HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

Carlisle.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN BANKS,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

☞We would just hint to our friend D. D., of Centreville, that his mode is not the proper one to "*sustain the reformation in Cumberland.*" Mere praise "butters no parsnips."

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Messrs. Barret & Parke have sold the *Harrisburg Keystone* establishment to Messrs. Peacock & McKinley.

ANOTHER CALAMITY.

We are grieved to learn that the mansion house of the late President HARRISON, at North Bend, was destroyed by fire on the 11th instant. The furniture alone was saved. The house was occupied by Mrs. Harrison, H. H. Taylor and lady.

☞Since the above was in type we have received the Cincinnati Gazette, from which we extract the following:

Fire at North Bend.—Great uneasiness was caused in this city yesterday morning, by a report that General Harrison's dwelling house, at North Bend, had been destroyed by fire the previous afternoon.—Direct information, however, arrived before noon, and quieted all apprehensions. The building was on fire, but only the upper story of the west wing sustained any material damage. The roof and this were destroyed, but without, we understand, the loss of any furniture, or seriously inconveniencing the afflicted family.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The Whigs of Connecticut have achieved a glorious victory. They have elected a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Secretary, Comptroller, six members of Congress, all the Senators but one, and two-thirds of the House of Representatives, by increased majorities over the last election.

In the State Senate there is but *one* Locofoco; not enough to say *we*.

NEW YORK CITY.—On the 13th inst., the election for Mayor and City Council took place in New York. Ex-Recorder Morris was elected Mayor over J. P. Phoenix (Whig) by about 370 majority.—Last year the Locofoco majority was over 1600.

"PROSCRIPTION."—It is amusing to hear the wails and groans of the Locofocos at what they are pleased to call "*persecution for opinion sake.*" The new administration, in accordance with the expressed will of the people, is slowly but steadily proceeding in the good work of reform; and when a brawling partizan, who has been for years in office, is displaced to make room for a better man, the whole tribe of locos immediately "give tongue," and the act is denounced as a monstrous and arbitrary proceeding! It is "proscription," "persecution," and "the work of the guillotine!". This, coming as it does from a party which has acted upon the spoils principle, is indeed strange enough. But their attempt to make political capital of it will not succeed. The people have decided that "rotation in office" is a good maxim, and they wish to see it carried out.

☞The Washington Globe abuses almost every gentleman appointed to office under the new Administration. This will convince every one that the appointments are good ones. Blair whines like a whipt school boy at the loss of the very pretty plumb which the United States Senate dispossessed him of.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the Senate, on Saturday the 10th of April, the vote was taken on the Bank Bill, vetoed by the Governor, and the bill lost, 15 ayes to 13 nays; two-thirds being necessary. On Monday the 12th inst., the Speaker presented a memorial from the stockholders of the United States Bank, praying that the nominal capital be reduced to 14 millions of dollars—the shares to be 40 dollars each—and to change the name of the institution. On Wednesday the bill for the relief of the Williamsport and Elmira Rail Road Company, was lost by a vote of 7 to 17. On Friday a message from the Governor was received, returning the "bill to authorize religious societies to hold leases for burial grounds and churches, and for other purposes," without his signature. The objections to this bill lay in a section authorizing John Montgomery, of Huntingdon, to convey certain real estate, to which his title is doubtful. On Friday, Mr. Strohm offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement, to which was committed the communication of the canal commissioners, in reply to the resolution of the 29th ultimo, in relation to the monies due from the Berks county Bank, have leave to send for such persons and papers as they may think necessary to elucidate the transaction to which the said communication has reference.

On Saturday the 17th instant, the bill for the licensing of stock and exchange brokers, passed second and final readings.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday 10th inst., the House agreed to the bill from the Senate abolishing the Mayor's Court of Lancaster, and giving the election of Mayor to the qualified electors of that city, by a vote of 54 to 32.—Mr. Brodhead presented a petition from citizens of Beaver Meadows, Northampton county, asking that a tax be imposed upon Bachelors over 30 years of age; referred to the committee on domestic manufactures. The bill relative to the election of County Treasurers by the people, passed on Monday the 12th, by a vote of 75 to 11. On Tuesday, Mr. Johnson's of Armstrong, revenue bill came up on second reading, when the first section, which authorizes the Governor to issue negotiable certificates of stock, to an amount not exceeding 3 millions of dollars, passed by a vote of 55 to 39. The second section, which authorizes the banks to subscribe for said certificates, and issue thereupon notes of the amount of one, two, and three dollars, to an amount not exceeding the sum subscribed by them respectively, passed by a vote of 53 to 39. Messrs. Lusk, May, Trach, and Weaver (locofocos) voting in the affirmative. Several other sections were amended and passed. On Wednesday the consideration of the Revenue Bill was resumed, and a provision added imposing a tax of one per cent on the income of lawyers and doctors derived from their profession. On Thursday, several additional sections of the Revenue Bill were passed.

The 18th, in relation to the Banks, being under consideration,

Mr. Johnson, of Armstrong, offered a substitute, repealing all existing penalties against the Banks for not paying specie on demand, and to protect them from combinations of sharpers and brokers, suspending the acts giving this power, and the same was adopted.

On Friday, the question was taken on the final passage of the revenue bill, and the bill passed by a vote of 51 to 39.—Messrs. Trach and Weaver, locofocos, voting in the affirmative. On Saturday, 17th instant, the bill relative to election districts passed by a vote of 57 to 33.—The amendment of the Senate, fixing on the 27th of April as the day of adjournment was agreed to by the House.

President John Tyler.

As every one seems anxious to ascertain the opinion of President Tyler upon the subjects of a Tariff, Distribution of Public Lands amongst the States, &c., we give an extract from a letter written by him on the 17th of October, 1840, to Colonel William Robinson, Jr., of Pittsburgh. The letter was published in the Pittsburgh Advocate of Thursday week.

"My opinions were fully expressed at St. Clairsville and at Steubenville. At both places, in regard to the question, 'What are your opinions as to the Tariff?' I answered that I was in favor of sustaining the Compromise Bill. That it contained the principle of retroaction; the moment the duty attained its minimum, which forced up the protection *eo instanti*, to what was equivalent to 40 per cent. That the change which it effected in the place of valuation, and the mode of payment, was fully equal in my view to 15 or 20 per cent.; and that with a cessation of the war upon the currency which had paralyzed the industry of the country, I was sanguine in the hope and the belief, that prosperity would be speedily restored. That in connection with this, I would take occasion to say that I was in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the states, and in favor of raising the revenue by duties on imports in opposition to a resort to a system of direct taxation, as every way onerous to the people, unproductive to the Treasury, and expensive in the collection. That in these views I was pleased to believe that I concurred with Mr. Clay and General Harrison, so that there existed a prospect, in the event of General Harrison's election, that a permanent system would be introduced in place of a fleeting and ever varying system which promised one thing today, and produced another to-morrow.

"The above, as well as I can now recollect, was in substance what I said at St. Clairsville, and Steubenville. I see in it nothing to retract and nothing to explain, and should have repeated the above at Pittsburgh, but for the fact that those around me exclaimed, 'that is enough!' when my answer was given."

Business Convention.

The period has arrived when by reason of the repeated revulsions which have been experienced in business affairs, public attention is being forcibly directed towards the adoption of a permanent policy, which shall prevent their recurrence, and establish the great and leading interests of the country upon such a basis that they may fully develope themselves without fear, in spite of foreign influence, competition and legislation. Pennsylvania, more especially than any other state in the Union, has an enormous stake dependent on the adjustment of that policy. Her vast agricultural, manufacturing and other resources, have already been measurably developed, but of late years certainly not in the ratio that might have been reasonably anticipated.—She is now among the foremost of all the states, in all the great elements of prosperity, and those who are familiar with her statistics, confidently pronounce that she would soon be the very foremost, if due encouragement were extended to the industry and enterprize of her citizens. To consider the present condition of the various branches of industry pursued within the limits of the state;—examine their immediate and prospective resources—inquire into the measures most suitable for their relief from pressing embarrassments, and for their future protection, and lay the result before the people for their consideration, are all objects of primary importance, before final action. To effect these purposes, it is proposed to hold a convention at Harrisburg, on the 25th day of May next, in which the agricultural, mechanical and mining interest of the commonwealth, be represented. As a profound anxiety for the general welfare, a belief that it cannot be in any way so well promoted, as by consulting among those who are individually interested; dictates this call, it is hoped it will be warmly responded to.

The above is signed by about 30 gentlemen, members of the Legislature, Manufacturers, and Agriculturalists, among whom is General Miller, of this county. It is certainly a good move, and immediate measures should be taken to have Cumberland county fully represented.

Revenue Bill.

The following is a synopsis of the Revenue Bill as it passed the lower House. It has been sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

§ 1. Authorizes the Governor to issue negotiable certificates of stock to the amount of three millions of dollars, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, redeemable in five years. No certificate to be for less than one hundred dollars.

§ 2. Authorizes the Banks to subscribe to this stock, and pay the amount of their subscription in notes to be by them issued of one, two, and three dollars.

§ 3. When the holder of said notes to the amount of one hundred dollars, shall present them at the Bank, from which they were issued, he shall receive a certificate of an equal amount of the stock, with a power of attorney to transfer the same.

§ 4. Provides that the banks shall receive interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the amount of stock held by them.

§ 5. On the redemption of any of the notes by the bank issuing them, and the transfer of the stock, the bank shall pay the interest on the stock—and on payment of such interest to be relieved from the tax on dividends.

§ 6. On failure of any bank to pay such interest, the Governor shall issue his proclamation, declaring the charter of such bank forfeited.

§ 7. Allows the banks to subscribe for stock, and issue an amount of notes, as follows:—

Banks whose capital stock paid in, does not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, 25 per cent on their capital.

Banks exceeding $300.000 and not exceeding $700,000, 25 per cent.

Banks over $700,000 and not exceeding two millions five hundred thousand dollars, 17½ per cent.

Banks exceeding two millions five hundred thousand dollars, 6 per cent.

§ 8. All notes to be numbered and attested by a clerk in the Treasury Department, and shall be receiveable for debts due the commonwealth.

§ 9. Imposes a tax on all estates, passing by will or otherwise, where they are intended to take effect after the death of the grantor.

§ 10. Imposes a tax of 1 per cent. on persons, trades and professions, and all salaries or emoluments of office held under any corporation; and a tax of two per cent on salaries and emoluments, where the office is held under the constitution or laws of this commonwealth.

§ 11. Extends the laws laying a duty on retailers of foreign merchandize, as follows:—Those who are esteemed and taken to make and effect annual sales to the amount of $300,000, and upwards, shall constitute the first class and pay 200;—those to the amount of 200,000, and less than 300,000, the second class, and pay 150; those to the amount of 100,000, and less than 200,000, the third class, and pay 100; those to the amount of 85,000, and less than 100,000, the fourth class, and pay 80; those to the amount of 75,000, and less than 85,000, the fifth class, and pay 60; those to the amount of 60,000, and less than 75,000, the sixth class, and pay 50; those to the amount of 50,000, and less than 60,000, the seventh class, and pay 40; those to the amount of 40,000, and less than 50,000, the eighth class, and pay 30; those to the amount of 30,000, and less than 40,000, the ninth class, and pay 25; those to the amount of 20,000, and less than 30,000, the tenth class, and pay 20; those to the amount of 15,000, and less than 20,000, the eleventh class, and pay 15; those to the amount of 10,000, and less than 15,000, the twelfth class, and pay 12,50; those to the amount of 5000, and less than 10,000, the thirteenth class, and pay 10; and those to an amount less than 5000, the fourteenth class, and pay 7; and every seller or vender of wines, fermented or distilled liquors, either with or without other goods, wares, merchandize, commodities or effects as aforesaid, shall pay for his license fifty per cent in addition to the rates above specified for the respective classes, and every license hereafter granted, shall specify whether the party obtaining the same, is or is not entitled to sell or vend wines, fermented or distilled liquors. *Provided*, That no person whose annual sales do not exceed one thousand dollars, and no feme sole trader or single woman, whose annual sales do not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, venders of wines, fermented or distilled liquors excepted, nor any importer of foreign goods, wares or merchandise, who may vend or dispose of the same in the form and in the original packages as imported, nor any person who may vend or dispose of articles of his own growth, produce, or manufacture, shall be required to take out any license under this act.

§ 12. That all practitioners of the law and medicine, within this commonwealth, shall be classed and required to pay annually as follows, viz: those whose income from his profession shall exceed the sum of $20,000 shall constitute the first class and pay 200; those whose income exceeds 15,000, shall constitute the second class and pay 150; those whose income shall exceed 12,000, the third class, and pay 120; those whose income shall exceed 10,000, the fourth class, and pay 100, those whose income

exceeds	8,000	the 5th class	and pay	80
"	7,000	6th "	"	70
"	6,000	7th "	"	60
"	5,000	8th "	"	50
"	4,000	9th "	"	40
"	3,000	10th "	"	30
"	2,000	11th "	"	20
"	1,000	12th "	"	10
"	500	13th "	"	5

§ 13. Authorizes the banks to transfer portions of the funded debts upon the books of the Auditor General, to remain as security for the redemption of the notes.

§ 14. Provides that the banks so transferring portions of the funded debt, may issue notes of one, two, and three dollars to an amount equal to the stock.

§ 15. Banks transferring stock to the Auditor General, shall be entitled to one per cent. per annum on said stock, from the commonwealth.

§ 16. Makes an appropriation of the loan of three millions to different purposes.

§ 17. Imposes a severe fine on any officer applying money to one object, which has been specifically appropriated to another.

§ 18. Requires the Governor to prescribe the quality of paper, description of plates, and form in which the small notes shall be issued.

§ 19. Repeals the penalties against the banks, and excludes the United States Bank from the benefits of this act, unless the stockholders will consent to be subject to any general laws hereafter passed for the regulation of the banks of this commonwealth.

§ 20. Excepts all banks refusing to take their proportion of stock, from the benefits of the 19th section of this act.

§ 21. Excepts all banks refusing to deposite state stock, to the amount of 5 per cent. on their capital, from the benefits of the 19th section of this act.

§ 22. Banks to notify the Governor of their willingness to accept in forty days.

§ 23. The act to continue in force five years.

We are not disposed to renew just now the National Bank question, but we are almost daily amused with the denunciations of such an institution as anti-democratical, anti-Jeffersonian, anti-Madisonian, &c. &c. It is well for politicians as well as liars to have good memories. By way of refreshing the recollections of the former we would place before them a few historical facts collected to our hand by the Albany Journal.

During the whole period of Mr. Jefferson's administration a National Bank was in existence. The revenues of the country were collected, transmitted and disbursed through its agency. Mr. Jefferson availed himself of the Institution to conduct the financial operations of the Government.—The existence of the Bank received his full assent. He made no remonstrance against it to Congress. He waged no war against it. He sought no divorce from it.

The charter of the old bank expired during the administration of President Madison. In his message to Congress in 1815, he says:

"The arrangement of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment, will necessarily enter into the deliberation of Congress during the present session. It is true that the improved condition of the public revenue will not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the Government with its creditors inviolate, and of prosecuting, successfully, the measures of the most liberal policy; but will also justify an immediate alleviation of the burdens imposed by the necessities of war. It is, however, essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefit of a uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will, it is believed, be a temporary evil; but until they can be again rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress to provide a substitute, which should equally engage the confidence, and accommodate the wants of the citizens, through the Union. If the operation of the State Banks cannot produce the result, the probable operation of a National bank will merit consideration; and if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may be necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the notes of the Government (no longer required as an instrument of credit) shall be issued, upon motives of general policy, as a common medium of circulation."

This portion of Mr. Madison's message was referred to a select committee of which JOHN C. CALHOUN was the chairman! On the 8th of January, 1816, Mr. Calhoun reported a bill for a National Bank which passed both houses of Congress the same session and received the signature of President Madison. Two-thirds of those who voted for the re-charter of the bank were the political friends of Jefferson and Madison!

Mr. Madison in his next annual message to Congress after the bank had been rechartered at his suggestion and by the votes of his friends, spoke of it as follows. We quote from his last message dated 3d December, 1816.

"It is obvious that there is only wanting to the fiscal prosperity of the Government the restoration of a uniform medium of exchange. The resources and faith of the nation displayed in the system which Congress has established, ensure respect and confidence at home and abroad. The local accumulations of the revenue have already enabled the treasury to meet the public engagements in the local currency of most of the States, and it is expected that the same cause will produce the same effects throughout the Union. But for the interests of the community at large, as well as for the purposes of the Treasury, it is essential that the nation should possess a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate. The Constitution has entrusted Congress exclusively, with the power of creating and regulating a currency of that description, and the measures taken during the last session in execution of the power, give every promise of success.—The bank of the United States has been organized under auspices the most favorable, and cannot fail to be an important auxiliary to these measures."

These were Mr. Madison's opinions.—Now let us see what General Jackson thought about a National Bank.

Extract from General Jackson's first Message to Congress.

"If such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether a NATIONAL ONE, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues, might not be devised which would avoid all the constitutional difficulties, and at the same time secure all the advantages to the government and the country that are expected to result from the present Bank."

Extract from Gen. Jackson's second annual Message.

"In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to enquire, whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present Bank, through the agency of a bank of the United States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections. It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury department, based on the public and individual deposits," &c. &c. "In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provisions."

Extract from Gen. Jackson's third annual Message.

"Entertaining the opinions heretofore expressed in relation to the bank of the U. States *as at present organized*, I felt it my duty in my former message frankly to to disclose them in order that the attention of the Legislature and the people should be seasonably directed to that important subject. Without a more particular reference to the views of the subject then expressed, I leave it for the present to the investigation of an enlightened people and their representatives."

Extract from Gen. Jackson's Veto Message.

"That a Bank of the United States, competent to all the duties which may be required by the Government might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed."

☞We regret to learn that RICHARD HAUGHTON, Esq., the talented editor of the Boston Atlas, died suddenly at his residence in Boston on last Saturday.

INTRODUCTION.—On the 18th of May, 1835, Dr. Brandreth, for the first time, made known in the United States the *Celebrated Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills*. He left them to stand or fall by their own merits. He made no allusion to any other medicine; simply facts were stated, and the following principle laid down as the Brandrethenian Theory, viz: that all local diseases, whether of the stomach or bowels, enlargement of the joints, rheumatic affections, cutaneous eruptions, dyspeptic complaints, or whatever other forms such local disease puts on, where nothing more than so many symptoms of a disordered state of the constitution, and that his pills, which were discovered in England in 1751, were a medicine that had the effect of restoring the constitution to health and vigor, simply by removing all bad and acrimonious humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels. The American public have now made trial of this medicine for nearly six years, and have found that the medicine is not all humbug. The patronage Dr. Brandreth daily experiences, proves that the medicine gives perfect satisfaction.

☞For sale in *Carlisle* by GEO. W. HITNER, and in *Cumberland County* by Agents published in another part of this paper.

Interesting Cure,

Performed by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry.

Having made use of this invaluable Syrup in my family, which entirely cured my child. The symptoms were wheezing and choaking of flegm, difficulty of breathing, attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of its recovery until I was advised to make trial of this invaluable medicine. After seeing the wonderful effects it had upon my child, and concluding to make the same trial upon myself, which entirely relieved me of a cough that I was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can at my house in Beach street, above the market, Kensington.

J. WILCOX.

This medicine is now in general use in nearly all the respectable families in the Union. Children take it readily. There is not the least doubt but it has saved the lives of *Thousands*. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Jackson may be seen at No. 41, St. Clair St. Pittsburgh, near the Allegheny Bridge.

For sale by Dr. J. J. Myers & Co., Carlisle; and Wm. Peal, Shippensburg, Pa.

Sickness.

There are many persons that we daily behold whose countenance and frail trembling limbs denote affliction, which we find has principally originated from neglect of proper remedies at the commencement of sickness. At first the patient complains of *bile* on the stomach attended with *Sickness, Costiveness, &c.* he neglects to procure proper medicines; at length he complains of pain in the side and stomach with sour acrid eructations; his appetite becomes impaired, his rest troublesome, his mind harrassed, and all things around him appear not in their proper station. He still neglects himself, when in all probability the disease may at length be so fast seated, that no medical aid will replace him again. At the the first attack of sickness, there should be no time lost in procuring Dr. Harlich's COMPOUND STRENGTHENING AND GERMAN APERIENT PILLS, which immediately remove *bile* from the stomach, obviate costiveness, remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination; thus restoring the body again to its proper functions.

Principal Office, No 19 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

For sale by Dr. J. J. Myers & Co., Carlisle; and Wm. Peal, Shippensburg, Pa.

MARKETS.

CARLISLE MARKETS.

April 14, 1841.

FLOUR.—$4 per bbl. Wagon price $3,50 to 3,75.

WHEAT—95 to 100 cts.

RYE—50 to 55 cts.

CORN—50 to 55 cts.

OATS—35 to 40 cts.

CAR FREIGHTS TO PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—67 cts per barrel.

WHISKEY—$1 do

GRAIN—20 cts per bushel.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

Baltimore, April 17, 1841.

CATTLE.—The market has been very well supplied with Beef cattle during the week, and prices are without material change. Prices ranging from $6:50 for common, to $7:75 per 100 lbs. for strictly prime. Live Hogs have been plenty during the week, and prices have ranged from $5:25 to $5:50 per 100 lbs. in small lots.

FLOUR.—We quote at $4:50 to $4:62½ for good brands.

GRAIN.—*Wheat.*—We quote fair to prime reds at 90 a 100 cents. We quote good to prime white at 100 a 110 cents.

Rye—50 to 55 cents.

Oats—Are very scarce and wanted—sales have been made at 33½ to 35 cents.

WHISKEY.—Supplies are coming to market by the bed of the river Susquehanna. We note sales of hhds. at 20 cents, Sales of bbls. in large lots have been made at 21 cents, and in small lots at 22 cents. The wagon price of bbls. is 18 cents, exclusive of the barrel.

SCHOOL TAX MEETING.

A general meeting of the taxable inhabitants of the Borough of Carlisle, will be held at the Court House, agreeably to a resolution of the Board of School Directors, on the first Tuesday,

BEING THE 4TH DAY OF MAY NEXT,

at one o'clock P. M., which meeting shall be duly organized and decide by ballot how much, and what additional sum shall be raised for school purposes for the ensuing year, agreeably to the provisions of the several acts establishing Common Schools.

By order of the Board,

ANDREW BLAIR, President.

JAMES HAMILTON, Sec'y.

Carlisle, April 17, 1841.

REPORT

Of the Directors of the Common Schools, to the Citizens of Carlisle.

The Directors by their committee respectfully submit to their Fellow citizens the following exhibits and remarks relative to the schools of this district.

The number of scholars applying for admission into the primary department during the past winter, has been so great, as to oblige the Directors to put at times seventy and eighty scholars in some of the schools, more than any one teacher could possibly attend to: this has decided the Board to open a new school for boys, and the arrangement will be completed, so as to accomplish it during the present month. This school will make fifteen in the borough, open eleven months in the year, and sustained at an expense of about four thousand dollars per annum.

The school district now owns real estate which cost $2650,00, and with the improvements and alterations since made, may be fairly estimated at $3000; affording accommodations for several schools, and a large Saloon for exhibition and public purposes, besides ground for another school house.

The balance of purchase money yet unpaid and a lien on the property is $1483,33, viz:

The widow's dower on Old College interest to be paid annually,	$283 33
Ballance of Judgment lien on Education Hall,	500 00
4 Bonds of $175 each, due 1st April 1842, 1843, 1844 & 1845,	700 00
	$1483,00

The board will be able to reduce the liens $300, which they promised the public should be appropriated out of the taxes levied last year, and which, it will be seen by the annexed exhibit, will be in the Treasury ready to be so applied, leaving an ample surplus to meet any immediate calls.

Estimate of expenses for the school year which will end in June 1841.

EXPENSES.

Teachers salaries,	$3307,62½	
Rents,	252 00	
Wood and Cutting,	116 00	
Incidental—Salary of Messenger, Stationary, Insurance, Printing,	64 55	
Interest on purchase money borrowed,	47 00	
Repairs of real estate and school rooms,	111 56	
Furniture purchased for Schools,	70 25	
		$3968 98

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury 1 June 1840,	$492 34	
State appropriation	844 00	
School Tax,	3320 76	
Other receipts,	60 00	
		4717,10
Estimated balance in Treasury 1 June 1841,		$748,12

The Teachers salaries will be increased for the ensuing year to $3477,37 by the addition of another school, but other expenses will probably be diminished. We may estimate the whole expense of the fifteen schools at 4000 dollars, and, we calculate on paying on account of the purchase of real estate or before the 1st of April, 1842, the sum of 600 dollars, making the whole amount 4,600 dollars to be provided for.

To meet this we will have on hand according to the foregoing exhibit, on the 1st June 1841,

		$748,12
State appropriation		844,00
Tax assessed by School Directors,		1520,76
Probable receipts from other sources,		50,00
		$3162,88

According to these estimates the same additional tax as last year, will leave a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of June 1842 of about $362,00, a sum, which in the opinion of the board, ought always to be on hand to meet any unexpected demands or losses.

The board are aware (in presenting their estimates) of the weight of taxation at present bearing on us, and the probability of a considerable addition in another year, to meet the interest on the State debt, and the question has been referred to a committee of the board to examine and report whether any charge could be made in the general expenses of the school system, without materially deranging the plan.

During the year Angels' series of Reading books have been substituted for Emmerson's, Smith's, for Kirkhams' grammar, and Parley's Common School History for Titler, and Frost's Companion added to the list; the board believing that these books were in many respects superior to those in use, and the exchanges being effected through the liberality of the publishers, not only without any expense, but to the manifest advantage of the public.

The Apprentices Library association and contributors have transferred to the School district their Library, reserving the use of it to the Apprentices of the Borough under suitable regulations, believing that this disposition of the books under the circumstances of the Society, would best answer the intentions of the founders, and subserve the public good. Arrangements are in progress for obtaining the services of a Librarian, and opening the same: and this may ultimately form the basis of a public library, much wanted in our town.

The above is submitted for the information of the public; as School Directors we have given much of our time and services gratuitously; we have indeed been encouraged in our labours by the generous confidence with which we have been sustained by the inhabitants of this district; and all have the satisfaction to know, that whatever it may have cost our citizens in money or in time, we have proven to the country, by a practical illustration of near five years, that the Common School system when well managed, is fully adequate to meet the wants of a community like our own.

L. HAIRLAN,
ANDREW BLAIR,
R. ANGNEY, } Committee.

Carlisle, 20th, April 1841.

NEW GOODS.

Just received at the Store of

ANDREW RICHARDS,

A fresh supply of seasonable GOODS, consisting in part of Blue, Black Brown, Olive Green, and Adelade,

CLOTHS,

Black, Blue, Brown figured and striped *Cassimeres*; Mixed figured and striped Gambroons for pantaloons. Brown, White, Striped and Figured *Linen Drilling*. Kentuckey, Pennsylvania and Delaware *Jeans*; Pittsburg cords; Cotton stripes and drills; American Nankeens and colored Muslins; Burlaps French and Irish Linens; black, blue, Fawn, Mouse, Pink, Blossom, White, Figured, Striped and bared *Silks*, new stile; Figured plain bared striped Jacknetts; Swiss, Cambrick and Mull muslins; Bonnets, Lawns and Silks, Embroidered, Mantau; Glossee, Satian and bard Ribbons; Leghorn flats; Straw, Braid, Nun and Chip Bonnets; Colored, White, Figured Leghorn and Palm leaf *Hats*; Brown & black, muslin; Ticks, Checks, Crash, and Diapers; Linen and cotton; 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 sheetings; Table cloth; linen and cotton Diaper; Linen, Grass, silk, ponges and cambrick Hankerchiefs; gloves, Hosiery, Stocks and Artificial flowers; Cotton and Gingham Umbrellas; Parasols; cotton yarn and carpet chain; together with an extensive assortment of

Groceries & Queensware.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Person are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

ANDREW RICHARDS.

Carlisle, April 24, 1841.

Notice.

The creditors of John McCandlish, and all concerned in the assignment of his property to Thomas Craighead, jr., for the benefit of his creditors, will take notice that the said Thomas, the assignee of the said John, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, to be discharged from the said trust, and the said Court has granted a rule to show cause at the argument why the said Thomas should not be discharged from the said trust agreeably to the prayer of his petition.

GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.

April 21, 1841.—3t

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at public sale, on Saturday the 22nd of May next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, on the premises, the following described Real Estate, situate in the borough of Newville, viz:

All the interest of John G. Davidson, dec'd, (it being the one undivided fifth part) in two Lots of Ground in the Borough of Newville, bounded by a Lot of the heirs of Robt. Steel on the West, Cave Alley on the North, Big Spring on the East, and Main Street on the South, containing each 60 feet in breadth on Main Street, and 120 feet in depth, having thereon erected a *Two Story Stone House, a Two Story Frame House, a Tan Yard, Tan House, Bark House* and other improvements.

The terms of sale are—the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale by the Court.

By order of the Orphans Court,

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON,
Adm'r. of John G. Davidson, dec'd.

April 21, 1841.—3t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Shrom & McKim, was dissolved by mutual consent on the fourth of February last. All those indebted to said firm will please make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for settlement.

JACOB SHROM,
WILSON McKIM.

April 21, 1841.—3t

N. B. The business will in future be conducted by Wilson McKim.

ASSIGNEESHIP ACCOUNT.

The account of William Moore, assignee of James Moore, in trust for Margaret, wife of the said James, and the children of the said James and Margaret Moore, has this day been presented to the Court of Common Pleas, and said court has appointed *Tuesday the 11th of May next* for its confirmation and allowance, of which all concerned will take notice.

GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.

Carlisle, April 19, 1841.—3t

Big Spring Adamantine Guards.

You are ordered to parade at Centreville, on Monday the 3d of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Also at Newville, on Saturday the 15th, for review and inspection. By order,

SAML. McCULLOUGH, O. S.

April 21, 1841.

First Reg't. Cumberland Volunteers.

You are ordered to parade in the Borough of Newville, on Saturday the 15th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, completely equipt for drill and inspection.

Commanders of companies having music attached thereto, will immediately make known the quantity and kind to the Col. Commandant.

JOHN KELSO, Adjt.

April 21, 1841.

Register's Notice.

Register's Office,
Carlisle, April 10, 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the following accounts have been filed in this Office, for examination, by the Accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance on Tuesday the 11th day of May, A. D. 1841, viz:

The account of David Kutz, administrator of Christian Crotzer, late of North Middleton township, deceased.

The account of William Highlands, Jr. administrator of Margaret Highlands, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of Daniel Gayman, administrator of Margaret Gayman, late of Frankford township, deceased.

The account of George M. Graham, administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of Mathew Wilson, late of Frankford township, deceased.

The account of John Coover, Executor of Martin Keller, late of East Pennsborough township, dec'd.

The account of Frederick Wonderlich, administrator of Nathaniel Whisler, late of the borough of Mechanicsburg, deceased.

The account of John and David Williams, administrators of Dr. Jacob Williams, late of North Middleton township, deceased.

The account of Adam Longsdorff, one of the Executors of Margaret Longsdorff, late of Silver Spring township, deceased.

The account of Henry Shenk and David Shenk, administrators of Henry Shenk, sen. late of Dickinson township, deceased.

The account of John Proctor, William Irvine, Esq. and Andrew Blair, Executors of Jane Logue, late of the borough of Carlisle, deceased.

The account of Michael Longsdorff, one of the Executors of Margaret Longsdorff, late of Silver Spring township, deceased.

The account of John Line, administrator of Geo. Line, late of Silver Spring township, deceased.

The account of James Lindsey, administrator of William Lindsey, late of West Pennsborough township, deceased.

The account of Ann Bredin, administrator of James Bredin, late of the borough of Carlisle, deceased.

The account of David Myers, one of the Executors of Henry Myers, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The supplemental account of Jacob Gross, administrator of Elizabeth Barnhart, late of Silver Spring township, deceased.

The account of Levi Markle, administrator of Michael Long, late of Allen township, deceased.

The account of Adam Mountz, administrator de bonis non, of Daniel Mountz, late of Frankford township, deceased.

The account of Daniel Shireman, administrator of Samuel Sibbots, late of Allen township, deceased.

The account of John Brown, Guardian over the person and estate of William S. McDannel, minor son of Daniel McDannel, deceased.

The account of John Brown, Guardian over the person and estate of Margaretta McDannel, Minor daughter of Daniel McDannel, deceased.

The account of Frederick Bowermaster, Guardian of Calsimus D. Weaver, minor son of Michael Weaver, deceased.

The account of Jacob Markle, Guardian of Jesse Rupp, minor son of David Rupp, deceased.

The account of Benjamin Rockenchan, Guardian of the minor children of Andrew Mitchell, deceased.

ISAAC ANGNEY, Register.