; sales of Rye Meal at $2,87½; Corn Meal is steady at last quotations. Cleared this week 3813 bbls Flour; 102 hhds 1657 bbls Corn Meal, and 1025 bbls Rye Flour.

GRAIN.—The sales of Corn this week have been extensive, and at improving prices; sales yellow at 43 and 44 cts.; white do 42 cts. Oats are in demand at 26a27 cts. per bushel. Light Southern Wheat has sold at 80 cts.; prime Penna. do 95 cts. per bushel. Cleared this week 3713 bushels Corn.

PLASTER.—Last sales made afloat at $2,50 per ton. No late arrivals, and no demand.

PROVISIONS.—The receipts from New Orleans have been to some extent; Pork continues low, but holders look for an advance. New Bacon, the hog round (loose) 7½ cts. Considerable sales Western Lard, in kegs and bbls at 7a7½ cts. per lb. Butter, in kegs, at 7a8½ cts. as in quality. The two latter articles are quick and improving.

WHISKEY.—In bbls is held at 20 cts. and sales of hhds in Broad street at 18a18½ cts. per gal. but very dull and looking down.

MARRIED.

In Chambersburg, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, Mr. ALFRED S. SENER, (Merchant) of Carlisle, to Miss ANN E., daughter of the late Benjamin Ober, of Lancaster, Pa.

On Tuesday evening the 16th instant, in Pottsville, by the Rev. Mr. Hagany, Mr. JOSEPH F. SEIDERS, to Miss ELIZA WEAVER, formerly of Carlisle.

REMOVAL.

The public is respectfully informed, that

J. J. MYERS & CO.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR DRUG AND BOOK STORE, TO the extensive room lately occupied by ARNOLD & Co. North Hanover street, nearly opposite the Carlisle Bank; where every variety in their line is, as usual, offered on the most pleasing terms.

March 31, 1841.

NEW HARDWARE AND

VARIETY STORE.

The subscribers have opened a general assortment of new goods, (in the Room lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton & Grier, on the south east corner of Hanover and Louther streets) consisting of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, &c. Having selected their goods with care, they are prepared to sell low. Those desirous of purchasing will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

BOSSERMAN & HUTTON.

Carlisle, March 31, 1841.—3t

DR. ROBERT ARTHUR, SURGEON DENTIST.

Will be in Carlisle on Wednesday, March 31st to remain for a short time, and respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and vicinity. He will come prepared to perform all dental operations, in the best manner, and to insert the latest improved, incorruptible, artificial teeth, from one to an entire set.

Dr. A. is a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and believes that the advantages he has enjoyed of acquiring a knowledge of the theory and skill in the practice of his profession, entitles him to the confidence of the public.

SATIN SHAWLS.

A new style of Figured Damask Satin Shawls, just received at the new store and for sale by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

March 31, 1841.

MOUSLIN DE LAINS of new style from 12½ to 37½ cents per yard, just received and for sale by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

March 31, 1841.

BONNETS.

Just received at the New Store, a large and splendid assortment of English Straw and Florence Bonnets; offered for sale at low prices by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

March 31, 1841.

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital $400,000 paid in.—Charter Perpetual;

CONTINUE to make Insurance, Permanent and Limited, on every description of Property, in TOWN AND COUNTRY, on the usual favorable terms.

OFFICE, 163½ Chesnut street, near Fifth street.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, SAMUEL GRANT,
JAMES SCHOTT, FREDERICK BROWN,
THOMAS HART, JACOB R. SMITH,
THOMAS I. WHARTON, GEO. W. RICHARDS,
TOBIAS WAGNER, MORDECAI D. LEWIS.

CHARLES G. BANCKER, Secretary.

☞ The subscriber, Agent for the above Company for the borough of Carlisle and vicinity, will promptly attend to all applications for Insurance, whether made personally or by letter. Residence Main steet, nearly opposite the Car Office.

WM. D. SEYMOUR.

March 31, 1841.—1y

☞ *LOOK AT THIS.* ☜

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

ARNOLD & ABRAMS have just received from the latest arrivals, and are now opening at their new store, a large and splendid assortment of

FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS,

consisting in part of

Blue, Black, Brown, Idalia, Green and Invisible Green, Steel Mixed, and Drab CLOTHS;
Blue, Black, Drab, Steel Mix'd, Fancy Mix'd, Drab Ribbed and Tweed *Cassimeres;*
Cassinetts, at all prices;
Velvet Cords; Beaverteens; Lion Cloth Kersey; and all kinds of Pantaloon stuff;
Vestings of all descriptions and at all prices;
Summer Cloth of various colours and prices;
Figured Poult de Soie, Gro de Swiss, Rich 4-4 Black and Blue Black Gro de Rhine, Colored and Black Gro de Naples, } SILKS.
Black, Lace and Gauze Veils;
Silk dress Shawls, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs of the latest style;
Black, Blue Black, and changeable Bombazines;
Mouslin de Lains of various patterns and prices;
A general assortment of Cap and Bonnet RIBBONS;
A fine assortment of English & Domestic PRINTS;
Thread Lace, thread Valencia and Cotton Edgings;
Quilling and Lace of all kinds;
Thuel, White, Black, Plain and Figured;

Together with a large assortment of

Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, Ceder Ware, &c. &c.

All of which they are prepared to sell 20 per cent cheaper than can be bought in Cumberland county, or elsewhere.

☞ They would respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock. Bargains will be given—no mistake.

N. B. *Country Produce* of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Goods, at market price.

March 31, 1841.

BONNET SILKS.

A large assortment of Bonnet Silks, just received at the New Store in Shippensburg, and offered for sale by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

March 31, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED at the New Store in Shippensburg, a handsome assortment of Scarfs and Worked Collars, for sale by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

March 31, 1841.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES;

A CHRONICLE OF

The Turf, Field Sports, Literature and the Stage.

EMBELLISHED WITH SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

WILLIAM T. PORTER, EDITOR.

NEW VOLUME FOR 1841.

The First Number of a New Volume of "The Spirit of the Times" will be issued on the 6th of March, 1841. In the course of the year, a series of MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVINGS, uniform with the embellishments of the preceding volume, will be presented to the subscribers. A Portrait of MONMOUTH ECLIPSE, from a painting by TROYE, will commence the series, and be succeeded by those of other distinguished horses during the year.

A List of AMERICAN WINNING HORSES of the preceding year will be published, arranged in four distinct TABLES—one of four mile winners, one of three, one of two, and one of one mile winners.—These tables show at a glance the winner of every race of the last year, his age, color, pedigree, and owner, the prize won, the weight carried, the time made, and the horses beaten by him, together with the date and place of the race, and a reference to the page of the preceding volume where the race was originally published. These tables are compiled with infinite care and labor, and at great expense; they are of constant practical use, and increase in value every year. A list of ENGLISH WINNING HORSES for the same year will also be published in the volume arranged in the English form.

A Table of the AMERICAN WINNING TROTTING HORSES, with the age, color, owner, time made, weight carried, horses beaten, &c. &c., will be published in this volume; and in addition, there will be *an abstract of every great Trotting Performance in America*, for several years back, with special reference to the time made. This abstract has been compiled from several authentic sources, and will be extremely interesting as the only COMPLETE RECORD OF AMERICAN TROTTING ever attempted.

An Alphabetical List of STALLIONS for 1841, in the usual form, will also appear in an early number of the volume, and will be found convenient to breeders for designating the age, color, pedigree, owner, place and price of standing, of nearly every distinguished Stallion in America.

In addition to the various subjects enumerated above, the present volume will contain a faithful and and copious record of all IMPORTATIONS AND SALES OF BLOOD STOCK, Sweepstakes, Racing and Trotting Matches, and Racing Appointments; Essays on Breeding and Training, Pedigrees and Performances of Distinguished Horses, with all the Current News and On Dits in Sporting Circles, both at home and abroad. And to complete the Sporting Department, full details, original and selected, will be given upon all manly pastimes, as Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, Yachting and Boating, Pedestrian and other Athletic and Manly Sports.

Another part of the design of the paper will embrace A BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, designed to promote the interests and minister to the instruction of breeders of fine cattle, sheep, &c. Selections from the most approved American and English writers on these important subjects will be constantly found in its columns.

The SPORTING GALLERY will also be increased by the addition of the Portraits of several of the most distinguished Horses in the Union, engraved in a style of superior finish and beauty.

The next prominent department is the THEATRICAL PAGE, constantly devoted to original criticisms of the drama and notices of the New York theatres; Green Room Intelligence, derived from an extensive theatrical correspondence maintained with every city in the Union, and by which the paper is already favorably known and widely circulated in theatrical circles.

Again, selections will be constantly made from the periodicals of this country and England, and thus be formed a lively and elegant LITERARY DEPARTMENT, occupying several pages.

For all these varied Departments, ample room is secured by the immense size of the present sheet, which for beauty of typographical execution and general elegance of arrangement, is second to none in the Union.

No local agents being employed by the proprietors, gentlemen wishing the paper can order it through their post-masters, or remit by mail. A number of files from the commencement of the volume, will be preserved for new subscribers. This course is adopted, as the valuable Statistical Tables of the paper nearly all appear in the early part of the year.

Terms of Subscription and Advertising.

For One Year's Subscription, $10 in advance.—For Six Month's Subscription, $5 in advance.

For Advertising One Square of 22 lines, first insertion, $3—Each subsequent insertion, $1.

☞ Extra copies of the LARGE ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL may be obtained at the Publication Office at *One Dollar each.* They will be sent to any section of the Union so enveloped as to secure them from injury.