

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1841.

The latest arrivals from England bring the news of a sad mishap which lately befel Prince Albert, the loving and dutiful husband of the Island Queen. It appears that the royal couple, attended by some gentlemen, were walking in the Royal Garden, wherein there was a large pond, the water of which had been frozen. Tempted by the glass smoothness of the ice, and wishing to "show off" before the ladies, the Prince engaged in the laudable amusement of skating. He had not long indulged in this "bit of divarstion," when the ice breaking, the royal youth was soured over head and ears in the water. Little Vic, it is said, was not at all alarmed at this untoward event, but calmly helped Albert out of the water. We learn that he is doing well, and will probably not soon again place himself in such an awkward predicament.

Mr. JOHN S. INGRAM, the talented and eccentric editor of the *Polisite Enquirer*, has disposed of that establishment. Mr. Ingram is a clever writer, albeit a little too caustic; and if it is his determination not again to enter the editorial ranks, the *Locofocos* will lose an able and strenuous champion. "The Party" should at once translate him to Harrisburg, where he would have a wide field wherein to exercise his talents. He will always have our best wishes for his success.

Distressing.—We learn from the *Franklin Repository*, that a young man, aged about 17 years, son of Mr. John Garner, of that county, lost his life on Friday, the 26th ult. near Greencastle, under the following circumstances:—He had driven into the Conococheague creek, with a horse and carriage, when the horse, taking fright, rushed into the deep water, and was forced under an arch of the bridge by the swiftness of the current. The body of the carriage then parted from the running gear, and floated down the stream with the young man in it. His younger brother threw a piece of timber into the water near him. He seized and clung to it with a death-like tenacity. After several submersions, he was compelled to yield to the force of the current, and was seen no more.

Ernest.—The crazy and besotted King of Hanover, has established flogging in his army, and legalised the practice of duelling. This is retrograding with a vengeance. His next step will probably be to issue a *vernation* edict, prohibiting the formation of Temperance Societies in "his dominions."

We publish the following address to the people of this State, on the subject of direct taxation to meet the state liabilities—we ask for it an attentive perusal.

To the Freemen of Pennsylvania.

We implore every man in the remotest county of Pennsylvania to ponder on the subjects which we are about to present to you. We have no local or partisan views. We are suffering with yourselves, under the pressure of a public and frightful calamity. In a time of profound peace, on a soil of unimpaired productiveness, a hardy and laborious people are plunged into embarrassment and distress. No unkind seasons have rendered the earth barren; no tempests have ravaged our harvest fields; no convulsions of nature have shattered our mines, or destroyed our towns, but the fruits of our industry are rendered almost worthless in our hands. It has pleased the Almighty, in his wisdom, to shower upon us the most abundant physical blessings, and to suffer the perverse ingenuity of man to render them unavailing.

From the epoch at which the distribution of the surplus revenue, and the enormous sums exacted as the price of errors, seduced the Legislature into the fatal error of repealing the state tax, we date the origin of our misfortunes. No people ever yet, with impunity, relied on any source but taxation to supply a deficit in their ordinary revenue, or pursued the system of borrowing money for extraordinary service, without laying taxes to meet the interest, and gradually extinguishing the principal of the loan. These are fundamental principles, and our own experience within the last few years has bitterly taught us their importance and truth. When they are disregarded, the only check on profuse expenditure is destroyed—the only right and adequate security of the public creditor is withdrawn, and the best guard of liberty itself—the direct personal interest which every citizen ought to feel in the right administration of public affairs—is almost broken down. See the pernicious effects of the system within the last five years! What privileges have not been sold, either for money paid as the price, or advanced in the name of loans, by those who were thus themselves incurring new and unrequited obligations as the only condition on which they could obtain the relief rendered necessary by their inability to meet their existing liabilities!

The increase of the mass of our circulation—the diminished security of its redemption—the excessive importations of foreign goods—the spirit of speculation and gambling, which has led to such frightful consequences—all these evils have been caused or exasperated by a false financial system. We have had the delusive appearance of great prosperity, but the foundation of our security have been impaired.

At the close of a short and hurried career, we wake to the apprehension of our ruin. A depreciated currency—an impaired credit—a stagnating trade—the exchangeable value of property almost annihilated—these are evils by which we all suffer, but your commercial metropolis most deeply. And these are not the worst evils. The honor of the commonwealth is in jeopardy. During almost two centuries the name of Pennsylvania has been synonymous with public and private faith. Confidence even in her is at last shaken. One of the most fatal calamities which can befall a people, seems to be fast setting upon us—*Universal Distrust*. We tell you that it is coming to this.

We have no desire to dwell on the errors of past legislation. We blame no party, or rather not one party more than another. Leaders of all parties have acted as if you were unwilling to contribute your fair proportion toward the expenses of your own government, and the fulfillment of her obligations; and have proclaimed that all was well, when all was not well. Even at the last session, though a tax was laid, it is believed to be greatly inadequate, and the system of forced loans was still pursued. The day has now come when no farther shifts can be successfully practised. We are at the crisis of our fate. We must sit down in mute despair, or rise like men, and face the evils which we have brought upon ourselves, or we will suffer others to bring upon us. We cannot doubt which alternative you will choose.

If you looked to your pecuniary interests, you would devote your efforts to contribute a small portion of your property to preserve and enhance the value of the remainder. The sum required to pay the interest on your public debt, and establish an efficient sinking fund, is a mere trifle, when compared with the extent and richness of your resources. You have merely to will it, and the great disorder of the times is removed—the restoration of confidence is commenced. Many of your sister states are in the enjoyment of tranquil prosperity; their people are looking on in doubt and amazement at the spectacle of Pennsylvania in disgrace. At the first manly effort which you make, your doubts will be dissipated, and they will hail your redemption. But if you refuse to make this effort, the consequences to yourselves and your posterity. The humblest man among us hath hitherto had for his children an inheritance, than which the richest could bestow none more valuable—the birth-right of a Pennsylvanian. Go into the valley of the Mississippi—go to the remotest corners of the west and southwest, and what has been the worth of this common heritage? Every where the industry and brave integrity of Pennsylvania have commanded, for the poorest of her sons, respect, confidence and fortune. It is for you to say, whether these shall hereafter be withheld from them. Require your representatives to impose, without delay, sufficient taxes to meet the interest on your debt, and establish an adequate sinking fund, and the career of unrivalled prosperity is still before you.

Once place the public faith beyond danger, and you restore the basis of private confidence. We tell you—and we are proud to tell you—that the citizens of your Commercial Metropolis will face this storm like men. Shaken as they have been by unforeseen events—beaten to the knee by unexpected blow upon blow, they will not be false to themselves, to their reputation, or to the Republic. Their fortunes may be shattered, but they will gather the fragments, and with them redeem and maintain their character for probity and good faith. They ask in this your sympathy as brethren—not your aid. But for our common country—for Pennsylvania—for her redemption, we require—we implore your co-operation. We beseech you by your love for yourselves—for the memory of your ancestors—for your children—for your country—by your recollections of her former glory—by your hopes of her future welfare, not to refuse your assistance in so perilous an emergency. We call upon you as brothers to aid us in saving our common mother from dishonor. We cry to you in the voice of distress, but not of despondency, and we know that you will answer as becomes men that will not despair of the Republic.

Philadelphia, March 4th, 1841.

STATE FINANCES.

We are always ready to commend ability and research when it is applied to the furtherance of objects useful to the public weal; and in this spirit feel ourselves called upon to speak of the very valuable and able speech of Mr. W. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, made in the Senate on Wednesday last, upon the bill for the payment of interest on the public debt. Mr. R.'s views of the finances of the commonwealth, as they have been heretofore, and of the sums likely to be at the disposal of her disbursing officers hereafter, was lucid and convincing; but the most especial interest was felt in his statement of the probable amount that may be expected from the state tax, and the mode of making assessments throughout the state. Some of the most remarkable of the facts noted by that gentleman, with some statistical facts of our own, will show the inequality of the present assessment law for State purposes.

Philadelphia city and county.—Property assessed at its full cash value. Probable amount of state tax \$200,000. Number of members of the Legislature 15.

Lancaster county.—First rate lands valued at \$80 per acre. Probable amount of tax \$33,000. Number of members 6.

Chester county.—First rate land \$80. Probable amount of tax \$17,000. Members 4.

Berks.—Probable amount of tax \$19,000. Members 4.

Delaware.—First rate land \$80. Probable amount of tax \$9,000. Member 1.

The population of Philadelphia is 259,092.

The population of Lancaster, Berks, Chester, and Delaware is 232,252.

Tax from Philadelphia \$200,000. From the four named counties \$78,000. Difference in population 26,470, or one-tenth

less. Difference in amount of State tax \$122,000, or two-thirds less!

Inequality is evident in the above example. Let us take another.

Luzerne has a population of 40,000—sends two members to the Legislature, and it is expected will pay \$3,500 state tax. Schuylkill has a population of 29,000—sends one member to the Legislature; first rate land valued at \$100 per acre, and is expected to pay a state tax of \$1,700.

These are both first rate coal counties. Dauphin has a population of 30,000—sends two members to the legislature, values first rate land at \$45 per acre, and is expected to contribute \$6,800 state tax.

Adams, with a population of 23,000—sends two members to the Legislature, values first rate land at \$38 per acre, and is expected to contribute \$5,935 state tax.

Bedford, with a population of 29,000—sends two members to the Legislature, and expects to pay \$2,500 state tax.

Venango has a population of 17,000—sends, in conjunction with Clarion, one member, values land at \$6 per acre, and expects to contribute \$300 of state tax.

Armstrong, including part of Clarion, has a population of 27,500—sends one member, has 26 grades of valuation—the highest being \$900 per acre (salt works) and the lowest 25 cents, and is expected to pay without Clarion, a state tax of \$1,600.

Without citing other instances, we think the charge of inequality of assessment is fully borne out, as made by Mr. Brown some weeks ago, and so cogently demonstrated by Mr. Reed on Wednesday. And then it is not to be wondered at, that the whole yield from the tax bill, is not expected to exceed \$360,000, when at the time it was passed it was supposed \$800,000 would be the lowest sum realized from it. Confess, such as Adams, Dauphin, and Delaware, where the valuation has been made in an approach to compliance with the requisition of the law of taxation, ought to look to the matter, and before the close of the present session, with the aid of Philadelphia, they can bring their stronger and more wealthy neighbors to a point more nearly equalizing their respective proportions of tax for state purposes. We urge this upon them.—*Harrisburg Reporter* (a Van Buren paper).

OFFICIAL OUTRAGE UPON ETIQUETTE.

We are happy to perceive, from a Washington letter in this morning's *Argus*, which is evidently from the pen of Mr. Van Buren himself, that the ex-President does not allow any difference of party, or respect to his own personal defeat, to prevent him from watching over and correcting the Administration of Gen. Harrison, as to all the errors which inexperience may lead to upon the weighty matters of diplomatic etiquette. Of all these Mr. Van Buren is a most accomplished and experienced master, and he now frankly imparts to his successor that learning on these subjects, which is regarded by himself and others (very justly in our humble opinion) as by far the most valuable portion of his own acquirements. It seems that when the foreign ministers made their first official visit, not only ordinary business, but of state ceremony, to be introduced to the new President, Mr. Webster was so daringly reckless, or so profoundly unlearned in the ceremonial law of state presentation, that he the Secretary of State, actually led in some of the Ladies of the President's family to witness the interview!!!

This conduct the accomplished correspondent of the *Argus* has spoken of in a tone of scornful rebuke, which must impress upon Mr. Webster the necessity of turning some part of his attention from mere constitutional and international law, to the more solemn and dignified subjects of Etiquette and State ceremony.

Such an outrage could never have been committed by Mr. Van Buren, who, we are well assured, never permitted any of the ladies of his establishment to be present on such occasions.

But this is not the worst. A greater outrage remains yet to be told. We tremble with indignation so that we can scarcely hold our editorial scissors whilst we snip out of the *Argus* the following lines:

"Mr. Curtis followed (in a frock coat) with the lady of the Secretary of State on one arm, and—on the other, attended by a retinue of other ladies!"

Sacred memory of *Beau Nash*—shade of *Beau Brummel*—defend us! Ned Curtis, since appointed Collector of the Port of New York, presumes "in a frock coat" to wear the augustity of the *Argus* correspondent for his expression of the deep indignation of the accomplished author of the letter, by the italicized emphasis upon "frock coat!" Ned Curtis, the audacious, contumacious, contumelious, Curtis—himself dressed in a frock coat (a blue one with a velvet collar, and a little worn on the right cuff with letter writing, it is said)—and in this frock coat looking at the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Queen Victoria, and upon the Barons, the Counts, the Chevaliers who represent their several European Majesties and the Brazilian Emperor, eye and upon all the Charges, the Secretaries of Legation, the Counsellors of Legation, and the numerous *attaches* thereof! Hardened, unthinking man! And this, too, in the face of day—with a lady on each arm!

It is not to be wondered at, that this should have excited the indignation of Mr. Van Buren, being himself the very Brummel of statesmen, most learned in all the mysteries of dress and undress, most deeply skilled in all the distinctions between frock coats, and body coats, and dress coats, and court dress coats, proper, with a single breast and a standing collar—being indeed and in truth,

A greater man than a professor.

Of that high art—a first-rate frock coat. He therefore hastened to communicate personally with the diplomatic corps. As he says in his letter:

"Mr. — gave me an account of the official visit of the diplomatic corps; and I heard the same through another of them."

Immediately thereupon he expressed his indignation through his favorite paper, designing thereby at once to correct the

new administration, and to soothe the wounded feelings of insulted and irritated diplomacy. We trust that the representatives of foreign powers will thus understand that neither the presence of the Ladies nor the Collector's frock coat were meant as an intentional insult on the part of the nation, but were errors of ignorance. Mr. Fox is, we know, a good natured man, like his illustrious relative Charles Fox; and somewhat too careless of forms himself; but we regret to say the Baron Von Scherwitzwaterburgh Schaffhausen, the minister resident of the Reining Duke of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, has demanded his passport! We trust the letter in this morning's *Argus* will induce him to reconsider this belligerent resolution.

For our own part, we take our stand. No consideration of personal friendship for Mr. Curtis will induce us to hazard the peace of the nation in defence of his conduct. If he is demanded by the Duke of Hohenzollern Hechingen, he must give up. We leave him to the magnanimity of his Serene Highness.

This is no light matter! The consequences of the frock coat may be terrible, "absolutely," as Judge Scott would say. The French Revolution, it is well known, was hurried on and the monarchy overthrown in consequence of Roland, the Minister of the Interior, coming to Court with strings in his shoes instead of buckles.

Roland, the just, with ribbons in his shoes! How could he be just, said his predecessor in office, without buckles? How can Gen. Harrison administer to the foreign affairs, if Curtis is permitted to come in his frock coat to see the Foreign Ministers presented? The thing is impossible, and in all frankness, and burying all consideration of party politics, we say that it must be corrected.—*A busy Eve. Jour.*

Foreign News.

Arrival of the British Queen.
Late and Highly Important
from England.

Great excitement in relation to the *McLeod Affair*—Naval and Military preparation against the United States—*Pierce for War*, &c. &c.

We are indebted to the New York Sun and the New York Herald for extras containing late and highly important news from Europe, received by the British Queen. She arrived at New York at 3 A. M. yesterday morning, having experienced a rough and disagreeable passage, and on the 20th ult., having then been out 20 days, found herself obliged to put into Halifax for fuel. She left Halifax on the 1st, and made the passage to New York in three days.

The people of England appear to have been panic struck at the intelligence which reached that country by the packets George Washington, United States and Westchester, from New York. The first named vessel took out the news of the stoppage of the United States Bank—the second that of the indictment of McLeod, and the Westchester Mr. Pickens' Report in Congress on the McLeod affair. These three causes combined, created a sudden panic among all classes of persons, and the Funds at the Stock Exchange were materially lowered in consequence.

We find it utterly impossible in our limited space, to give at this moment even a synopsis of the comments of the press upon this intelligence, but upon Mr. Pickens' Report, which seems to have created the greatest shock, the *Globe* says—"The painful effect which this intemperate 'paraphrase' must otherwise produce on the strongly cherished love of the people of this country, of an amicable adjustment of the dispute, will be much relieved by the tone of the principal speakers in the debate which ensued on the question of bringing the Report in."

We see nothing in this manifesto of empty and unreasonable denunciations, qualified as they are by the strong expressions of dissent and reprobation with which it was received, to shake our belief that peace will be preserved."

The Morning Chronicle of the 9th says:—"The publication of this report created considerable uneasiness. In this feeling, we confess, we do not altogether participate. The very men who drew up this document—it is plain upon the face of it—must have felt they were putting their names to a case upon which no nation would venture to enter upon hostilities."

The language of the report is not the language of men who were convinced that they had a good cause, or were determined to go to extremities in a bad one. The Times says:—"We shall not quote from this offensive and unjust tirade, but we earnestly invoke our readers to study it in *extenso* for themselves, and then judge themselves what chances exist of fair or just treatment for Great Britain from those authorities with which such a catalogue of insults could have originated."

If the Harrison Government be, as we believe it will be, against the report, there need not be fear that they may be too feeble to resist the war faction."

From the *World* we find that the American news caused a panic in the markets. The Dispatch says:—"The stoppage of the United States Bank will cause a great deal of misery here as well as in America. Shares which brought two years ago \$24, are now anxiously sold at \$14 10s."

The Morning Herald says, "the financial and political news from New York produced a considerable impression on the Stock Market, but the depth of this impression would be ill measured by the actual decline merely in quotations of stocks, for it must be remembered that the funds were on the rise, and with a firm tendency to a greater rise still."

The *Globe* of the 5th says:—"The arrival of the West Chester from New York, whence she sailed on the 16th of February, brings certain information that the Congress of the United States, by the large majority of 103 against 68, had voted in favor of the report on the McLeod affair, which was calculated to excite hostilities with England. The subject being thus taken up by

Congress, the government must of course act in conformity with the will of the majority, and therefore the chance of seeing the acts of the inferior jurisdiction of the State of New York overruled by the General Government no longer exist. It makes the danger of a collision more imminent than it was before. Our citizens, viewing it in this light, have shown a much greater degree of alarm regarding the question this morning, than they did on the receipt of the previous communication; and stocks fell 3-8 or 1-2 cent, immediately after the opening of business.

CITY, 12 o'clock.—Consols for money had reached 88 3-8, but they had again fallen to 88 1-8 to 1-4, and for the Account 88 1-2 to 3-8; New 3-1-8 per Cent, 96 7-8 to 97; and Exchequer Bills 7s. to 9s. premium.—*Globe of the 9th P. M.*

Most Important Intelligence.

A SQUADRON ORDERED TO AMERICA. The Times and other papers state as a positive fact, that some part of the squadron, believed to consist of TEN SAILS of the line, which had been engaged on the coast of Syria, had been suddenly ordered off the coast of America, to support the remonstrances of the British Minister Mr. Fox, against the "judicial murder of McLeod."

Infantry for Halifax.

The Times also states, that "three battalions had been put suddenly under orders for Halifax," and adds, "God only knows how the home service of the realm could be furnished after their departure."

The *Atlas* says, "War with America must and will as surely follow upon the murder of McLeod, as the light of the morning follows the darkness of night; but then this war will be a war without any definite object, except revenge for an injury which cannot be atoned."

We cannot occupy any more space with this exciting subject, at this time, but we promise to refer to it again hereafter.

The news from the Continent we find of very little interest.

In France every thing is as quiet as at our former dates.

Temperance Department.

PLEDGE OF THE CUMBERLAND COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO AGREE, THAT WE WILL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS NOR TRAFFIC IN THEM AS A BEVERAGE; THAT WE WILL NOT PROVIDE THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOURTAGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COMMUNITY.

NOTICE.

The Ex. Com. of the Cum. Co. Temp. Society, have a meeting appointed at Brick Meeting House, near Churchtown, on Sunday, April 18, at 2 o'clock.

M. CALEDWELL, Ch'.

The Laws concerning Taverns.

To the Editor: It seems that the late act of the Legislature entitled, "an act supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses," has attracted general attention; and receives the approbation of thoughtful and good men. It is so manifestly just and proper that it will be exceedingly difficult to oppose it. It makes but one alteration in the laws which existed at the time of its passage and which exist yet; that is, it requires the preliminary steps to be made public, whereas, heretofore they have been almost as secret as the grave. It is difficult to conceive how any high-minded and honorable applicant, or signers of the application, can object to the public being apprized of the transaction, when the old statute yet in force says, Sect. 3. "No court shall license any inn or tavern which shall not be necessary to accommodate the public;" and that the court may be sure of the fact, Sect. 4 says, this shall be certified "by at least twelve respectable citizens of the ward, borough or township."

That the reader may fully understand the principal points of the laws now in force we copy the first section of the late act,—"That every person intending to apply for a tavern license in any city or county of this commonwealth, from and after the 1st day of April next, shall give public notice of the same by at least three publications in two newspapers where the application is made in any of the cities, and in one where the application is made in any of the counties of this commonwealth, (if so many there be in said city or county, or if there be no newspaper published, then by printed handbills, to be posted throughout the township in six of the most public places, of which fact an affidavit, together with a copy of the printed notice, shall be attached to the application) which publication shall be made nearest the place where such tavern is intended to be kept, and shall embrace the certificate required by the fourth section of the act passed the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty four, entitled an act relating to inns and taverns and so forth, the last of which publications shall be at least ten days before the first day of the term of the court to which the application shall be made."

What the "certificate" is which is required to be published with the names of those who recommend the applicant, will be seen from the 4th section referred to:—"No court shall grant a license to any person to keep an inn or tavern, except upon a certificate in writing, signed by at least twelve reputable citizens of the ward, borough or township, in which such inn or

tavern is proposed to be kept, setting forth that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers or travellers, and that such person is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers."

Now as the statute has all along contained the accommodation of the public, (section 3) and not the advancement of private interest, the reader will perceive that the 4th section requires that the inn-keeper shall be a "person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and be well provided with house room &c." and these facts must be certified publicly in the papers by "twelve respectable citizens." These are excellent laws, and if faithfully observed by the public and the courts the evils of intemperance will be very much abated throughout the State. But even with these precautions the Legislature well knew there was danger of two evils, against which they wished to guard by heavy penalties. The first is, allowing or encouraging gaming; the second, the ruin of youth by selling liquor to them, or harboring them within their houses. The 19th and 20th sections of the act of 1834 refer to gaming. We insert them for the information of all concerned. "And if any such person shall permit and allow any kind of game of address or hazard, or any playing, betting, or gaming for money or other thing of value whatsoever, either at cards, dice, billiards, bowls, shuffle-boards, or any game or device in any other manner to be practised, played or carried on within his or her dwelling-house, out-house, shed, or other place, in his or her occupancy, such person shall, for the first and second offence respectively, forfeit and pay the like sum, (first offence \$14—second offence \$28). And if any innkeeper or tavern keeper, or other licensed retailer of wine or other liquors, shall offend as aforesaid, the license of such person shall, upon his conviction thereof, become void, and such offender shall be incapable of being again licensed in like manner for one year thereafter; and upon such second conviction, such person shall, in addition to the penalty aforesaid, be forever incapable of being a public house keeper or retailer as aforesaid within this Commonwealth."

Before we proceed to quote the sections relating to selling liquor to minors, we must pause to ask, have no licenses been forfeited in Cumberland County under the preceding sections? The public, and especially the friends of temperance should look to this matter. The 21st, 22d and 23d sections, act 1834, refer to minors and debts. "No innkeeper or tavern keeper shall receive, harbor, entertain or trust any person under the age of twenty-one years, or any apprentice or servant, knowing him to be such, or after being warned to the contrary by the parent, guardian, master or mistress of such minor, apprentice or servant, under penalty, for the first or second offence, of three dollars, over and above the forfeiture of any debt contracted by such minor, apprentice or servant, for liquors or entertainment; and for the third offence, under penalty of fifteen dollars, and the forfeiture of his license, and of being forever incapable of receiving a license to keep a public inn within this Commonwealth. No innkeeper or tavern keeper shall trust or give credit to any person whatsoever, for liquors, under penalty of losing and forfeiting such debt. Every suit brought by an innkeeper or tavern keeper, for tavern reckonings as aforesaid, or for a debt contracted by a minor, apprentice or servant, after a warning to the contrary as aforesaid, shall abate; or the defendant may plead such fact in bar thereof, and the plaintiff therein shall pay double costs."

Let the public consider well these statutes which are now in force in this Commonwealth, and see that they are faithfully observed, and the number of taverns will be reduced much nearer to the wants of "the public" than they are now, and at the same time their character will be very much elevated.

A CITIZEN.

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 most favorable terms.

OFFICE, 1633 Chestnut street, near Fifth street. CHARLES N. HANCKEL, President.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES N. HANCKEL, SAMUEL GRANT, JAMES SCHUYLER, JACOB R. SMITH, THOMAS HART, JACOB R. SMITH, THOMAS I. WHARTON, GEO. W. RICHARDS, THOMAS WAGNER, MORTIMER D. LEWIS.

CHARLES G. BANCROFT, 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 street, nearly opposite the Car Office.

WM. D. SEYMOUR.

March 31, 1841.—17

MONTAGNE DE LAINS of new style from 25 to 87 1/2 cents per yard, just received and for sale by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

March 31, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED at the New Store in Ship

penburg, a handsome assortment of Scarfs and

Worked Collars, for sale by

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

March 31, 1841.

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, India, Green and Invisible Blue, Black, Brown, and Drab CLOTHS; Blue, Black, Drab, Steel Mix'd, Fancy Mix'd, Drab Ribbed and Tweed Casimeres; Gunstoffs, at all prices; Velvet Corda, Beavertees, Lion Cloth Kersey, and all kinds of Panbillion stuff;

Vestings of all descriptions, and all prices; Summer Cloth of various colors and prices; Figured Point de Soie, Gros de Soie, Silk & a Black and Blue Black Gros SILKS de Rhine, Colored and Black Gros de Soie.

Black, Lace and Gauze Veils; Silk dress Shawls, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs of the latest style; Black, Blue, Black, and changeable Bombazines; Mouslin de Laine of various patterns and colors; A general assortment of Cap and Bonnet RIBBONS; A fine assortment of English & Domestic PRINTS; Thread Lace, Thread Valenciennes and Cotton Edgings; Quilling and Lace of all kinds; Thinel, White, Black, Plain and Figured;

Together with a large assortment of Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, Coder Ware, &c. &c.

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

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 prices. March 31, 1841.

BONNET SILKS.

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

ARNOLD & ABRAMS.

March 31, 1841.

REMOVAL.

The public is respectfully informed, that J. J. MYERS & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR DRESS AND BOOK STORE, to the corner of Second and Main streets, near the Car Office, North Hanover street, nearly opposite the Car Office, where every variety in their line is, as usual, offered on the most pleasing terms.

March 31, 1841.

SATIN SHAWLS.

A new style of Fig