

HERALD & EXPOSITOR.

Carlisle.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1842.

We give place to the communication of "Lycurgus," not because of the sentiments it contains, but because of the respectability of the source from which it comes.

The writer's notions come so near repudiation that we repudiate them.

The communication of "Amicus" is in type, but want of room compels us to omit it. It shall appear next week.

We owe an apology to our subscribers for not furnishing them this week with a condensation of Legislative proceedings. Other and more profitable than editorial engagements have occupied our time. We can only say that there is nothing yet done to arrest the attention of the people.

Fire.—The quiet of our town was disturbed on Sabbath evening last by the cry of fire. The building endangered was a dwelling house owned by Mr. EZEKIEL BULLOCK, and in the occupancy of Mr. GEORGE MATTHEWS. The fire was eventually subdued, but not without a part of the personal property being consumed and the residue greatly injured by carelessness. The building too, was much damaged.

Our three fire companies were on the ground, but the "Alert" seems to have gathered all the laurels. This company has been but recently organized, and is composed of very young men. It has hitherto received but little encouragement from the older citizens, but now that it has made manifest its efficacy, we hope it may be placed by the Town Council on an equality with the other two companies, each of which receives an annual gratuity.

From Mr. Gorgas, of the Senate, and Mr. Barr, of the House, we have the reports of the Select Committees appointed by their respective bodies on the subject of repudiating the payment of the state debt.

We regret that we have not room for the insertion of at least a portion of the reports. They breathe the right spirit, a determination that the faith and credit of the state shall remain unbroken.

The Hon. Job Mann, of Bedford county, has been elected State Treasurer. Mr. Anderson, of Perry county, was the caucus candidate, but some of the Locos flung him.

We have seen a letter from Captain A. Partridge, asking whether the citizens of Carlisle would be disposed to patronize one or two lectures on some interesting military subject. Captain P. names the following topics, upon any or all of which he will discourse if sufficiently encouraged.

1st. A historical sketch of the last campaign of the Emperor Napoleon, with a description of the Grand Battle of Waterloo.

2d. The probability of a war with Great Britain, and the plan of operations of the U. States ought to adopt in such event, both on land and on the ocean.

3d. Education.

4th. National Defence, embracing a plan for the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States.

5th. War, with an examination of its causes and consequences, and of the best means of preventing it.

6th. Historical sketches of some of the most important events of the Revolutionary War.

We trust that he may be induced to visit us, and when here be well patronized. His subjects are deeply interesting, and we want somebody from abroad to come and discourse to us, seeing that our own literature is so loath to enter upon a course of lectures.

world are worth far more than the subscription price, \$2. By the way, we have missed the COURIER for two weeks. What has become of it?

THE NEW YORK MIRROR.—The first number of volume twenty is a gem. It contains a magnificent quarto engraving entitled "The Village School in Repose," together with a plate of the fashions, and a piece of music. The MIRROR is published in New York weekly at \$2. We commend it to our literary readers.

NEW YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.—We wish we could prevail upon all creation to subscribe for the "SPIRIT." It is what it purports to be, "A Chronicle of the Turf, Field Sports, Literature and the Stage."

The engravings of the "SPIRIT" are worth its price, and its matter is both instructive and amusing; but to know its worth it must be seen. Call on us and borrow a number, and then you will be sure to subscribe.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.—Every farmer ought to take an agricultural paper. The cost is little and the benefit great. This is the age of improvement, and there is as much of it in farming as in any department in life. Farmers should keep up with the times.

THE CULTIVATOR, published monthly at Albany, is an exceedingly valuable paper. The Cultivator is devoted to the subjects of Gardening and the Orchard, to Domestic and Rural Economy, and the Diseases of Animals, and contains a rich variety of engravings. The price is but one dollar a year, or five dollars for six copies. Farmers, get it.

THE GENESSEE FARMER, printed at Rochester, New York, every month, costs but fifty cents a year. It is embellished with engravings, and is a most excellent paper. Hand in your names.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, published in Baltimore, is just what it ought to be. It is a weekly, and costs \$2.50 a year, or 10 copies for \$5. Farmers ought to patronize it for their own advantage.

Each of the above papers is printed in quarto form, very convenient for binding and preservation. When every farmer in our county shall subscribe for one of these, we shall look for a vast improvement in our agriculture.

For the Herald & Expositor.

Can the government of the States of this Union involve the sovereign people in debt, or lay a tax for other than the ordinary expenses of government? We answer in the negative for the following reasons. To our government as a nation is entrusted the power to make war and peace; regulate commerce foreign and domestic; coin money, regulate the currency, repel invasion, suppress insurrection &c., and as incident to the war power and to that power alone, the government of the nation can borrow money and pledge direct taxation for its re-payment.

The sovereign People of the States have each formed governments for themselves with exceedingly limited powers, to wit: to secure the lives of the people, to insure the security of property, to secure equal justice, and the uninterrupted pursuit of happiness to each individual. The State governments can lay and collect taxes to pay the ordinary expenses incident to the accomplishment of the above objects and for no other purpose—whatsoever. The State government cannot borrow money and involve the sovereign people in debt because it cannot make war, and its powers being limited and defined, it cannot interrogate the sovereign as to whether it may mortgage the property and labor of the people, to be afterwards filched from them by taxation, and it is well questioned whether the Legislature by any act can alter or substitute the fundamental law.

LYCURGUS.

THE FIFTH WEEK OF THE SESSION has passed away without the accomplishment of any important object by Congress; no bill having yet passed both Houses but the partial appropriation bill. Nothing has been done, nor has there been any step taken, beyond the report of two bills by the Committee of Ways and Means, towards providing for the deficit in the ways and means, which is of course every day increasing by the demands which the opening of the first quarter of the year accumulates against the Treasury.

A government with such vast resources, and so many titles to high credit as that of the U. States, may afford to trifle with its credit, but the expediency of doing so may well be doubted. The pride of the majority, who are responsible for the continuance of this state of things, should, one would think, be stirred to prompt action by the undisguised chuckling of the Opposition at the poverty of the Treasury, which is owing, after all, entirely to their own neglect, before going out of power, to provide the means for paying the debt which they themselves had saddled their successors. Prompt action on the part of the Whigs would turn to mourning the mirth of their opponents.

In the Senate, the report upon the Fiscal Agency is still upon the anvil, or rather in the furnace, in which it is severely tried, by blasts hot and cold, before being ready for the anvil. Our anticipation is, that the debate will not be much further prolonged on the question of reference; that the treasury plan will go to a select committee; and that, with such modifications as the developments in debate may have suggested, it will be presented for the main discussion in the Senate, with features differing in some respects from those in which it came from the hands of the Executive. That it will ever be wrought into any shape to secure the sanction of both Houses of Congress

is very doubtful, but not, we rather think, wholly to be despaired of.

The proceedings of both Houses on minor matters, during the two last weeks, have been given by our Reporters so much in detail, and with so much particularity, that we need not here repeat them.

The only two questions of general consequence which have been agitated and decided in the House of Representatives are, first, the reference of the question of revenue, as connected with manufactures, to the Committee on Manufactures—by which it seems to be understood as the expressed opinion of the House that the state of the manufactures of the country, as well as the wants of the Treasury, are to be taken into consideration in the general revision of the duties upon imports; and secondly, the instruction given by the vote of Saturday last to the Judiciary committee to report a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, which our readers will recollect, though passed at the last session of Congress, has not yet gone into effect.

The vote looking to the repeal of the Bankrupt Law has, we confess, overcome us with surprise at its suddenness, and with apprehension for its consequences. To this measure, in connection with the Land Distribution and Pre-emption Law, we had pointed with triumph as the two great pillars of Whig policy, of which the third was to be, and we have yet a faint hope, is to be, the restoration (as far as practicable) of a sound currency. We could not bring ourselves to believe, though threatened in the Senate, that there was any serious design in Congress to repeal that beneficial act, which has called down upon the heads of its authors more of that incense, the savor of which ascends to Heaven, than any measure ever passed by Congress. We sympathize most deeply in the anguish with which this indication in the House of Representatives will wring the breasts of many thousands of the helpless women and children, who have fondly looked to the disentanglement of their natural protectors by a process which, upon all the considerations that have been able to bestow upon it, is to our mind no less just and wise than it is humane and provident. We shudder at the thought of the utter desolation which the consummation of the proposed repeal would bring upon hearts long wretched and forlorn, but upon which the benignant promise held out by the Bankrupt Act had at last shed reviving and consoling beams of hope and joy. We most earnestly hope that we may be spared the spectacle of such an affliction, the depth and extent of which may be pictured in the imagination, but which pen nor tongue could ever describe.

We do not, of course, pretend to arraign the votes of individual members on this question of the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt Law. They are acting under a high responsibility, and in a conscientious spirit; some doubtless under supposed instructions from their immediate constituents. If we could presume to address any argument to them, we should urge that it might have been expected, as more conformable to usage as well as to reason, that a law, sanctioned in terms by the constitution, passed with the consent of all branches of the Government, (under circumstances which have since undergone no change,) ought to undergo a fair trial before it is deemed to be abandoned; and that, if it is to be so, it should be done by a vote of the whole House, and not by a vote of a minority. We should urge that it might have been expected, as more conformable to usage as well as to reason, that a law, sanctioned in terms by the constitution, passed with the consent of all branches of the Government, (under circumstances which have since undergone no change,) ought to undergo a fair trial before it is deemed to be abandoned; and that, if it is to be so, it should be done by a vote of the whole House, and not by a vote of a minority.

Whigs of Congress! the Party, the Nation, look to you! the country must be supported—its prosperity advanced—its honor preserved. Look to it, that you do not fall short of their just expectations. Unity, consultation, harmony, mutual faith—these can save the party, and save the country. No sacrifice of principle is needed, but conciliation, fair dealing one with the other, and above all, the duty to take care of the Republic, before all other cares.

We will hope, even in this darkest hour.

REPUTATION.—The January number of the Democratic Review holds the following language with reference to reputation: "The Mississippi Bonds must be paid. To the last dollar, the last cent, the last mill, every pledge of the public faith, whether by the collective whole of our glorious Union, or by any one of its constituent parts, must be honorably redeemed, be the consequences, be the cost, what they may. Be justice done, though the firmament fall."

That sounds well; especially considering that attempts have been made to place the repudiating notions of Mississippi on a rather better foundation than those of some other would-be dishonest states. But now we find the Democratic Review holding this kind of language, we may hope for a better state of feelings.—U. S. Gazette.

Just Views.—The following remarks, taken from Mr. Sparks' Preface to Smyth's Lectures on Modern History, just published, are well worthy of attention at all times, by all, but are peculiarly so at the present, by the men at Washington, to whom the eyes of the whole Union are directed:

"In remarking on forms of Government, and the acts of princes, statesmen, and military leaders, he is equally free, on the one hand, from the narrow prejudice and illiberal intolerance of the age, and on the other, from the indifference and apathy, in which writers of less compass of thought, and less acuteness of observation, are apt to indulge. He considers that government is best suited to the circumstances, and best suited for securing the prosperity of individuals and the peace and tranquility of the public. While he sternly rebukes all symptoms of despotism, all abuses of power, all encroachments upon rights, wherever they appear, he is not bound to a system, nor slow to discern the advantages which every system may possess, nor reluctant to bestow praise, where it is due. Although friendly to reform, because society is progressive, gathering intelligence as it advances, and wisdom from the experience of the past, yet he would correct errors gradually and with caution, rather than eradicate them with violence; he would repair, strengthen and adorn the edifice rather than undermine its foundations, and government have grown up with time, till they have become rooted in the habits, usages, customs, and often in the affections of a people; to destroy them would be to derange the social system, and to destroy the very insti-

ed action; and without these all hope of relief is vain. Congress is now like a sinking ship with her crew in a state of mutiny. Down they go into the engulfing deep, clutching and strangling each other amid the death-horrors of the wreck! The very waves might recoil from this fratricidal madness.

They should be brought back to their senses and their obligations. They should be fastened firmly to the sacred duties that have summoned them to the capital. They have not been brought together for mutual crimination; they have not been assembled to unmake one president, or make another; to vindicate votes, or retaliate; their imputed wrongs; all these questions the people will settle themselves, at the ballot-box. Their duties are of another order—they are to relieve the wants of the country—to provide for the exigencies of an exhausted treasury—restore a sound currency, establish public credit, public confidence, and give repose to the nation. These are their duties; they are high, far-reaching, and imperative, and if they neglect them, whatever else they may do, they will not have accomplished the purposes for which they have been summoned together. What is the premature disposal of the succession to these duties? What the gratification of political complacency, or resentment to these obligations? What the success of private ambition to these claims? They are trifles not to be named in the comparison: they are less than apologies for the derelictions which they seek to cover. No, the members of our Congress must forego their trifles; they must meet the great crisis that has come upon us; they must grapple with its difficulties, and heave back, with combined energy, its tide of ruin. If they are not prepared to do this, if they have not the resolution, the firmness, and devotion which the task requires, then let them disband and return to their homes; and the sooner, the better.—Philadelphia North American.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—We like the tone and temper of the following from the New York American: "Confusion worse confounded seems to prevail at Washington. By private letters and from conversation with a gentleman who returned from there last night, we learn that all was doubt, distrust and dismay for the country. 'Confusion worse confounded' seems to prevail at Washington. By private letters and from conversation with a gentleman who returned from there last night, we learn that all was doubt, distrust and dismay for the country."

Of the passing of the Exchequer, unless materially modified, but little chance seemed to exist. The Treasury Note Bill, to relieve the immediate and urgent wants of the Government, is to be debated, opposed, and probably lost. The Loan Bill is laid aside, and in the midst of the practical bankruptcy of the Treasury, the Bankrupt Law of last session, passed amid the acclamation of hundreds of thousands to whom it restored hope and energy, must, so far as the House is concerned, be considered as repealed. The whole Whig delegation from Kentucky, part of that of Indiana, and other Western States, went for the repeal. As a climax, the Distribution Bill is to be next attacked. Then every Whig measure of the Extra Session will be overthrown!

Public Sale OF REAL ESTATE. Will be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 18th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A.M., the following described Real Estate, late the property of John Sanderson, dec'd, to wit:

A Tract of Land situate in North Middleton township Cumberland county, bounded by David Wolf, John Hunsaker, Wm. Hunsaker and Wm. Wary, containing about 166 Acres.

of which about 154 Acres are cleared and the residue good timber land. There is about fifteen acres of first rate meadow land on the above farm. The improvements are, a

Two Story Log HOUSE, BARN, &c.

the under part of which is Stone, a Cider Press and good Apple Orchard a never failing well of water convenient to the door and other improvements. The terms of sale are \$1,400 to remain in the hands of the purchaser, the balance to be paid in cash on the day of sale. A public road from the turnpike to Sterrett's Gap, passes near the improvements. The land is of the best quality, and the above described farm is one of the best in the foregoing township. The terms of sale are \$1,400 to remain in the hands of the purchaser, the balance to be paid in cash on the day of sale. A public road from the turnpike to Sterrett's Gap, passes near the improvements. The land is of the best quality, and the above described farm is one of the best in the foregoing township.

NOTICE. Letters of Administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the will of John Sanderson, late of North Middleton township, dec'd, have been issued in due form of law to the undersigned, who is authorized to receive and collect all and singular the debts and claims due and owing to the said John Sanderson, and to pay the same to the creditors of the said John Sanderson, and to distribute the residue of the said estate to the heirs and next of kin of the said John Sanderson, according to the provisions of his will, and to the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania. All persons having claims against the said John Sanderson, are requested to present them to the undersigned, who is authorized to receive and collect all and singular the debts and claims due and owing to the said John Sanderson, and to pay the same to the creditors of the said John Sanderson, and to distribute the residue of the said estate to the heirs and next of kin of the said John Sanderson, according to the provisions of his will, and to the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

not always improvement; change may be for the worse, and is likely to be so, when it is ill-timed and rashly directed. Revolution is an extreme remedy; it may break the chains of oppression or rivet them more strongly, according as it proceeds from just causes and is guided by prudence, or as it arises from factious disappoint and is pushed forward by a reckless disregard of consequences. There is evil in all systems, there is good in all; to correct the one and retain the other, to infuse into the constitution and laws of a state, the spirit of each succeeding age; and to adapt them to the increasing intelligence and wants of society, should be the policy as it is the duty of every statesman and legislator."

Hard Times.—The Duchesse d'Orleans, which arrived yesterday from Havre, is full of goods, and among the rest are twelve hundred cases of silks, and four thousand baskets of champagne wine. One barrel of pork will buy a basket of champagne, and two barrels; a silk gown.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

MARKETS.

Baltimore, January 15, 1842. FLOUR.—Howard street Flour.—The sales of Howard street Flour have not been large during the week as far as we are advised. We note a sale of good standard brands from store yesterday at \$5.87, and another transaction at \$5.81. To-day holders are asking \$5.87, but buyers refused to pay over \$5.75, and no sales have taken place. We quote the wagon price at \$5.75.

Since the above was written, we learn that small sales of good standard brands, Howard street Flour, have been made at \$5.75.

City Mills Flour.—Holders ask \$6 and \$12, but we have heard of no transactions for a few days past.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—The supplies by water have ceased, and the few parcels brought in by wagons are taken at \$1.20 a 1.27 for reds, as in quality. A parcel of 7000 bushels very handsome Illinois red, received by way of New Orleans, has been taken by millers at \$1.28 per bushel. There are no Pennsylvania wheats in market.

Cloverseed.—We note sales of some parcels this week at \$6.76 a \$7, which is a decline. The article is now dull.

Flaxseed.—Sales were made from stores to-day at \$1.37 per bushel.

MARRIED. In Schellsburg, Bedford county, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. R. Weiser, the Rev. John Rosenberg, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Centerville, Cumberland county, Pa., to Miss Hadesah Egly, of Shippensburg.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. William Gilleland, to Miss Mary Ann Fieger, all of Carlisle.

On the 13th instant, by the same, Mr. George Bortoff, of South Middleton township, to Miss Elizabeth Mount, of North Middleton township.

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Henry Aurand, Mr. Charles J. Baker, of Baltimore, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of E. Boesman, Esq. of this place.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. Joseph Baker to Miss Elizabeth Spangler, all of South Middleton township.

NOTICE. Letters of Administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the will of John Sanderson, late of North Middleton township, dec'd, have been issued in due form of law to the undersigned, who is authorized to receive and collect all and singular the debts and claims due and owing to the said John Sanderson, and to pay the same to the creditors of the said John Sanderson, and to distribute the residue of the said estate to the heirs and next of kin of the said John Sanderson, according to the provisions of his will, and to the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

Public Sale OF REAL ESTATE. Will be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 18th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A.M., the following described Real Estate, late the property of John Sanderson, dec'd, to wit:

A Tract of Land situate in North Middleton township Cumberland county, bounded by David Wolf, John Hunsaker, Wm. Hunsaker and Wm. Wary, containing about 166 Acres.

of which about 154 Acres are cleared and the residue good timber land. There is about fifteen acres of first rate meadow land on the above farm. The improvements are, a

Two Story Log HOUSE, BARN, &c.

the under part of which is Stone, a Cider Press and good Apple Orchard a never failing well of water convenient to the door and other improvements. The terms of sale are \$1,400 to remain in the hands of the purchaser, the balance to be paid in cash on the day of sale. A public road from the turnpike to Sterrett's Gap, passes near the improvements. The land is of the best quality, and the above described farm is one of the best in the foregoing township. The terms of sale are \$1,400 to remain in the hands of the purchaser, the balance to be paid in cash on the day of sale. A public road from the turnpike to Sterrett's Gap, passes near the improvements. The land is of the best quality, and the above described farm is one of the best in the foregoing township.

NOTICE. Letters of Administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the will of John Sanderson, late of North Middleton township, dec'd, have been issued in due form of law to the undersigned, who is authorized to receive and collect all and singular the debts and claims due and owing to the said John Sanderson, and to pay the same to the creditors of the said John Sanderson, and to distribute the residue of the said estate to the heirs and next of kin of the said John Sanderson, according to the provisions of his will, and to the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE. Letters of Administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the will of John Sanderson, late of North Middleton township, dec'd, have been issued in due form of law to the undersigned, who is authorized to receive and collect all and singular the debts and claims due and owing to the said John Sanderson, and to pay the same to the creditors of the said John Sanderson, and to distribute the residue of the said estate to the heirs and next of kin of the said John Sanderson, according to the provisions of his will, and to the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE. Letters of Administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the will of John Sanderson, late of North Middleton township, dec'd, have been issued in due form of law to the undersigned, who is authorized to receive and collect all and singular the debts and claims due and owing to the said John Sanderson, and to pay the same to the creditors of the said John Sanderson, and to distribute the residue of the said estate to the heirs and next of kin of the said John Sanderson, according to the provisions of his will, and to the intestate laws of the State of Pennsylvania.

Register's Notice.

CARLISLE, January 15th, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested in the following accounts have been filed in this Office for examination; by the accounts therein named, and will be presented to the Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance on Tuesday the 16th day of February A. D. 1842, viz:

The account of Robert G. Young, Executor of James Graham, late of Allen township, deceased.

The account of John Houser, Administrator of Sarah Ledlig, late of Allen township, deceased.

The account of John Highlands, Administrator of Thomas M. Highlands, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of Frederick Gantz, Administrator of Michael Gantz, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Alexander Davidson, Administrator of John Davidson, late of the borough of Newville, deceased.

The account of Cyrus Richardson, Executor of Archibald Peck, late of the borough of Carlisle, deceased.

The account of John Snavely, Guardian of Elizabeth Eberly, minor daughter of Joseph Eberly, deceased.

ISAAC ANGEY, Register.

NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel C. Edgar, dec'd. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of Samuel C. Edgar, late of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber: Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the above estate to make payment, and those having claims to present them legally proved to Robert Cochran of Shippensburg, or the subscriber, on or before the 1st June 1842, or otherwise be barred of all benefit of said estate.

JOHN M. EDGAR.

January 12, 1842.—41.

Buffalo Robes

Just received 2 bales of a superior quality at the Store of

CLIPPINGER & CAREY.

Shippensburg, Jan. 12, 1842.

Caps! Caps!!! Caps!!!

Just received an extensive assortment of Otter, Fur Seal, Hair Seal, Ceylon and Cloth Caps, which will be sold at reduced prices.

CLIPPINGER & CAREY.

Shippensburg, January 12, 1842.

Cassimeres & Vestings.

Just received a large assortment of the very latest styles—at exceedingly low prices.

CLIPPINGER & CAREY.

Shippensburg, January 12, 1842.

GUM SHOES of all kinds just received

and for sale at the Store of

CLIPPINGER & CAREY.

Shippensburg, January 12, 1842.

At a stated Orphans' Court be-

gun and held at Carlisle, for Cumberland county, on Tuesday the 14th day of December, 1841, before the Hon. Samuel Hepburn, President, and John Stuart and John Leffevre, Esqrs., Associate Judges of the same court, assigned, &c., the following proceedings were had, to-wit: Upon the petition and in his behalf, Adam de la Roche son, &c., of Elizabeth Hunter dec'd, Respectfully representing that he has settled his account of the estate of said decedent and is now ready to pay over the balance thereof in his hands as your Honors may direct. He therefore prays your Honors to permit him to resign his office and trust as Admin. as aforesaid: Now, to wit, 14th December 1841, He pleads to show cause why said Orphans' court may the Administrator should not be permitted to resign. Notice to be given in two newspapers for three weeks.

By the Court.

Cumberland County ss.

I, WILLIS FOULK, Clerk of C. C. do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of record. Witness my hand and seal of said Court at Carlisle, 17th December, 1841.

W. FOULK, CLK. C. C.

January 5, 1842.—31.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Carlisle, January 1, 1842.

Persons will please say advertised.

Arnold Robert

Angely Henneke

Arnold Robert

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward

Armstrong Edward