

will prove entirely efficacious. Not only did this act rectify the principle of the assessments, but its provisions went much further.

By the act of 1840, it was provided that in ascertaining the valuation of Real Estate, on which the state tax was chargeable, the amount of mortgages and other incumbrances was first to be deducted. By the act of 1841 (the precise date of which I am now unable to give you) this provision is repealed, and the valuation of Real Estate for the purpose of state taxation is hereafter to be made without reference to incumbrances...

I do not desire to obtrude my opinion as to the probable result of these enactments. They received the careful consideration of the Legislature, were well matured, and are believed to be most important in their necessary results. The Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives examined this subject carefully, and on their judgments on this point, full reliance should be placed. The estimated product of the tax under this revised system, as at least 1,200,000 dollars. In this estimate I entirely concur.

Under the act of 1840, thus rendered effectual, unless the most reasonable calculations fail, the sum of twelve hundred thousand dollars is secured to the Treasury, in the form of taxation. This is strictly pledged to the payment of interest on the public debt.

It now remains to be shown what other sources of revenue designed for interest purposes, have been opened by the late Legislature. They will be found to be most abundant. Of them I must however be permitted to make a single preliminary remark.

Some of them are sources of revenue to which the Representatives of the State resorted with extreme reluctance. They were regarded as measures of partial and unjust taxation—so much so, that urgent as was the necessity which exacted new revenues, neither my colleagues nor myself thought ourselves authorized to vote for them. Still, such as they are, their probable productiveness ought to be stated. This can only be done in the form of estimates—but estimates carefully and cautiously made.

Heretofore the tax on collateral inheritances has been habitually and almost invariably evaded. Its product during the last fiscal year was 23,458 dollars, but 27 cents making any returns. An act passed this session to secure its collection will increase this product during the current year to 30,000 dollars.

The auction duties and commissions during the last year amounted to 96,207 dollars. By an act of this session the auction system has been fully revised and extended, and the estimated revenue from this source may be stated at 110,000 dollars.

Stock, Exchange, and Bill Brokers are required to pay an amount annually for license. This is a small matter, but may be stated at say 3000 dollars.

I now come to the taxes authorized by the act of 4th May, 1841, entitled "An act to provide revenue to meet the demands on the Treasury, to pay domestic creditors of the state and for other purposes," and have no hesitation in expressing my firm conviction that if the taxes authorized by that law be faithfully collected, as I am confident they will be, they alone will amount to seven hundred thousand dollars.

I have no doubt this statement will surprise those whose attention being only directed to the provisions of the bill so far as they affect the banks, has not been attracted by its far more important enactments. I make this estimate with entire confidence.

By the tax law of 11th of June, 1840, a tax is imposed on persons, trades, occupations and callings of one mill upon every dollar of the actual value thereof. By the 9th section of the Revenue Bill this tax is increased to one cent in the dollar, or to ten times the amount of last year's tax. This item alone ought to render 350,000 dollars, nor have I any doubt that it will.

By the act of 4th of March, 1824, and its several supplements, vendors of foreign merchandise were classified and required according to the amount of sales to pay a graduated license tax—the maximum of tax was fifty dollars—the minimum ten dollars. The largest amount of sales contemplated was but 50,000 dollars.

The Revenue Bill extends this tax to dealers in domestic as well as in foreign merchandise, with certain specified exceptions and modifications, and altering the classification contemplates the maximum of sales at 300,000 dollars, and the maximum of tax at two hundred dollars. The product of the tax under these laws during the last fiscal year was 81,071 dollars.

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In relation to the tax imposed by this act on officers under the state and under corporations created by the state, I am unable at this time to form more than a general estimate. Every salary over two hundred dollars is chargeable with a tax of two per cent on the amount thereof. The amount of the tax chargeable on salaries paid by the state, may perhaps be estimated—but the salaries paid by corporations and emoluments received under them in their varied forms, municipal corporations included, cannot easily be ascertained. They must amount to a very large sum. A single bank in this city pays 30,000 dollars in salaries to its numerous officers. The smallest bank in the city can scarcely pay less than six or eight thousand dollars—an average of salaries paid by the city insurance companies may be assumed to be three thousand dollars.

throughout the commonwealth. My own estimate, given merely as my own and conjecturally is, that this tax will produce at least 130,000 dollars.

Thus, gentlemen, by the legislation of this session for the purpose of maintaining inviolate the public faith, new revenue to an amount not less than 1,400,000 dollars has been secured, and the public creditor may confidently rely on an aggregate of revenue derived from taxation alone and specifically pledged to the maintenance of the public credit of more than 2,100,000 dollars, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Taxes under act 1 Jan. 1840 (1,200,000), Taxes under act May 4, 1841 (710,000), Auction duties and commissions (110,000), Collateral Inheritance Taxes (30,000), Hawkers and Pedlars (4,800), Tax on writs (39,000), Tavern Licenses (50,000), Broker's taxes (3,000), Taxes on Bank dividends (100,000).

Total amt of rev'ue from taxes, 2,246,800

Thus it will be seen by the action of the Legislature which has just adjourned, and on whose acts so much reliance has been either ignorantly or wantonly bestowed, that a very large amount of permanent revenue has been secured, and this too at a period of unprecedented pecuniary embarrassment throughout the country.

The amount of interest on the present debt will not exceed in any event 1,950,000 dollars—leaving a surplus of tax revenue according to the preceding estimates of nearly 300,000 dollars.

I hope you and the public will be satisfied that the late Legislature has done much very much, to discharge its responsibility. Of the Revenue Bill and its relations to the currency and the banks, I have no wish here to say a word. It is before the people. Its provisions, have, I believe, been fully and minutely explained in your inquiries to relate merely to the matter of taxation, I have confined my answer wholly to that point. I feel assured that I have satisfied you that whatever may be our opinions as to the modes of taxation, we have secured abundant revenue in a legitimate way, and done our duty in sustaining the public credit.

One remark, and but one, in conclusion. It has been matter of sincere regret to observe the prevalence of an opinion founded in ignorance and often uttered in levity, that our state credit has been fatally impaired and that the state obligations will not be met. I will venture to say that no one who has given utterance to this opinion has taken the trouble to ascertain from proper sources of information what the Legislature has done or left undone. No Legislature ever did more under equal embarrassment, and I earnestly repel the imputation which is so lightly cast on Pennsylvania. Show me any state in the Union which has done what Pennsylvania has done within the last two years; she has raised by direct taxation more than enough to pay the interest on a debt of nearly forty millions. I am prouder of Pennsylvania than ever.

I have the honor to be, very truly, yours, W. B. REED.

P. S. I may take occasion hereafter to show further the action of the state with reference to its credit.

The following is the letter of Governor Porter to the family of the late President, written agreeably to a resolution of the Legislature.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, April 7, 1841. To the Family of William Henry Harrison, late President of the U. States.

Impressed with feelings of the deepest sorrow by the bereavement which has deprived the family of the late President of a kind, indulgent and affectionate husband and father, and the nation of one of its most distinguished citizens, I comply with the request of the General Assembly, representing the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and enclose their proceedings, adopted upon receiving the melancholy intelligence that the President of the United States was no more.

The heavy loss which, by this dispensation of Divine Providence, has fallen upon the family of the late President, is mitigated, as far as by human means it can be mitigated, by the condolence and sympathy of the whole nation, in which the people of this commonwealth, with one accord, unite.

Trusting that you will be sustained under the weight of this affliction by the hopes and consolations that spring from an entire reliance upon our Almighty Father.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant, DAVID R. PORTER.

We learn from Colonel Todd, that, on his way to his residence in this county, last week, he, in performance of a sacred duty, called upon the venerable widow of our lamented deceased President. Whilst there, he was invited by that lady to a consultation with herself and her only remaining son as to the ultimate depository of the remains of her distinguished and beloved husband—the Great and Good President. It was determined, at this consultation, to remove the remains immediately to North Bend, to be deposited upon a beautiful and elevated natural mound, where the monument may be seen for several miles up and down the Ohio river.

AN ACT Relating to Banks, and for other purposes. Section 1. Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the first day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any banks in this commonwealth to issue or re-issue any promissory notes or bills payable to bearer.

On motion the American Minister was requested to preside, and the American Consul, Col. Thomas Aspinwall, to act as Secretary.

On taking the chair, Mr. Stevenson stated very briefly the object of the meeting. He had assembled his countrymen, he said, for the purpose of performing a solemn and impressive duty, which he was quite sure could not fail to be gratifying to every American heart. It was to express their deep sympathy and regret for the loss which their country had sustained in the death of its Chief Magistrate, and to pay the only tribute of respect to his memory which it was in their power to offer.

FOREIGN NEWS. From the Boston Atlas Extra, of May 19.

Arrival of the Steam-ship Calcedonia. President not heard from—defeat of the English Ministry—Important political move—Abolition of the Corn Laws.

The cannon of the Steamship Calcedonia, Capt. James McKellar, announced her arrival early this morning in the Bay. At half past five o'clock she passed the end of Long wharf, and in a few minutes was fastened at her moorings at East Boston. The intelligence she brings is not of much importance, with the exception of that relating to the unfortunate President, of which there is no uncertainty, excepting rumors, of which the papers are filled. The Calcedonia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and brought London papers up to the evening of the 3rd, and Liverpool papers up to the date of the 4th. The cotton market was depressed, and the price of sugar, coffee, and flour was dull. The money market had improved.

From China we have no further intelligence. The English papers, according to their politics, insist that the Chinese war is ended, or is in no wise near an ending. The adherents of the Ministry strongly urge the absolute certainty that all further hostilities with the Celestial Empire have forever ceased, while the Party and the Radical unite in ridiculing the idea.

The intelligence from Eastern Europe still wears an unsettled and troubled aspect. The reluctance on the part of the Christian inhabitants of Candia to be compelled once more to subjection to the Turkish yoke, still threatens to prove a serious obstacle to the adjustment of that question. It is a matter that the Christian potentates of Europe fear to press in opposition to the known wishes of Christian Candia, and the abhorrence with which the idea of forcing Christians into unwilling slavery is regarded by their own subjects.

The Americans in London, on receipt of the news of the death of President Harrison, held a meeting, at which Mr. Stevenson, our Minister-president, and Col. Thomas Aspinwall acted as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted and directed to be transmitted to Mrs. Harrison.

Major General Sir John Harvey has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the island of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

The Steamship Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 22d inst., having performed her passage in five days from Boston and twelve from Halifax. The Acadia beat the British Queen by more than two days in her passage out.

PARLIAMENT was still in session, but does not appear to have accomplished much business since its coming together after the Easter holidays. Lord Morpeth's Registration Bill was still under discussion, and, according to the Times, "very more obnoxious by alterations than ever to the Conservative party."

The Ministry have however met with much difficulty in pressing this bill through Parliament, and it is doubtful whether it will pass in any shape. On the evening of the 26th, the Ministry received a signal defeat, on a motion relative to the very first clause of the bill. The majority against the Ministry was 21, a very large and almost fatal majority.

THE COURT. The close of the Easter holidays broke up the retirement of the Court at Windsor. The Queen and Prince Albert arrived at Buckingham Palace soon after five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars. The Princess Royal followed with her attendants in a separate carriage; and three other carriages and four conveyed the Royal suite.

The Queen held a drawing-room at St. James' Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived at St. James' at little before two o'clock, from Buckingham Palace, escorted by a party of the household troops. They were received by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward, by whom they were conducted to the Royal closet. The Duchess of Kent and suite, and the Duke of Cambridge and suite arrived shortly after.

Before the drawing-room, the Queen, according to annual custom, received a deputation from Christ's Hospital, headed by Alderman Thompson, and accompanied by forty boys, educated in King Charles the Second's Mathematical School. Drawings and charts by the boys were exhibited for the Royal approbation.

The Queen and Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal party then repaired to the throne-room, and received the diplomatic circle; and then the general reception commenced. The attendance was thin, and no name in the list of those presented challenges notice.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON—MEETING OF AMERICANS IN LONDON. At a numerous meeting of the citizens of the U. States in London, at the residence of the American Minister, on Saturday, the 1st of May, 1841, in consequence of the recent intelligence received of the death of the late President of the United States, the following proceedings took place.

no American who has seen the immediate good effects of General Harrison's tone towards this country, could be so mad as to resuscitate those angry feelings and those sharp recriminations, which appeared but a few weeks since to be the certain prelude of an obstinate and most sanguinary war.

TURKEY AND EGYPT. Intelligence has been received from Constantinople to the 7th instant. The Sultan was indisposed—and it was rumored that an attempt had been made to poison him. Another report stated that the Circassians had stormed two Russian fortresses on the Arabian coast. Advice from Candia of the 1st, state that the insurgents were in such force at Sphakia, that they were able to keep in check 3,500 Turks, lately landed from Constantinople.

Letters from Alexandria to the 7th contain no news, except that the plague was on the increase throughout Egypt. Mehemet Ali had retreated to a country-house, and Ibrahim Pasha had shut himself up in his palace at Cairo.

GLEECE. Letters from Athens of the 5th, announce that on the 31st M. Tricoqui embarked for Malta, on his way to his post as Ambassador in London. Sir Edward Lyons remained at Athens.

M. Cochelet, the French Consul-General at Alexandria, was at Malta in quarantine. The Marseilles papers state that disturbances had broken out in Thessaly. The Prince de Joinville had returned to Paris from Cherbourg.

According to the Frankfurt papers the Northern Courts are engaged in negotiating for a grant of 300,000 francs per year to Don Carlos for the Spanish Government. The Crown-Prince of Prussia has left Berlin for St. Petersburg.

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The following resolutions were then submitted by him to the meeting: 1. Resolved, That the citizens of the United States now present, have received with feelings of deep sensibility the painful intelligence of the sudden death of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, which took place on the 4th of April, at the seat of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear badges of mourning for three months, and that it be recommended to our countrymen abroad to do the same.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions and proceedings be transmitted to Mrs. Harrison, with our sincere condolence in the afflictive bereavement by Divine Providence.

These resolutions being read, Gen. Hamilton rose to second them. He said that he felt, representing as he did another government in Great Britain, that the duty he had risen to perform might more appropriately belong to some one of those he had the gratification to see around him. But, in whatever country, and in whatever circumstances he might be placed, he was incapable of forgetting the sympathies, as he was the obligations of an American citizen.

He would, moreover, put in some claim to perform this office to the memory of the gallant and venerable individual whose remains they had met to depose, from the fact of his having been his fellow soldier during the last war, however much his inferior in age, rank, and distinction.

He believed, moreover, if his life had been spared, he would have administered the trust confided to his hands with ability and singleness of purpose, for he had at least reached that period when ambition was indeed a worthless sentiment, if it does not run strong in the current of public usefulness.

It was, however, in vain to conceal that the chief magistrate of our country, not having died at a period more auspicious and fortunate. But to the memory of a soldier and a patriot despair was an unworthy tribute. The fires that burn in the elastic spirit and mighty energies of our country, the grave of no single man could quench.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and on motion the thanks of the meeting were unanimously presented to the American Minister for his kindness in affording his countrymen the opportunity of expressing their feelings on the occasion; after which the meeting adjourned.

From the London Atlas. The news of the death of President Harrison will have been read with sorrow, and must cause considerable anxiety, and even apprehension, for the future state of our relations with the United States.

Under the government of Mr. Harrison, the disputes between the Americans and the country of their forefathers had immediately resumed a milder aspect, and bid fair towards disappearing altogether. It cannot be a matter of concern to every friend of humanity and civilization, that a man holding so important a station, possessing so great an influence, and exercising that influence so beneficially, should at such a moment be removed from the world, just at the time when he may be said to be keeping the whole of that world in peace.

Since America has been a nation, the death of a President during his term of office has never before occurred; the contingency, and the Vice President takes the place of the deceased principal. Ministers now depend upon the character and the principles of Mr. Tyler, who has succeeded to the functions of chief magistrate of that republic. It is said, indeed, that he differed from his late principal upon many matters of policy, but his declaration and his letter in favor of General Harrison, now republished in the American papers, furnish ground for little more than conjecture as to what his course of conduct will be.

But these, which obstruct the roads and destroy

the old plantations. With the exceptions of a few gardens which are here and there cultivated by the negroes, gardens far inferior to those of our worst slaves—there is no cultivation whatever.

The only product of the island is coffee, and that every year diminishes so materially, that the time is not far distant when it will produce none at all. No more is planted, and the old coffee plantations are not even taken care of. The owners gather the crops from their own field, in the midst of briars and weeds—no laborers being to be had, the one not being willing to work for the other.

Revolution in Peru and Bolivia.—By way of Panama, we have advices from Peru to the 18th of February. An outline of the news is contained in the annexed letter from our correspondent.

CALAO, Feb. 18, 1841. Colonel Vivanco has been proclaimed Supreme Chief in the Departments of Casco, Arequipa, Puno, and Moquegua; and the military General San Roman, who was placed in command of the former by Vivanco, has declared against him with about 1000 men, yet it appears to be rapidly gaining ground, as the whole country is decidedly against the government of Gamarra, who has degraded the country to such an extent as to place it in the class of a Chilean colony, sustained by Chilean influence and subject to Chilean control.

On the 21st ult., a general rising took place in Bolivia, headed by Generals Lara and Irigoyen, who have proclaimed General Santa Cruz Supreme Protector. This officer was expected at Guayaquil about the 15th or 20th ult., where he was to hold himself in readiness to embark for Peru, viz—the Philadelphia, Phil. Chronicle, Ledger, and Spirit of the Times; New York Daily Herald, Weekly Herald, Boston Jonathan, New World, Yankee Notion, Boston Notion, Magazines, &c. &c. to be had at the store of JOHN GLAY & CO. Calais, May 12, 1841.

Horrible Murder in Ireland.—The Limerick Standard contains the particulars of a horrid murder lately committed near Mitchells Town. A policeman's wife, near her husband's station, where he was on duty, to her mother's house. Becoming ill on the road, she requested a man who was passing to call some female from the next house to her assistance, offering him a shilling for doing so, in taking which from her purse she exposed a pound note to the view of the monster, who took up a stone and dashed her brains out. He then ran off, but was pursued by some men who happened to see the atrocious deed.

To complete the tragedy, it is stated that the woman, although dead, was delivered of twins, and that the husband, being apprised of what had occurred, ran to the spot armed, and, on seeing his lifeless wife and the two dying infants, he instantly stabbed to the heart the villain, who had been captured.

McLeod Case.—The Supreme Court was crowded to excess on Saturday morning, in the expectation that this case would come up for argument. It had, however, been postponed on the motion of Willis Hall, Attorney General, at the adjournment of the court on Thursday night, as he presumed the trial of Ezra A. White would not be concluded until Saturday, and he was desirous of having more time to prepare himself. The court therefore fixed it for this morning, when it will take precedence of all other business.—N. Y. Express.

Supposed Piracy and Murder.—The brig Ambassador, arrived at New York from Georgetown, (S. C.) On the 12th instant, in lat. 30 16, lon. 34 25, spoke schooner Eveline, of Nantucket, at the time engaged in stripping the schooner Mogul, of New York—she was full of water and on her beam ends, and had two and a half inch augur holes bored under her quarter. A small boat was seen to leave the day previous with three men in it, and make towards the Jersey shore, about 15 or 18 miles distant. The schooner Mogul was worth 4000 dollars; only one-half insured. The cargo and freight were insured for 4,500 dollars. She was bound from Tobacco for New York, and as it is reported that Captain Snow, her master, had some difficulty with his crew, while in the former port, fearful apprehensions are entertained that he murdered the officers, and then scuttled the vessel, dependent on escape to shore in the boat. James Reed, of the schooner Neptune, of Massachusetts, which vessel also boarded her on the 12th, states that there was the appearance of a body in the captain's berth, but the sea pressed the clothes so hard against the deck that the fact could not be ascertained. The crew consisted of Wm. F. Green, mate, born in Salem, Mass., aged 40 years; James Cantine, cook, born in New York, aged 30 years; Lyman French, seaman, Maine, aged 21 years; James D. Fox, seaman, Maryland, aged 22; Thos. Smith (proper name Cunningham) Ireland, aged 22 years.—National Gazette.

Slavery in Ohio.—The Supreme Court of Ohio, Judge Lane president, has recently delivered an opinion that if the owner of a slave voluntarily bring him into that state or permit him to come, although it should be for the purpose of visiting or travelling through from one state to another, the slave in such case becomes a free man the moment he touches the soil of Ohio.

Medicated Extract of Sarsaparilla. The efficacy of Sarsaparilla is well known in Scrofula or King's Evil, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Liver, Affections of the Skin and Bowels, Ulcers of the Nose, Throat and Body, as well as an Antidote to Mercury and the Mucous, Constitutional Diseases and a general Purifier of the Blood and Animal Fluids.

Remember, one bottle (half a pint), is equal to six pints of syrup, and is equally plain and pure. Price One Dollar per Bottle. For sale in Carlisle by STEVENSON & DINKLE, Druggists. May 12, 1841.—6m.

Take Notice. All persons having claims against the subscribers of any kind, will please present them, with all persons that know themselves indebted, will please make payment, or at least come and settle their accounts. Persons neglecting to comply with this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection. A. G. EGGE. Carlisle, May 12, 1841.

20 PIECES BED TICKING, just received at the New Store in Harrisburg, and for sale by ARNOLD & ABRAMS. May 1, 1841.

NOTICE. All persons wishing to be supplied with the Carlisle Herald, may find themselves much gratified by calling at the subscribers, where they can have a selection of the following daily and weekly papers, viz—the Philadelphia, Phil. Chronicle, Ledger, and Spirit of the Times; New York Daily Herald, Weekly Herald, Boston Jonathan, New World, Yankee Notion, Boston Notion, Magazines, &c. &c. to be had at the store of JOHN GLAY & CO. Calais, May 12, 1841.

JUST RECEIVED some very fine SHAD, HERRINGS & CHICKEN, from the coast of Maine, by J. J. MYERS & CO. May 12, 1841.

PRIVATE SALE. 400 Acres of Woodland, situated in Milford township, Cumberland County, will be disposed of on accommodating terms. For particulars apply to the undersigned. Attorney for the owner. Carlisle, May 12, 1841.

"BROWN STOUT" Just received, 12 dozen Brown Stout in pint and quart bottles, and for sale by J. J. MYERS & CO. May 12, 1841.—3t.

"Champion Wine." Just received, and for sale at the lowest city prices: 10 Baskets Elephant Brand, 10 do. in pint bottles, do. 10 do. superior "Anchor" Brand. Also an assortment of "Lock Wines," Madeira, Sicily, Tenerife and Port, very superior, for sale by JOHN J. MYERS & CO. May 12, 1841.—3t.

LOOK AT THIS! Jacob Dundore, Respectfully informs the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Saddlery and Harness Making Business, in all its various branches, in Main street, one door east of the store of Messrs. Angrey & Anderson, and a few doors west of Mr. Moulton's tavern, where he will keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Harness, Trunks, &c. &c. He hopes by strict attention to business, and an anxious desire to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Having the best of workmen employed, his customers may expect their work to be done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Carlisle, May 12, 1841.

SPECIAL CANDLES CHEAPER THAN OIL. Just received a large lot of best SPERM CANDLES, which we will sell at 57 1/2 cts. per lb. Also fresh HOPS. JOHN J. MYERS & CO. Carlisle, May 12, 1841.

Prince's Imperial Polish. A superior article for cleaning Silver & Britannia Ware, also Brass and Copper Ware, just received by the subscribers. HITNER & MULVANY. May 12, 1841.

Astral and Glass Lamps. We have just received a large assortment of ASTRAL AND GLASS LAMPS of all kinds, and of various patterns. Also, Astral Lamp Shades and Chimneys, for sale at city prices. JOHN J. MYERS & CO. Carlisle, May 12, 1841.

100 pieces BLEACHED MUSLINS, just received at the New Store in Harrisburg, and for sale by ARNOLD & ABRAMS. May 1, 1841.

LOOK AT THIS. MORE SPRING GOODS. ARNOLD & ABRAMS have just received an additional supply of FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of Blue, Navy, Brown, India, Green and Invisible Green, Steel, Mixed, and Drab CLOTHS; Blue, Black, Drab, Steel Mixed, Fancy Mixed, Drab, Ribbed and worsted Cassimeres; Cassimeres, at all prices; Velvet Corsets; Beavercotes; Lion Cloth Kerseys; and all kinds of Pantaloon stuffs; Vestings of all descriptions and at all prices; Summer Cloth of various colors and prices; Figured Point de Soie, Gros de Soie, Rich Black and Blue Black Gros de Soie, de Rhine, Lorraine and Blue Gros de Soie, Naples, Black, Lace and Gauze Velvets; Silk dress Shawls, Handkerchiefs and Scarfs of the latest style; Black, Blue Black, and changeable Bombazines; Mouslin de Laine of various patterns and prices; A general assortment of Caps and Bonnets; A fine assortment of English & Domestic PRINTS; Thread-Lace, thread Valencia and Cotton Edgings; Quilling and Lace of all kinds; Truets, White, Black, Plain and Figured; Together with a large assortment of Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, Ceder Ware, &c. &c.

All of which they are prepared to sell 20 per cent cheaper than can be bought in Cumberland county or elsewhere. They would respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock. Bargains will be given—no mistake. N. B. Country Produce of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Goods, at market prices. May 12, 1841.

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