

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Columbia steamer, of Cunard's line, arrived at Boston on Monday evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th instant. Files of London and Liverpool papers to the 3d are received.

There seems to be a general quiet in London about American affairs—at least much less is said about them.

The Britannia steamer arrived on the 31st of March, in fourteen days from Boston.

The President steamer had not arrived on the 3d, having been out twenty-four days, while the packet ship Orpheus, which sailed from New York the same day, arrived on the first, and the Patrick Henry arrived in fifteen days.

We find the following paragraph quite melancholy for our New York friends—the good old Western too:

The Great Western.—This steamer advertised to leave England on the 2d, for New York, but could get no passengers; she then put up for Halifax on the 3d, but met with no better success. Just before the Columbia left, she had advertised to leave on the 8th. Her ill luck will probably continue, as the Britannia was to leave Liverpool for Boston on the 10th, and Cunard's boats are rapidly driving all others out of the field.

United States.—The Times states that government received despatches from Mr. Fox by the Britannia steamer, and that these despatches leave no doubt of an amicable and immediate settlement between the United States and Great Britain, as far as regards the question of McLeod. Mr. Fox had received a communication to that effect from the American government, couched in the most conciliatory language. We think (adds the Times) that the public mind may be at rest on this point.

The Liverpool Mail of April 3d, says: "The uneasy feeling existing relative to our relations with the United States has been a good deal diminished by the arrival of the Britannia. No idea of the possibility of war seems to be entertained in America, nor are there the smallest signs of any preparations to meet it. It is admitted that the states are defenceless, that there is every appearance that Mr. Fox is conducting his very delicate mission in such a way as to obtain satisfaction, not by injurious threats, but by friendly and respectful negotiation.

Parliament was still in session.—Mr. Hume, on the first instant, postponed his motion, calling for the correspondence relating to the Caroline, until the arrival of further news from America.

A house in Rockwell was broken into by a band of ruffians, and one of the villains was arrested solely through the instrumentality of the Marquis of Waterford, of well known memory.

It is said that Don Miguel had consented to renounce his claim to the throne of Portugal, on condition that his titles and estates should be restored to him.

FRANCE.—The Paris Journals of April 1st, are mostly occupied with the debate in the Chamber of Peers on the Fortification Bill, and with comments upon the rejection of the amendment of M. Mounier. This vote was considered by all as decisive in favor of the passing of the bill as framed by M. Thiers, and adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

An amendment of General Excelsman, who proposed to reduce the number of out forts, and to construct in masonry work nothing but the bastions on the *enceinte continuee*, not being supported by the required number of members, was not even put to the vote.

Two other amendments remained to be discussed. The one, moved by General D'Ambrugeac, was of the following tenor: "The works will comprise first, a surrounding wall, loop-holed, and embracing the entire of the suburbs of Paris, with bastions and fosses; if the latter be deemed necessary." The second amendment was that of General Castellón, having for its object to expunge from the third article the word *simultaneous*, which was applied to the construction of the forts and the ramparts, so that the Government might be at liberty to execute the one to the exclusion of the other.

The Commerce states that a petition had been presented to the Chamber of Peers, demanding that the national representation should meet out of Paris when the capital should be surrounded with fortifications, it being impossible for the Legislature to deliberate with becoming freedom under the artillery of the ramparts.

The French flags rose on the 1st, notwithstanding the decision of the Chamber of Peers on the preceding day. Not a week since, the mere anticipation of such a result would have produced quite a contrary effect; but, on reflection, it was now considered by the *habitues* of the Bourse as greatly calculated to strengthen the government.

The Chamber of Peers closed on Thursday the discussion on the articles of the Fortification Bill. General D'Ambrugeac withdrew his amendment, and contented himself with offering a few observations against the system of defence proposed by the government.

The two first articles were then put to the vote, and carried. General Castellón then developed his amendment, which, after some explanations from Marshal Solt and M. Viennet, was rejected; and the 3d article adopted.

The whole bill was put to the vote, when there appeared in its favor, 147; against it, 85; majority for the bill, 62.

The *Courier de la Drome* announces disturbances at Valence on the evening of the 17th. Large bands traversed the streets singing the *Marseillaise* and the *Parissienne*. Thirty people were arrested; but of those thirteen were set at liberty next day.

Spain.—The opening of the Cortes took place on the 19th ultimo. Espartero was not present at it. Madrid remains perfectly tranquil; there is no further intelligence of interest from Spain.

Frontier of Italy.—Eight English ships of the line received orders at Malta to proceed to Gibraltar, where they will receive further orders. It is said that these orders are in consequence of the dispute between England and America.

Greece.—We learn from Athens that the Chevalier Prokerk Von Oeten, Austrian Minister at that Court, has given assurance to the Greek Government that the cabinet of Vienna will use its good offices in endeavoring to settle the differences which exist between Greece and Turkey, as soon as the Eastern Question is finally resolved.

Switzerland.—The affair of the *conventis* does not appear to have been definitively settled. It is said that the difficulty is likely to lead to an armed intervention.

Poland.—Accounts from Poland state that the Russian forces concentrated in that country did not exceed 60,000 men, 30,000 of whom were stationed in and about Kalisch, and the rest were distributed throughout the kingdom. Between 60,000 and 80,000 more were quartered beyond the Bug, so that in a very short time an army of 120,000 men could be easily assembled. Austria had ordered 18,000 recruits to be levied in Galicia, which was three times the number raised in ordinary times.

Holland.—The accounts from Holland speak of a great fermentation, which, as they state, manifests itself among the Protestant population of all classes, in consequence of the resolution announced by the king to carry into effect the concordat concluded in 1828 with the court of Rome.

Belgium.—Advices from Brussels announce that all the Ministers have submitted to his Majesty the alternative of the accepting their resignations or dissolving the Senate.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST. Turkey.—The intelligence from Constantinople is to the 11th ult. On the 6th ult., despatches arrived there from Alexandria, referring to certain modifications which Mehemet Ali wished to be introduced in the *Hatti-Scheriff* of investiture. Immediately after the receipt of these despatches, the Ministers and high functionaries of the Porte, held an extraordinary council at which it was resolved to consult the representatives of the Powers parties to the treaty of the 15th July; before they adopted any decision.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 29th ult. publishes a private correspondence from Constantinople, which states that the French Ambassador there, earnestly supported the representations made by Mehemet Ali, relative to the firman issued by the Sultan investing him with the government of Egypt, and even threatened that France would adopt coercive measures unless the hereditary government was granted to the Viceroy. Lord Ponsonby, it is said, had declared that Mehemet Ali was a rebel, and deserved no consideration.

The Russian Charge d'Affaires kept aloof, although he appeared to coincide with Lord Ponsonby. The Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors wished to induce the Porte to adopt moderate measures. The Divan wished to temporize, and to take advantage of the course of events.

France, England, Austria, and Prussia, have signed at London a treaty, whereby all ships of war not belonging to the Sultan are interdicted from entering the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus. The Russian Envoy Extraordinary declared that he could not sign the treaty without fresh instructions from his court. It is believed that those which he will receive will not be at variance with the pacific views of the above four Powers.

It is said that Lord Ponsonby will not continue long in the post of Ambassador. Advices from Constantinople to the 11th ult. announce the receipt of Mehemet Ali's letter of remonstrance to the Grand Vizier. The ministers and high functionaries of the Porte immediately assembled in extraordinary council, and the representatives of the European courts were consulted. "The result of the conference is not stated; but it is understood that the Porte would await a reference to the Four Powers." Lord Ponsonby is said to have admitted that the conditions demanded of Mehemet Ali were more stringent than Great Britain expected they would be.

Egypt and Syria.—Advices from Alexandria to the 7th ult. state that nothing material has occurred in the absence of Mehemet Ali, who, after having despatched his letter of remonstrance to the Sultan, was sojourning at Cairo with his son Ibrahim.

The French were very attentive to the progress of the revolution in Candia. Three fast sailing Greek vessels were employed in conveying intelligence on their account to Syria, Athens, and Constantinople. Rumors of fresh disturbances in Kavmajia had also arrived in Egypt.

The plague was making great progress in and around Alexandria.

Letters from Beyrout mention that the rebuilding of that city was proceeding with great activity, and that the European residents had received 40 or 50 per cent. indemnity for their losses. The British sappers and miners had received no orders to evacuate Beyrout. The south of Syria was still unsettled, but Lebanon was tranquil, and all the caravan roads were as secure as before the war. The plague was raging at St. Jean d'Acree, and in the villages along the coast.

FROM MEXICO.

Papers from Mexico to the 6th inst., and from Tampico to the 13th have been received at New Orleans.

The contract made by Arista with certain foreign merchants, to allow the admission of contraband goods was becoming more and more unpopular with the Mexicans generally. Arista has been loudly denounced in Congress for his part in the matter—and Almonte, who it was believed favored the transaction, had not escaped the same usage in open debate.

Almonte explained to the chamber, that whatever he had done in the matter, he had conscientiously believed was for the public good, and he took occasion to assure the deputies that the ill which the eastern departments were suffering, would not be remedied by mere declamation in that chamber!

He stated that the contract was constitutional and legal, and if not fulfilled by Mexico, he should be surprised to hear that English vessels were blockading the ports, with a demand of reparation of the damage done to the merchants. For his language he was loudly called to order. Petitions were pouring in from the neighboring States, praying the executive to dismiss from the public service both Almonte and Arista.

A crisis in the affairs of that miserably misgoverned country is approaching, which a short lapse of time will probably develop.

The British packet *Shell-drake* sailed from Tampico on the 7th March, with \$304,000 in specie; and on the same day the British brig of war *Victor* with \$301,000, for Falmouth, via Jamaica.

LATE FROM AFRICA.—By the arrival of the *Hamilton*, at Salem, on Sunday evening last, from the West Coast of Africa, we have received letters from our correspondent under the date of Bissau, February 22. The trade in the Rio-Nunez has been in a critical state for some months, in consequence of the war between the King of that place and a tribe in the interior. In a battle fought between them in January, there were 80 killed and 120 taken prisoners. No vessels are at present allowed to enter the river. The American brig *Otranto*, of New York, was there in November, when she was robbed by the King, of goods to the amount of \$800; and the supercargo was treated with great indignity. The U. S. schooner *Grampus* and brig *Dolphin*, on hearing of the robbery, proceeded directly to the river and went up seventy-five miles, and both vessels anchored in front of the royal palace, where their guns were pointed at the King's residence. The King fled, and the King fled, and the King fled.

Mr. Schuyler, the American Consul of the port of Liverpool, left the city on Friday last in the steamer *Andia* from that port; whether the sudden departure of the consul (who has often been appointed a few months) has any link in it connected with our relations with America, it is not known; but certain it is he booked himself and sailed in an armed name, which is not usual in persons holding the high office, which in his salary, perquisites, &c., is said to be second only in value to that of the President.

Mr. Houghton, whose sudden death we announced last week, was ministered with despatches, which had just been forwarded from Washington, by Mr. J. E. Webster, to be conveyed to the American Minister in London. The despatches were subsequently entrusted to S. E. Lodge, who had taken passage in the *Andia*.

An Incident.—In the funeral procession at New York, a woman who must have been nearly ninety years of age, and bent double, leaning on a staff followed the procession through the entire route. She appeared deeply affected, and in reply to a gentleman who made an inquiry, she said that she had known at nursed Gen. Harrison when he was infant and never thought to have lived to witness his funeral.

An Incident.—The Cincinnati Republican mentions that as a steambot was about leaving Wheeling, crowded with passengers, a heartless mobbered, who he regarded the President's death as a public blessing. The remark startled those who heard it, and for a tin deaf silence was the only answer which was made. At length a man venerable in appearance and years, in a voice stifled with grief, said that such wanton levity was not consistent with a true American, and that he would not travel with any one who could so speak. All the passengers concurred in this opinion, and the heartless wretch was ordered on shore as being unfit to associate with men.

SUGAR.—By a document concerning the cultivation of sugar, transmitted by the Legislature of Louisiana, it appears there are 525 sugar estates in that State, employing 40,000 hinds and 10,002 horses, and that the average crop is equal to 70,000 hds. of 1000 lbs. 70,000,000 lbs. sugar; and 350,000 galls. molasses; the average value of sugar six cents per lb., and molasses 20 cents per gallon.

GEN. JACKSON.—A story has been going the rounds stating that Gen. Jackson had become an insolvent. This though contradicted, has been repeated. The Lancaster Intelligencer says it has an opportunity of again contradicting "by authority," a letter from the General himself, written in reference to this statement, pronounced it false in every particular.

TRIAL OF AN INDIAN.—The trial of an Indian, named Wapontuck, to take place in a few days before the United States Circuit Court, in Missouri. It is rather a novel case, being the trial of an Indian; the son of a Kickapoo Chief, for the crime of murder, committed upon a white man; by the name of Andrew Potera blacksmith, who resided in the Kickapoo village, in the Indian country west of the Missouri.

THE MOON.—An English paper gives the result of Dr. Robinson's observations on the appearance of the moon, as seen through Lord Oxmantown's immense telescope. One of its mountains is nearly 17,000 feet above the plain from which it rises. Generally, however, they are about 5,000 feet.

Another Name.—The political wage of New York has bestowed upon Mr. Morris, the newly elected chief magistrate of that city, another name, since his election. They now call him the "Night Mayor."

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 FOR THEM AS AN ARTICLE OF ENTERTAINMENT, OR FOR PERSONS IN OUR EMPLOYMENT; AND THAT, IN ALL SUITABLE WAYS, WE WILL DISCOURAGE THEIR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY.

NOTICE. The Ex. Com. of the Cum. Co. Temp. Society, have an engagement to aid in the formation of a Temperance Society, at a "Brick Meeting House," near Churchtown, on the evening of Thursday, May 6th. April 28, 1841.

TREADING THE WINE PRESS. A letter from J. Tappan, Esq. of Boston, who has recently travelled in Europe, gives the following description of the progress of treading grapes. Fastidious wine drinkers will not fancy the fact.

"We passed through the finest wine countries in Europe, its vintage time; and having witnessed the 'treading out of the grapes,' it may interest you to know the process. On an appointed day, all the inhabitants of a hamlet assemble early in the morning, and with carts containing baskets, tubs and casks, proceed to gather all the grapes, sound, and in every stage of decay, in large tubs, resembling in size and cleanliness, the tubs in which hogs are scalded in America. When the tub is sufficiently filled with grapes, spiders, spiders' webs and flies, a 'lad' jumps into it, and drawing up his pantaloons in his middle, commences, sometimes with bare feet, and at others with his bariyard shoes, to jump upon the grapes, and force the juice through holes in the centre of the bottom of the tub into a large tunnel, which is inserted in a cask. When the cask is filled, it is rolled away and carted to the village, from whence it goes to the wine merchant, and is manufactured, which means adulterated, and sent to market. Nothing can be more filthy, and unwholesome, unless it may be the water back of Albany, of which Mr. Delavan proved they made strong beer. Cold wine drinkers, who so much exult in the cock-roach flavor of their wine, in our country, once realize that it probably is the spider flavor, they would loathe what they call the 'pure juice of the grape.' It is a well known fact, that no pure wine is exported from wine countries, and why it should be believed that there is, when it so notoriously otherwise that even the dealers themselves make no secret of their mixtures, passes my comprehension."—Am. Tem. Union.

WHO SHOULD DRINK ARDENT SPIRITS.—Not the rich, for they do not need it for refreshment, and as a medicine it is of no service. Not the poor, for it injures their purses, their credit, their health, their morals, and their families. Not the idle man, for he is loazy enough without it. Not the industrious man, for it will render him idle and improvident. Not the merchant, for it will probably render him a bankrupt. Not the mechanic, for it will cause him to make promises which he cannot keep, and so he will lose his customers. Not the farmer, for it will make his cattle lean, his sheep hide bound, his barn empty, and fill the windows of his house with old hats and old rags. Parents do not need it; children do not need it; servants do not need it. Who does it? Nobody. Why, then, does any one drink it? Because his appetite governs him.—Herald of Temperance.

TEMPERANCE IN LEXINGTON, KY.—We saw a notice in one of the western papers some time since, stating that a Temperance meeting would be held in Lexington, Ky., and that a person would appear at the meeting who would undertake to show that the Temperance cause was a money making scheme, and an abolition system. On reading this, we wondered who, in that intelligent community, would thus dare to bring contempt on the good cause of Temperance. It appears from the Western Temperance Journal that the meeting was held, and every body went to hear what was to be said, and who would say it; and who should appear but the Rev. Mr. Broadus, pastor of the Baptist church in that city. He came to redeem the pledge that had been given; and he did redeem it; for he proved by unanswerable arguments, that those who were unscrupulous of dollars and cents, were saved by the Temperance cause, and that its object was to abolish intemperance from the earth. So satisfactorily did he establish these points, that no one dared to oppose him.

OLD PENNSYLVANIA GETTING RIGID. TAVERN LICENCES. In Pennsylvania, tavern licenses, which bring a few dollars of tax each, into the State treasury, are granted on application by petition to the County Courts. It is an easy matter, as every one knows, to obtain a few names for any reasonable purpose; and it is, as yet, a rare thing, in that State, for these applications for licenses to be rejected by the courts. The facility with which petitions, to that end have been signed, and the prayer of the petitioner, in due course granted by the courts, has resulted in a great and serious evil, by a multiplication of "taverns" to a number far beyond that required by the public convenience or necessity.

During the present session of the legislature of that State, a bill has been reported, in obedience to public opinion, the object of which is to interpose some obstacle to this facility of obtaining licenses, and as a consequence, some barrier to the evils there arising. This bill, we observe, has had rather a hard struggle through the House of Representatives—being the body freest from the people; and has lost some of its more efficient provisions in the process. But it has finally passed both Houses, and if not vetoed by Gov. Porter, will undoubtedly accomplish something in the nature of remedial action, for the evil complained of. One of the provisions of the

INTERESTING CURE.

Performed by Dr. Swaney'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 choking of the throat, difficulty of breathing, attended with constant cough, spasms, convulsions, &c. of which I had given up all hopes of 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 was afflicted with for many years. Any persons wishing to see me can at my house in Beach street, above the market, Kensington, N. J. W. H. COX.

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.

THE BIBLE, THE FAMILY LAW BOOK.—You will be anxious, as a matter of course, to guard your children against all the blandishments of intemperance; and how can you so effectually enforce your exhortations, as by appealing to the word of God? Turn for example to the 23d chapter of Proverbs, and read, while they listen—"Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, and when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." Other passages will readily occur to you; in which the guilt and awful doom of the intemperate are portrayed in the most appalling language. How can you spend an occasional half hour more profitably than in reading and commenting upon such passages? There is nothing alike, than suit the Lord, to impress the minds of the young, where they have been rightly trained, and to keep them 'back from presumptuous sins.'—Hamprey.

Splendid Lotteries. \$25,000—\$15,000. VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY. Class 2, for 1841.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday the 8th of May, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS. 10,000 Dollars | 4,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars | 3,000 Dollars | \$2,500—\$2,500—250 Prizes of \$1,000 | 28 of \$250—200 of 200, &c. 75 Number Lottery.—13 Drawn Ballots. Tickets only \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130. Do. do 25 Half do 65. Do. do 25 Quarter do 32.50.

Union Lottery. Class 3, for 1841.—To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 15, 1841. GRAND CAPITALS. \$50,000—\$20,000. \$10,000—5,000—2,500. 50 of \$1,000—50 of 200—65 of 200, &c. 15 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$140. Do. do 26 Half do 70. Do. do 26 Quarter do 35.

Virginia Leesburg Lottery. Class 4, for 1841.—To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, the 22nd of May, 1841. GRAND CAPITALS. 35,295 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars | 4,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars | 3,500 Dollars | 40 Prizes of 1,500 Dollars, &c. &c. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130. Do. do 25 Half do 65. Do. do 25 Quarter do 32.50.

Union Lottery. Class 4, for 1841.—To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 29, 1841. GRAND CAPITALS. 3 Prizes of \$25,000! 1 of \$5,000—1 of \$2,800. 100 Prizes of \$1,000. 10 of \$500—20 of 200—85 of 200, &c. &c. 75 No. Lottery.—12 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130. Do. do 26 Half do 65. Do. do 26 Quarter do 42.50.

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers, by order of the Board, Washington City, D. C. Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

Sickness. There are many persons that we daily behold whose countenances 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 cold, and then the chest is affected with distress; &c. he neglects to procure proper medicines; he lengthens his complaint, and the pain in the side and stomach with sour acrid eructations, his appetite becomes impaired, his restless, his mind harassed, and all things around him appear not in their proper situation. He still neglects himself, when in all probability a few timely doses of the first attack of sickness, there should be no time lost in procuring Dr. Hare's Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana and Great American 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. By order of the Board, Wm. Peal, Shippensburg, Pa.

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 decided by ballot, and every individual one shall be raised for school purposes for the ensuing year, agreeably to the provisions of the several acts establishing Common Schools.

ANDREW BLAIR, President. JAMES HAMILTON, Sec'y. Carlisle, April 17, 1841.

Notice. The creditors of John McCandlish, and all concerned in the assignment of his property to Thomas Craighed, jr., for the benefit of his creditors, will be notified that the said Thomas Craighed, jr., 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 Craighed, jr., should not be discharged from the said trust, and to the prayer of his petition. GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y. April 21, 1841.—31

Register's Office. Register's Office, Carlisle, April 10, 1841. Notice is hereby given to all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned in the following accounts having 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 Croitzer, 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 Frankfort township, deceased. The account of George M. Graham, administrator of Deborah non with the will annexed, of Mathew Wilson, late of Frankfort township, deceased. The account of John Crozer, Executor of Martin Keller, late of East Pennsborough township, deceased. The account of Frederick Wonderlich, administrator of Nathaniel Whisler, late of the borough of Middletown, deceased. The account of John and David Williams, administrators of Dr. Jacob Williams, late of North Middleton township, deceased. The account of Adam Lenzelshoff, one of the Executors of Margaret Longstaffe, late of Silver Spring township, deceased. The account of Henry Shenk and David Shenk, administrators of Henry Shenk, sen. late of Dekintown 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 Longstaffe, one of the Executors of Margaret Longstaffe, 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 Geo. M. Graham, administrator of Elizabeth Barnhart, late of Silver Spring township, deceased. The account of Levi M. Kline, administrator of Michael A. Long, late of Carlisle township, deceased. The account of Daniel Moutz, administrator of Debonia non, late of Daniel Moutz, administrator of Debonia non, late of Carlisle township, deceased. The account of Daniel Shireman, administrator of Samuel Sibbets, late of Allen township, deceased. The account of John Brown, Guardian over the person and estate of Margaret McDaniel, Minor daughter of Daniel McDaniel, deceased. The account of John Brown, Guardian over the person and estate of Margaret McDaniel, Minor daughter of Daniel McDaniel, deceased. The account of Frederick Bowermaster, Guardian of Onisimus D. Weaver, minor son of Michael Weaver, deceased. The supplemental account of James Merkle, Guardian of Jonas Rupp, minor son of David Rupp, deceased. The account of Benjamin McKeehan, Guardian of the minor children of Anna McKeehan, deceased. ISAAC ANGEVEY, Register.

To my Creditors. Take notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, for the benefit of the Instructive Laws of this county, and they have appointed Tuesday the 11th day of May next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend, if you think proper. ALEXANDER KLINE. April 21, 1841.—31

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. Properly, completely equip for drill and inspection. Commanders of companies having must attached thereto, will immediately make known the quantity and kind to the Col. Commandant. JOHN KELSE, Adj. April 21, 1841.