

# Carlisle Herald and Expositor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &c. &c.

Edited and Published for the Proprietor, in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 29.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1841.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 5.—NO. 22.

## REMOVAL.

**UNION HOTEL,**  
CARLISLE, PA.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the citizens of this county, that he has removed to the well-known Tavern Stand, on the North-west corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets, recently occupied by George Beeton, Esq., where he is prepared to accommodate, in first rate style, all those who may favor him with their custom.

**W. M. S. ALLEN.**  
Carlisle, April 7, 1841.—4t.

## Notice.

The creditors of John McCandlish, and all concerned in the assignment of his property, to Thomas Beeton, as assignee, are hereby notified, that they must file claims in writing, under the seal of said John, as directed by the Court, on or before the 21st inst., to the undersigned, at his law office, in Carlisle, Pa. All claims must be verified by the oath of the claimant, or of some credible person, and supported by good vouchers. All claims not so verified and supported, will be rejected. The undersigned is also authorized to receive and pay over to the assignee, the amount of any claims so verified and supported, and to execute any assignment of the same, which may be made by the assignee.

**GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.**  
April 21, 1841.—4t.

## BEETEM'S HOTEL.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the well-known Tavern Stand, on the North-west corner of South Hanover and Pomfret streets, recently occupied by George Beeton, Esq., where he is prepared to accommodate, in first rate style, all those who may favor him with their custom.

**PUBLIC HOUSE.**  
and where he is prepared to furnish all who may favor him with their custom with the very best accommodations. This Hotel, from its central location, is very convenient for business men; and being near the stopping place of the Cars on the Rail-road, it will also furnish Travellers with a ready place of rest and refreshment. The ROOMS are large and airy; the TABLE will always be well supplied with the best the markets can afford; the BAR with the best of Liquors; the charges will be reasonable, and nothing shall be left undone on the part of the subscriber to merit a share of public patronage.

**BOARDERS** will be taken by the week, month, or year.

**COMMUNAL.** Stabling attached to the establishment, and an attentive Ostler always ready to attend to that department.

**GEORGE BEETEM.**  
Carlisle, April 7, 1841.—4t.

## Castner, Christian & Curran,

PHILADELPHIA.

## PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Offer services to the Millers, Distillers and Dealers, as Commission Agents for the sale of Flour, Grain and other kinds of Produce. From their advantageous location and experience in the business, they feel confident they will be able to execute the commissions of all who may favor them with their business. They will be prepared at all times to make the necessary advances on goods consigned to them.

**CASTNER, CHRISTIAN & CURRAN,**  
No. 76 South Wharves, Philadelphia.  
Harrisburg.

**FOX & CURRAN,**  
PHILADELPHIA.

## WILL CONTINUE THE

Forwarding and Produce Commission Business.

at the old stand in Broad above Race street, Philadelphia.

**PETER FEGE,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**

Office opposite the Carlisle Bank.  
Carlisle, March 24, 1841.—3 mo.

## BOARDING.

**FOUR YOUNG MEN** can be accommodated with good Boarding and convenient rooms, in a pleasant part of the borough. For further particulars inquire at this office.

**Carlisle, April 7, 1841.**

## Splendid Lotteries.

**Union Lottery.**  
Class 3, for 1841.—To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 15, 1841.

**GRAND CAPITALS.**  
**\$50,000—\$20,000.**

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

50 of \$4,000—50 of 300—50 of 250—65 of 200, &c.

13 draw numbers.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$140.

Do do do 25 Half do 70

Do do do 25 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 | 2,000 Dollars

40 Prizes of 1,500 Dollars, &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$150.

Do do do 25 Half do 75

Do do do 25 Quarter do 37.50

## 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 \$2,500.

100 Prizes of \$1,000.

10 of \$500—20 of 300—85 of 200, &c. &c.

75 No. Lottery—12 Draw Ballots.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130.

Do do do 25 Half do 65

Do do do 25 Quarter do 32.50

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, apply to

**D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers.**  
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

## CHARLES McCLORE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in High street a few doors west of the Post Office.

Carlisle, April 29, 1841.—4t.

## THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand

a good assortment of splendid Colliery, Hemlock, and a variety of other Saddlery, which will be disposed of low for cash.

**SAMUEL ENSMINGER.**  
April 21, 1841.—3t.

## MOUSLIN DE LAINES

of new style from 23 to 87 cents per yard, just received and for sale.

**ARNOLD & ABRAMS.**  
March 31, 1841.

## Wood, Corn and Oats will be received for

Subscription at this Office.

## NOTICES OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY AROUND THE FORKS OF THE MONONGAHELA.

Our last number closed with an account of the killing of Monsieur Donville, and the finding upon him certain instructions proving that Captain Dumas was in command here in April, 1756.

On the 8th of June, 1757, Lieutenant Baker returned to Fort Cumberland from an expedition, with five soldiers and fifteen Cherokee Indians, towards Fort Du Quesne. They had fallen in with a party of three French officers and seven men on the head waters of Turtle creek, about 20 miles from Fort Du Quesne.

They killed five of the Frenchmen and took one officer prisoner. From this officer they learned that Captain Lignery then commanded at Fort Du Quesne, and that the force there here was six hundred French troops and two hundred Indians. This Captain Lignery was, probably, the same who accompanied Beaujeu to Braddock's Field, and was second in command after the death of that enterprising soldier.

From this time we have no notice of Fort Du Quesne until late in the succeeding year, 1758. The war between Great Britain and France had, up to the end of 1757, been a disgraceful and unfortunate one on the part of the former power.

While France, from April, 1754, down to November, 1758, maintained her dominion at the head of the Ohio, the proud banner of England was humbled in the dust on the banks of the Ganges, where British power was almost annihilated, and British subjects cruelly sacrificed in the Black Hole.

Minor in the Mediterranean, was taken by the French, and Admiral Byng executed by his countrymen, and in the north of Europe thirty-six thousand Hanoverian troops were surrendered to the French at the convention of Clester Sarren. The great man, after whom our city is named, was at length called to preside over and direct the energies of Great Britain, and under his auspices, the years 1758 and 1759 witnessed the extinction of French power in America.

Under his administration the military genius of a Clive was called into service, and under his direction and command British power in India was re-established, and widely extended; while Wolfe and Forbes and Amherst swept the French from the soil of the North American continent, and even the almost impregnable Havana was compelled to yield to British skill and gallantry.

In the beginning of 1758, it was determined to act with great energy in this country; three different expeditions were planned—and the first, against Fort Du Quesne, was entrusted to Brigadier General Joseph Forbes.

Colonel John Stanwix, of whom we shall hereafter have occasion to speak, was then in command in Pennsylvania—his head quarters at Carlisle. He was promoted, and ordered to New York. For the expedition to this place, Gen. Forbes was furnished with the following troops: 1200 Highlanders, 250 Royal Americans, 2750 Pennsylvania Provincials, 1600 from Virginia, 2 or 300 from Maryland, and two companies from South Carolina.

He commenced his march from Carlisle, about the middle of July, 1758, to join the advanced portion of the army under Colonel Boquet, who was at Raystown. On the 9th of September he wrote from Fort Loudon complaining of the want of wagons. On the 2d of August, Washington, who was at Fort Cumberland with the Virginia troops, wrote to Colonel Boquet a very long and earnest letter, urging upon him to shorten the route, instead of cutting by Braddock's Pennsylvania. No person who reads that letter, carefully can fail to conclude that he was right, and that the army should have adopted the southern route.

Colonel Boquet, however, seems to have had great influence with Forbes, and was supposed himself to have been influenced by Franklin.

The arguments offered by Washington, in favor of the southern route, were so satisfactory and convincing, that no unprejudiced judgment could fail to feel their force. We must, therefore, presume that Pennsylvanians desired to seize that opportunity to get a road cut through Pennsylvania to this place, so as to afford them better access to the Indians without leaving the bounds of their province. If such were their motives, they were unworthy ones, and had nearly involved the country in serious embarrassments and difficulties.

The northern route was selected, and the Virginia troops were ordered to join the main body at Raystown. On the 8th of September, Washington was at that place, as we learn from a letter written by him on that day.

Prior to Washington's arrival at Raystown, Major Grant had been detached towards Fort Du Quesne, with eight hundred men. He, however, as it is said, exceeded his orders, and arrived and encamped on the hill now called by his name; on the 13th of September, and on the next day, a most sanguinary action took place within the limits of our city. The following account, which is the fullest that we have seen, is from the 2d volume of Marshall's Life of Washington:

"In the night he reached a hill near the fort, where he posted his men in different companies, and sent forward a party for the purpose of discovery. They burnt a log house near the walls and returned. Next morning Major Grant detached Major Lewis, of Colonel Washington's regiment, with a baggage guard, two miles into his rear; and sent an engineer with a covering party, within full view of the fort, to take a plan of the works. In the meantime, he ordered the route to be beaten in different places. This parade drew out the enemy in great force, and an obstinate engagement ensued. As soon as the action commenced, Major Lewis left Captain Bullett, of Colonel Washington's regiment, with about 50 Virginians, to guard the baggage, and advanced with the utmost speed to support Major Grant. The English were defeated with considerable loss; and both Majors Grant and Lewis taken prisoners. In the action the Virginians behaved most gallantly, and evinced the spirit with which they had been trained. Out of 8 officers, five were killed, a sixth wounded, and a seventh taken prisoner. Captain Bullett, who defended the baggage with great resolution, and contributed to save the remnant of the detachment, was the only officer who escaped unhurt. Out of one hundred and sixty-six men, sixty-two were killed on the spot, and two wounded. This conduct on the part of his regiment reflected high honor on their commander as well as on themselves, and he received on the occasion the compliments of the general. The total loss in this action was two hundred and seventy-three killed, and forty-two wounded."

This was really a sanguinary affair—more than one-third of Grant's force being killed. Majors Grant and Lewis were taken prisoners, and sent to Montreal. Major Grant afterwards returned to this place, and re-embarked on the 21st of August on the bank of the Monongahela, opposite the mouth of Redout Alley. We recollect distinctly seeing the stone tablet stating that Colonel William Grant built the road. A similar stone still remains in the wall of the other road near the point, and states that Colonel Biquet built it.

## PARTISAN'S LAST.

The New York editors complain that their papers are regularly stolen from the doors of their subscribers. What else can be expected in a city that has elected a "paper snatcher" to the majority?

## POLITICAL.

### Revenue Bill, &c. &c.

AN ACT to provide revenue to meet the demands on the Treasury, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same; That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate a loan for the repayment of which the faith of this Commonwealth is hereby pledged, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the first days of January and July, to be redeemed at the end of five years from the passage of this act, or earlier, at the pleasure of the legislature, to an amount not exceeding in the whole three millions one hundred thousand dollars, to be negotiated and disposed of as hereinafter particularly provided, and to be transferred on the books of the Auditor General's office, as the other public stocks of the Commonwealth are now by law transferable in certificates of not less amount than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. That the several Banks of this Commonwealth, except those heretofore excepted, whenever called upon by the Governor shall be authorized to subscribe to the stock hereby created, and on paying into the State Treasury, the amount of their respective subscriptions in notes to be by them respectively issued, of the denominations of one, two and five dollars, one fourth of which only shall be of the denomination of five dollars, to be signed by an officer or officers, or clerk or clerks of the bank to be designated by the board of directors; they shall receive a credit on the books of the Auditor General to an equal amount in conformity to the provisions of the first section of this act; and the notes aforesaid shall be payable when presented at the counters of the respective Banks which issued them, to the amount of not less than one hundred dollars, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. Whenever the holder of said notes to an amount of one hundred dollars, or upwards, shall present the same at the bank from which they were issued, he shall be entitled to demand and receive an order on the Auditor General entitling him to receive a certificate of an equal amount of the stock hereby created, for the redemption thereof; and it shall be the duty of such Bank forthwith to cancel the said notes, when so redeemed, and to mark the same cancelled and marked, and it shall be the duty of the Auditor General to destroy the same, and so to keep an account of the said stock, and the notes thereon issued and destroyed, as well as of the stocks deposited as hereinafter provided, as may enable a detailed statement of the amount of such notes remaining in circulation, of each Bank respectively; and if any Bank shall refuse to redeem the same in such stock when so demanded, upon the same being proved to the satisfaction of the Governor, it shall be his duty on ten days notice to said Bank, to issue his proclamation, declaring the charter of such Bank forfeited; and every director, president, cashier, or clerk, who shall knowingly have issued, or circulated, or consented to such issuing, or circulation of a greater amount of notes authorized by this act than the bank possesses of the stock created by this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction, be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and not more than two thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and be liable for the redemption of the notes so issued, or any of them, or their or any of their executors or administrators in any court having competent jurisdiction, by any person or persons holding the notes so issued, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 4. That after the issuing of the said notes and until the same shall be redeemed and funded in stock as aforesaid, the said banks shall respectively be entitled to receive from the Commonwealth interest at the rate of one per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the amount of stock subscribed by such banks on the books of the Auditor General.

SEC. 5. That upon the redemption of any of the said notes by the bank which may have issued the same, and the transfer of the stock as hereinbefore provided, such bank shall assume the payment of the interest on the stock so transferred, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, as the same shall become due and payable. And upon such assumption and payment of the interest by any bank, such bank shall be released from the payment of the tax on dividends, as now required by law; and if the amount of interest which may at any time be paid on such stock by any bank, shall exceed the amount of the tax on dividends to which such bank may be liable, in such case upon a certificate thereof, from the President of such bank verified by his oath or affirmation of the fact, being furnished to the State Treasurer, it shall be his duty to repay such excess, so paid out of the proceeds of the revenue hereafter specifically appropriated for that purpose. And in case the interest which

may be so paid by any bank on such stock, shall at any time be less in amount; than the tax on dividends to which such bank may be liable; such bank shall pay into the Treasury, all such excess of the tax on dividends, beyond the amount of interest on the stock, which such bank may have previously paid; Provided, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to exempt any bank from the payment of the tax on dividends previously to and it shall be the duty of the Auditor General on issuing the certificates of stock in redemption of the notes so presented, to mark on each certificate so to be issued, the name of the bank for the redemption of whose notes the same shall be issued.

SEC. 6. That on failure of said banks to pay such interest on demand, at the time fixed by law, it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, on application to him for that purpose, to pay and discharge the same, and on such demand, and failure being proven, it shall be the duty of the Governor, on ten days notice to said Bank, to issue his proclamation, declaring the charter of such Bank forfeited.

SEC. 7. No bank shall be allowed to subscribe for a larger amount of the loan authorized by the first section of this act, than shall any bank of this Commonwealth (whether such bank is liable to the payment of a tax on their dividend, or is exempt from such payment) issue a larger amount of notes authorized by any portion of the above act than the amount of their respective subscriptions in notes.

All banks whose capital stock actually paid in does not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, twenty-five per cent. on their capital thus actually paid in.

Banks whose capital stock paid in exceeds three hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed seven hundred thousand dollars, twenty-five per cent. on their capital thus paid in.

Banks whose capital exceeds seven hundred thousand dollars, and does not exceed two millions five hundred thousand dollars, seventeen and a half per cent. on their capital thus paid in.

Banks whose capital exceeds two millions five hundred thousand dollars, eight per cent. on their capital thus paid in.

SEC. 8. All notes which may be issued under the provisions of this act, shall be receivable for debts due to this Commonwealth, and may be re-issued from the Treasury and from the banks which originally issued them, and each bank which originally issued the same, and each bank which originally issued any of the said notes shall receive the same in payment of its debts due to it, and on deposit payable in like currency; and the respective banks of this Commonwealth may receive and issue any of the notes created by this act; Provided, That nothing in this section shall affect any special contracts for the payment of deposits.

SEC. 9. That in lieu of the taxes imposed by the act of the 11th June, 1840, on persons, traders, occupations and professions, there shall be annually assessed and collected on such persons, trades, occupations and professions, a tax of one per cent. on every dollar of the value thereof above two hundred dollars. And in lieu of the taxes imposed by said act upon persons, traders, occupations and professions, a tax of one per cent. on every dollar of the value thereof, above two hundred dollars, which said taxes shall be assessed, collected and accounted for in the manner and for the purposes stated and provided in said act of the eleventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty; Provided, that when the salary is paid to any officer of this Commonwealth, directly by the State Treasurer, he shall retain out of said salary the amount of the tax imposed by this act.

SEC. 10. That from and after the passage of this act the several provisions now in force of the act of the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled an act laying a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise," and the several provisions of the act of the seventh of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, entitled "An act graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of merchandise, and prescribing the mode of issuing licenses and collecting duties," except so much thereof as may be hereby altered or supplied, shall be and the same are hereby extended and applied to all persons engaged in the selling or vending of goods, wares, merchandise, commodities or effects, of whatsoever kind or nature, and all such sellers or vendors shall be classed and required to pay annually, for the use of the Commonwealth for their respective licenses as follows, viz:

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 \$50,000, and less than \$100,000, the fourth class, and pay \$50;

Those to the amount of \$25,000, and less than \$50,000, the fifth class, and pay \$25;

Those to the amount of \$10,000, and less than \$25,000, the sixth class, and pay \$10;

Those to the amount of \$50,000, and less than \$100,000, 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 \$5,000, and less than \$10,000, the thirteenth class, and pay \$10;

And those to an amount less than \$5,000, the fourteenth class, and pay \$7;

Provided, That where such wholesale or retail dealers confine their purchases and sales to buying and vending goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, product and manufacture of the United States, he or they shall pay only one half the amount of the license required by the provisions of this section.

And every seller or vendor of wines, or distilled liquors, either with or without other goods, wares, merchandise, 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 or distilled liquors; Provided, That no person whose annual sales do not exceed one thousand dollars, and no female sole trader or single woman, whose annual sales do not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars, vendors of wines or distilled liquors excepted, nor any importer of foreign goods, wares, or merchandise, who may vend or dispose of the same 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.

SEC. 11. That it may be lawful for any bank of this Commonwealth, except the bank of the United States, to transfer upon the books of the Auditor General, in the name of that officer in his official capacity, portions of the funded debt of this State, and deposit with him the certificates thereof, which stock shall remain so transferred as security for the redemption of the notes which may be issued as authorized by the following section.

SEC. 12. That it shall be lawful for any bank which may so transfer portions of the funded debt of this State on the books of the Auditor General, as provided in the preceding section, to issue notes of a denomination not less than five dollars, to be signed as directed by the second section of this act, to an amount equal to the stock which may have been so transferred which notes shall be redeemable when presented at the counters of the banks which issued them, in sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, in the same manner as is provided by the third section of this act for the redemption of the notes, authorized by the second section of this act, and the said notes shall be receivable for debts and on deposit at the bank which issued them, as is heretofore provided for the notes issued under the second section of this act; Provided, That no bank exempted from a tax upon its dividends, shall be authorized to issue a greater amount of the notes authorized by this section than is limited and directed by the seventh section of this act, and no bank subject to tax upon its dividends, shall be authorized to issue a greater amount of notes authorized by this section than 7 per cent. on its capital stock actually paid in, and all the provisions and penalties in the third section in reference to the over issue of the notes authorized by this section shall be in force, in reference to the over issue of the notes authorized by this section.

SEC. 13. That whenever such stock shall be transferred to the Auditor General by any bank, as provided for in the eleventh section of this act, the interest payable on said stock shall be suspended during the time said stock remains in the hands of the Auditor General, any thing on face of said certificate to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 14. That the amount of the loan of three millions one hundred thousand dollars, authorized by the first section of this act when received, shall be specifically appropriated as follows:

To common school purposes, the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars; Provided, however, that any excess over said sum arising from revenues hitherto applicable to said subject, shall be paid into the State Treasury for other purposes.

To colleges, academies and female seminaries, the sum of forty-five thousand dollars.

To pensions and gratuities sixty thousand dollars.

To repairs of rail roads and canals for the current year, four hundred thousand dollars; \$8500 of which shall be applied to repairing the dam across the West Branch at Lewisburg and the cross-cut canal at that place; Provided, That the height of said dam shall not be increased.

To pay debts due for repairs made previous to first of November one thousand