



AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1850.

OUR FLAG.

"Now our flag is flung to the wild wind free, Let it float o'er our father land, And the guard of its spotless fame shall be, Columbia's chosen band!"

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1840.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, AND AN INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

WOOD—WOOD.—Those of our subscribers who have promised us wood in payment of subscription, cannot bring it at a more suitable time than the present.

March of Troops.—On Monday last, a detachment of U. S. Dragoons, numbering about 80 men, left here under the command of Capt. Burchell. They are a fine looking body of men, and are in a most excellent state of discipline. Their destination is Fort Wayne on the Arkansas.

Error Corrected.—We perceive by the last Keystone, that Thaddeus Stevens has given an explanation of the Junata transaction, which satisfies the editors as to the innocence of ex-governor Ritner relative to the \$64,250 transaction. It appears that the whole mistake lay in the bungling manner in which the anti-masonic printers sent forth his last annual message to the world.

Having given place to several of the Keystone articles in our columns, we deem it a matter of duty to make the amende honorable. We do it with the more pleasure, because we have no desire to be instrumental, however innocently, in doing injustice to any man; besides, Joseph Ritner and his advisers have enough of well-merited odium resting upon them, without adding any thing thereto which has no foundation in fact.

COL. WILLIAM HOPKINS.

We regret to perceive in some of our exchanges, a disposition to thrust this meritorious individual aside in order to elevate their own particular favorites to the Speaker's chair. Why such a disposition exists we are at a loss to conjecture, as no gentleman, in our humble opinion, could have, under the trying and difficult circumstances with which he was surrounded, filled it with more dignity and propriety than he during the memorable session of 1838-9. In fact, we think he was the very man for the times, and none other would have suited half so well. Under these circumstances, we think it would be doing gross injustice to Mr. H. to supplant him at the present time, particularly so, as he has held the station but one session.

We go for rewarding merit, and should be sorry to see one, and he the acknowledged leader, of the noble, high-minded patriot—sacrificed to make room for some aspirant who has neither the coolness, deliberation, experience or promptness of William Hopkins to recommend him for so important a station as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Another Democratic Triumph.—Gen'l. GEORGE McCULLOCH, the democratic candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Potter, has been elected by a handsome majority over his federal competitor, Gen. IRVING.

The federalists, as usual, shouted before they had got clean out of the woods, and for a day or two after the election claimed to have carried their candidate. But it was no go. The stern democracy of that district were not to be caught napping. Although the federalists had all the advantages which generally result to them at special elections; from the fact of their principal strength being in the towns—and although their candidate is acknowledged to be one of the most popular men in his district, yet still the hardy yeomanry in the different counties turned out in sufficient numbers to defeat the wiles and schemes of an unwholy federal bank whig aristocracy, and to fill the place of the lamented Potter by a true-hearted republican.

General McCulloch was a member of the State Senate in the memorable session of 1835-6, notorious for the apostasy and treachery of Penrose, Diekey, Burden & Co., and was one of the noble band of patriots (twelve in all), who opposed the re-charter of the United States Bank. For his praise-worthy conduct upon that occasion, he deserved well of his constituents, and we rejoice to know that they have not been ungrateful.

Michigan.—It is now rendered certain that the State of Michigan has gone over 'body & breeches' to the federalists—having chosen a Bank Cashier for Governor, and surrendered up the other departments of her government to "wild cat" bankers, and those who are bent on perpetuating her notoriously wretched and villainous currency.

It was not in the nature of things, says the Pittsburg Mercury, that a State so deeply sunk in the slough of Bankism could remain with the Democratic party. We have lost Michigan, and in gaining it the federalists have lost the only example they had to assist their futile efforts to fasten upon the democrats the sin and shame of creating the paper banks by which the country is crippled and harassed. Our defeat there proves the utter impossibility of harmonizing Democracy and paper banking in the government of a State or country. They are necessarily antagonistic principles. If it were true that the democrats had a hand in making the worthless banks of Michigan, it is also true that they grew heartily sick of their bargain, and would, if they had retained power, atoned for their errors as far as possible. But the federalists could not permit the banks to fall: they came forward and wrested from the democrats the government of the State, and will doubtless protect their darling wild cat corporations from all the attacks which with which they were menaced by the projected democratic reforms.

When Michigan shall have been ruled and ridden for a year or two by the united tyranny of federal bankers and federal office-holders, she will come back to the Democratic fold full of penitence and contrition for her present dereliction from the path of duty.

If you hear a federal whig attributing our victory in Massachusetts to the striped pig law, don't for a moment contradict him, says the New Era, but admit that "all the decency" of that State evidently prefer swine to banks.

Well Done.—On Tuesday last Esquiro Snodgrass of this Borough entered judgment against Mr. ADAM REIGLE of Mechanicsburg, for having passed two shin plasters as change upon a boy in the employ of Mr. Henry J. Kolly of this place. Judgment was entered in both cases, as well for the debt (\$1 00 each) as for the fine (\$5 00 each) incurred by violating the law. It has been rather a dear business to Mr. R., as the debt, fine and costs amount to about \$16 or \$17. It will teach him a lesson, however, that may be of service to him hereafter. He must recollect that it is no longer the reign of "Ritner and Shin Plasters."

Borrowing.—Under this caption the Portsmouth "Old Dominion" politely charges us with re-publishing an article ("Confessions of a Victim,") from that paper without giving the necessary credit. All we have to say in reply is, that we did not copy the article from that paper, but from another where it appeared without any credit. We selected it for our columns on account of its merit; and if it originally appeared in the "Old Dominion," some one else, not us, has neglected to trace its paternity. We would not for the world steal a feather from the cap of our cotemporary.

Dr. Sturgan.—This gentleman appears to be rapidly gaining ground, as a candidate for the U. S. Senate, and, if we are permitted to judge from the tone of the democratic papers generally, we are of the opinion that he is decidedly the strongest man among the many who are spoken of for that station.

If the western section of the State is to have the man, and we believe that right is now theirs, generally conceded, we know of no individual who has stronger claims upon the democratic party than Dr. S. Firm and consistent as a politician, and withal talented and influential, he would be an honor to the State, and a worthy colleague of the talented and popular Buchanan.

VALUABLE WORK.

The editor of the Chambersburg Whig, JOSEPH PITTRS, Esq. has issued proposals for publishing a work, in English and German, to contain 491 closely printed octavo pages, illustrated and embellished with handsome and spirited plates. The book is entitled—

"Incidents of Border Life, illustrative of the times and condition of the first settlements in parts of the Middle and Western States, comprising Narratives of strange and thrilling adventures—accounts of battles—skirmishes and personal encounters with the Indians—descriptions of their manners, customs, modes of warfare, treatment of prisoners, &c. &c. Also, the history of the several remarkable Captivities and Escapes, to which are added brief Historical Sketches of the War in the North-West, embracing the Expeditions under Genl. Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, with an Appendix and Key."

Subscriptions will be received at this office, and promptly forwarded to the publisher.

Congress will meet at Washington on Monday next. We shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of what is done during the session.

Quashing the array of Jurors appears to be the order of the day, since Judge Porter first set the example in Dauphin county. Since that time the arrays have been quashed for informality in Philadelphia city and county, in Chester, in Huntingdon, in Lebanon, in Millifin, and in Dauphin the second time on last Monday week. For a full account of the proceedings in the last mentioned case, we refer our readers to another column.

Prothonotary of Allegheny County.—On the 16th inst. the ballot boxes of Elizabeth township were brought into the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, for the purpose of deciding on the alleged error in the return from the township by which the judges were induced to give the certificate of election to Mr. Sutton, the federal candidate. The ballots were counted, and at the conclusion of the examination the Court decided that there was a tie between the candidates.

The general impression seems to be, says the Pittsburg Mercury, that the decision of the Court will leave the office vacant at the expiration of the term of the present incumbent—and it is provided in the new constitution, Art. VI, Sec. 3, that "vacancies in any of the said offices [Prothonotaries, &c.] shall be filled by appointments to be made by the Governor, to continue until the next general election, and until successors shall be elected and qualified as aforesaid."

Incendiaries Caught.—Five of the heartless vagabonds who assisted in setting Mobile on fire a month or two since, have been arrested and fully proven guilty of the crime. The excitement consequent upon their apprehension is said to have been very great, and it was thought that all the prisoners would be "lynched" forthwith.

Bell and Macley.—Our democratic friends in the Senatorial district mis-represented by these individuals, have taken up the work of redress in a proper and spirited manner. Petitions for their removal are being circulated in the different counties, and it is believed that a majority of the votes in the whole district have already attached their names thereto. We trust that one of the first acts of the Senate after the meeting of the Legislature will be to investigate this matter—and if it should be found that they were placed in that body by a minority of the votes of their district, (and of this we think there can be but little doubt,) let them be ousted forthwith and their places supplied by the rightful claimants.

William B. Conroy, Esq., Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, died at his residence in Burlington, the capital of the Territory, on the 5th November. He is perhaps better known as being formerly the able and talented editor of the Cambria "Mountaineer."

Henry Kubler Musselman, who was convicted for the murder of a pedlar, in Lancaster, some time last winter, is to be executed in the jail yard of that city on the 20th of December. He still persists, it is said, in alleging his innocence of the crime for which he is to suffer the penalty of the law.

Close Shaving.—Gen. ROOZ, one of the federal candidates for the Senate in the third district of New York, was elected over the highest democratic candidate by a majority of only one vote out of about 49,000 polled. Each and every democrat who did not vote on that occasion, will have abundant cause to reflect upon the results of his negligence.

Mr. FOREN, one of the Federal Senators in Congress from Tennessee, has resigned his seat in that body. Wonder whether the recent Judge White will follow the example!

Another Patriot War in Embryo.—It is stated in the Rochester Democrat, that the Patriots on both sides the line are again preparing for winter operations. This is rendered the more probable from the fact that the Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Scott to make the tour of the frontier, it is presumed for the purpose of observing the movements of the parties.

Effects of Temperance.—There may after all be more truth than poetry about the Whig assumption that the Democratic success in Massachusetts is owing to the fifteen gallon law. A correspondent of the New-York Era remarks, that law, by placing the intoxicating cup beyond the reach of the federal Whigs, may have given them a favorable opportunity for taking that "sober second thought," which Mr. Van Buren says is "never wrong—and always efficient."

Wheat.—It is estimated that the surplus wheat alone of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, will be 15,000,000 of bushels, equal to one half the deficiency of the whole grain crop of England, and double the deficiency of the wheat crop of Great Britain.

Thomas D. Sumpter, Esq. grandson of the revolutionary veteran, Gen. Sumpter, has been elected to Congress in South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. J. P. Richardson. Mr. S. is a firm friend of the administration.

Buckshot and Ball.—On Thursday last, Messrs. Pray, McCaken and Cox, who were held to bail in the Dauphin Sessions for more than two terms, on a charge of riot, &c. last December, were discharged by the Court, on a motion made by their Counsel. Thus the long agony is over—and the curtain has fallen upon the last scenes of Joseph Ritner's "much ado about nothing."

Two fires occurred at Hummelstown, Dauphin county, last week—ono on Tuesday morning, which destroyed 2 large barns and 14 stables, with several horses, cows and hogs, and a large quantity of grain.—The second fire took place on Friday evening, and destroyed 3 houses and 6 stables, besides six horses. The greatest sufferer by the fires is said to be Mr. George Fox, whose loss has been very considerable.

The fires are supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Mississippi.—The intelligence from Mississippi which has been received, renders it certain that the democrats have swept the board clean of federal whiggery, and elected by large majorities their Governor, members of Congress, and State Legislature. This is the State that was misrepresented in the last Congress by Prentiss and Word. Truly the "sober second thought" of the people is never wrong, and always efficient.

Massachusetts Election.—Returns from all the towns in Massachusetts, render it certain that the democratic candidate for Governor is elected over all opposition by a majority of about 300.

The Senate stands 16 democrats to 15 federalists—nine vacancies to be filled by another election, none of the candidates having a majority of all the votes polled. In the House, the democrats have elected 224 members, and the federalists 211. There are 56 vacancies to be filled by a second election.

Truly has the old Bay State performed wonders. The stern democracy of Massachusetts engaged in the contest with fearful odds arrayed against them—and nobly have they conquered. The hardy yeomanry there, who were rocked in the "cradle of liberty," have shown by their deeds of noble daring, that they are worthy descendants of the patriots who shed their blood so freely at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

We welcome our elder sister with joy into the Democratic ranks, and trust that her sturdy sons may long maintain the vantage ground they have so triumphantly wrested from the enemy.

FROM THE KEYSTONE.

MORE QUASHING JURORS. The recklessness of the Antimasonic Commissioners of Dauphin properly rebuked!

It will be remembered, that at the last August sessions of the Court of Dauphin County, exceptions were taken to the mode in which the Commissioners and Sheriff had selected the jurors, and a motion was made to quash numerous bills of indictment made by them, on the ground of informality in their selection.—One of these exceptions was as follows: "It was agreed upon by the Sheriff and Commissioners, that the names of between 15 and 1400 of the competent citizens of the Commonwealth should be selected from the list of tax-payers, and deposited in the wheel, and this number was accordingly marked off; and yet, after the pieces of paper containing their names had been folded, two at least of the Commissioners insisted upon it that 4 or 500 of them should be set aside, and only the remainder deposited in the jury wheel, which was carried into effect, despite the remonstrances of the Sheriff against so novel and startling a proceeding."

The Sheriff and Commissioners, as also the Commissioners Clerk, were thereupon examined in open Court, and the facts contained in the exception above quoted, indisputably substantiated. The opinion of the court noticing this exception, is in the following clear and explicit language: "The act of assembly requires that the Sheriff and Commissioners, under the oath, which it prescribes, shall every year select from the taxable inhabitants a SUFFICIENT NUMBER of sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors of the several courts of such counties for the ensuing year, and that sufficient number is to be so regulated, that at the end of the year there shall remain in each wheel as near as may be the number of names required, to compose the panels of jurors for one court at least, and not any greater number." (See sections Lxxxv and Lxxxix.)—Here 950 was agreed upon as the required number. It appears that 15 or 1400 were selected by the Sheriff and Commissioners, and then some 400 of the jurors whose names were actually on the ballots folded up, were drawn out of the number selected, not from the wheel, but from heaps on a table into which the names of the respective townships were thrown, where all the ballots were exposed to view, when part were removed, and the balance only were deposited in the jury wheel.—THIS IS NOT THE MODE OF SELECTION WHICH THE LAW DIRECTS. The Sheriff and Commissioners are to pass judgment upon each person in making the selection, and NOT SUBMIT IT TO LOT,

and especially to a lot so objectionably conducted." Would it be believed, that despite this unequivocal and emphatic opinion of the President Judge, subsequently confirmed by numerous Courts in Pennsylvania, including the SUPREME COURT, the antimasonic Commissioners still pertinaciously and recklessly adhered to their accustomed mode of selecting jurors, and REFUSED to select them in any other than the OLD WAY, which had been so emphatically condemned as CONTRARY TO THE MODE PRESCRIBED BY THE ACT OF ASSEMBLY. On this subject we prefer furnishing the statement of Sheriff Cochran and Commissioner Whitley, and ask the public to note the startling evidences of federal RECKLESSNESS and AUDACITY which it develops.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1839.

This being the day appointed by the Sheriff and Commissioners of Dauphin county, to select from the taxable inhabitants of Dauphin County, a jury to put in the wheel agreeably to the order of the Court, the 27th of August, 1839. Sheriff and Commissioners met. All present. They proceeded to empty the wheel of the former jury tickets and put them into a large box. Sheriff wanted to destroy the tickets. Commissioner Hummel objected.

They then proceeded to fix on the number of jurors wanted for the time specified in the order of Court; Taxables in the county 6262. Seven to every hundred taxables, amounting to 442, the number required by law. Sheriff moved to proceed to the selection of 442 jurors, for the purpose of filling the wheel. Mr. Hummel proposed to select, but wished to select a greater number than was wanted, and then draw out of that number when in the wheel tickets enough, until reduced to the proper number. The Sheriff and M. Whitley (one of the Commissioners) objected, as not being in accordance with the provisions of the act of Assembly.

Adjourned. Met again at half past two.—Mr. Hummel and Bishop, (two of the Commissioners) adhered to their previous determination.—No selection made. Adjourned.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1839.

Met agreeably to adjournment at 9 o'clock. Sheriff moved to proceed to the selection of jurors. Agreed to. Bishop and Hummel refused to select UNLESS IN THE OLD WAY, that is to select double the number required, and then draw from the wheel, until reduced to the necessary number. Sheriff and Whitley dissenting. Hummel proceeds to select and Bishop does the same.—Sheriff and Whitley proceed to select one half of the jurors wanted.

Adjourned. Met again at 5 o'clock. All present.—Sheriff and Commissioner Whitley having selected from the duplicates the one half of the jurors wanted, proceeded to write the tickets to put in the wheel. After writing for some time, Sheriff observed to Hummel and Bishop, that they should be preparing their tickets. Mr. Hummel replied, that he had not finished his selection. Having been engaged in looking over the duplicates.—Sheriff repeated his request to proceed to writing the tickets. Hummel said he would not select in any other than the old way, as it had been done before. Sheriff moved to proceed according to the act of assembly, and select individuals to the number required to serve as Jurors.—Yes, Sheriff and Whitley, 2—Nays, Hummel and Bishop, 2.

Hummel then moved to proceed to select from the list of taxables all that were thought fit for jurors, write them on tickets, put them in the wheel, draw out the superfluous number, and adopt those remaining in the wheel as Jurors.—Yes, Hummel and Bishop, 2—Nays, Sheriff and Whitley, 2.—Hummel and Bishop then left the room, and for want of a quorum Sheriff & Commissioner Whitley retired. Certified by WILLIAM COCHRAN, Sheriff. MICHAEL WHITLEY, Commissioner.

Thus the matter rested prior to the last election. After the federalists had succeeded in electing a Commissioner in the room of Col. WHITLEY, whose term of service had expired, thereby securing the whole board, they still manifested the same reckless disregard of the opinion of the Court, and selected the jury "IN THE OLD WAY," despite the continued remonstrances of the Sheriff, WHO TOOK NO PART IN THE SELECTION, viewing it, very properly, as contrary to the act of assembly, and in utter contempt of the expressed opinion of the Court.

At the opening of the sessions on Monday last, before any bills were acted upon, the Attorney General, actuated by a high-minded regard for the laws, stated to the Court the pertinacity of the Commissioners in adhering to their own illegal notions, and desired an investigation into the facts. This being granted, Mr. HUMMEL (one of the federal Commissioners;) himself substantiated the facts, as above detailed, without being able to offer a single word in justification of the course pursued by himself and colleagues, except that "they had always made the selection in that particular mode, and would not depart from it." The learned and upright President Judge, with characteristic promptness and independence, immediately ordered the array of Jurors again to be QUASHED, and very properly directed, that the expense of their summoning and attendance devolve upon the federal Commissioners and not upon the citizens of the County.

The consequence was, that the hearing of a large number of criminal and civil prosecutions has again been deferred, and parties and witnesses have a second time been put to much vexation and expense in consequence of the delay—all the result of the unparalleled recklessness and disregard of the letter and spirit of the law, evinced by our federal Commissioners! We much mistake, however, if the lesson of Monday morning will not serve to teach them a different course for the future.

BRIEF SENTENCES, very proper to be remembered at the present time by all Democrats selected from the modern writings of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. some time President of the Bank of the U. States. "The avenging hour has at last come. It cannot be that our free nation will longer endure the vulgar dominion of ignorance and profligacy. You will live to see the laws established. These banditti will be scourged back to their caverns; the penitentiary will reclaim its fugitives in office; and the only

remembrance which history will preserve of them, is the energy with which the people resisted and defeated them."—[Princeton Address. "It was an original misfortune in the structure of the Bank, that it was in any way connected with persons in office. The instincts of all political power make that association dangerous—useful to neither party, injurious to both. My effort was, at all times and at all hazards, to maintain the rights of the institution, respectfully, fearlessly and calmly yielding nothing to the madness of popular delusion, compromising nothing with official power. How that strife was conducted, you all know how it has ended is proved by the events of this day, which renders the Bank safer, stronger and more prosperous than it ever was. Of that unfortunate associate I desire to speak with all gentleness and forbearance, nor will I mar the pleasures of this meeting, by any recurrences to the past. He will soon leave us. He shall carry away not only a just but generous portion of our earnings; but then he will depart in peace, forgotten and forgiven."—Address to the stockholders on presenting to them the Pennsylvania recharter.

"In the midst of these disorders, the Bank of the United States occupies a peculiar position, and has special duties. Had it consulted merely its own strength, it would have continued its payments without reserve."—Letter to Mr. J. Q. Adams after the suspension of 1837.

"Of the duties devolved on the bank of the country, the first regards FOREIGN NATIONS, the second our own."—Ib.

"The result of the whole is, that a great disaster has befallen the country—its existence thus far is only a misfortune, its continuance will be a reproach from which all true men must rally to save her."—Ib.

"The Bank (of the United States) was the last to suspend, it will be first to resume."—Ib.

The established credit, large capital &c. of the Bank of the United States, render it the natural rallying point of the country for the resumption of specie payments."—Ib.

"Aware that the first intelligence of the suspension would degrade the character of the country, and subject us to the reproach of bad faith and insolvency I addressed to you a published letter, which went to Europe at the same time with the news of the suspension, in which I ventured to pledge myself for the fidelity of my countrymen."—Letter to J. Q. Adams April, 1839.

"There prevails a notion that the credit of the country abroad will be injured by not resuming. Not so in the least. What the general merchants of France and England desire is that we should take their merchandise—that we should trade with them. The state of our currency is a very subordinate concern. They know little and care less about the sort of currency in which you deal with the South and West. Besides, who are to reproach us with the depreciation of our notes? The English? But the Bank of England suspended specie payments for twenty five years, (twenty two) during nearly all of which time, every American bank paid specie.—The cotton bag letter to J. Q. Adams.

"The credit system of the United States, and the exclusive metallic system, are now fairly in the field—face to face, with each other, and one or the other, must fall. There can be no other issue. It is not a question of correcting errors or reforming abuses, but of absolute destruction, not which shall conquer but which shall survive."—Ib.

Let the banks imitate the conduct of the American troops, at New Orleans, and keep behind their cotton bags.—Ib.

There can be no safe or permanent resumption until the enemy (i. e. the Democratic Administration) is driven out of the field.—Ib.

"Until then (i. e. until the Democratic enemy is driven out of the field,) let the banks remain precisely as they are, that is preparing to resume, but not resuming."—Ib.

"I see now, what until now I had not seen, the means of restoring the currency."—Letter to J. Q. Adams after the N. York and other banks had resolved to resume in May.

"In my letter of the 7th ultimo, I stated my belief that there could be no safer or permanent resumption of specie payments by the banks, until the policy of the Government towards them was changed. The repeal of the Specie Circular by Congress make the change."—Ib.

"I rejoice very sincerely at the termination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially co-operate with the Government, by promoting what the Banks are, I am sure, anxious to effect an early resumption of specie payments, throughout the Union."—Ib.

"I leave the Bank in a state of great prosperity, and in the hands of faithful, able, and experienced directors."—The Legist, i. e. flight letters; March 29, 1839.

In addition to these, a building used as a carpenter shop was burned down. The loss to the state is estimated at from twenty to thirty thousand dollars; among other articles of value consumed, was a rope for the use of the Plane, the cost of which was two thousand seven hundred dollars but from the preparative seasoning which it had undergone, its value probably was about three thousand dollars.

The car-house, one would have supposed, to look at it, to have been perfectly fire proof; but by an unfortunate oversight, the eaves had been built of wood, and thus the fire reached its interior. The copper roof fell in almost entire, and much smouldering fire is still probably beneath it.

Many of our fire companies, notwithstanding the distance, were on the ground and did what men could do under the circumstances.

BOUNDARY TROUBLES.

Missouri and Iowa have planted dragons teeth on a patch of ground "lying and being" to do, but "bumping and bounding" on the west to the Mississippi river, on the south and north to a line of latitude forming in the main the Northern boundary of Missouri. From which it will be seen that the said land is shaped a little like a tomahawk, which accounts for its having irritated the flesh and stirred the black blood of the "two powers." The Governor of Missouri, seeing that this little delta was another Egypt of fertility, abounding in corn and oil (of hickory) did send certain valorous knights (of the shear) sheriffs and others to levy black mail thereon. These, like other Javans; instating after another golden fleece, found to their unutterable indignation and dismay, that the Iowa sheep had more horns than wool. They were themselves fleeced, and suffered otherwise uncomforably. Thereupon the Governor of Missouri did manufacture and set up a mighty proclamation, which went up from the seat of government awful as the Genius out of the nose of the demijohn in the Eastern tale, making no inconsiderable smoke. But the Governor of Iowa no way disheartened, but rather like a crow in a mist, becoming larger in the vapor which the other had evoked about him, did issue a still mightier and more smoky manifesto, which it seemed, must clean strangle the men of Missouri, before they could swallow it. But these two proclamations, being so valiant and wrathful, did the rather infuriate and put into an ecstasy of bloody-mindedness, both parties, who are called the Boggies and Lucasites. The press on both sides began to abound in pikes, blunderbusses and other atrocious weapons, and their "voice was still for war!" The tax gatherers and publicans of Missouri went out again to gather the tithes, but were met with scoffs and jeers, the men of Iowa being in no sort of branch of the Anglo-Saxon tribe who, in the opinion of a wise statesman, do delight in paying debts. They on the contrary have as deep an abhorrence to pulling out their purses as to pulling out their teeth, and indeed far more quick to show the latter than the former. They therefore took hold of the publicans, which were of the Boggies, and shook them furiously, and setting their faces towards the South, did make to them many and sore applications of the toes of boots, threatening also to row them up a very frightful branch of the river Stix, which is called the Salt River, and leadeth, as is supposed by learned geographers, more than half way to the dominions of the "Old Harry."

Thus stands the provocation. The two governors have raised each a great army of very terrible words and phrases, having also several field pieces of newspapers that have already thrown a vast number of "causes" and other offensive things among each other. There is also talk as soon as the militia get through thrashing the crop that there will be other thrashing on hand.—Charleston Mercury.

Earthquake in India—River turned back in its course—300 Persons swallowed up! Distinguishing particulars have reached us of a awful earthquake which took place at the city Alva, (India) on the 23d of March.

The earth was rent in several places into wide chasms and fissures from ten to twenty feet wide, from which deluges of water had gushed, and a large quantity of gray earth was thrown up, covering the place around several feet deep and emitting a sulphurous smell. The rapid current of the Irrawaddi was even reversed at the time of the shock, and ascended up its bed for a while. The old cities of Alva and Tsagan, with their numerous pagodas and other edifices, have also been reduced to heaps of ruins, and their walls shattered and thrown down. The towns—and villages—above—and below—the capital have likewise suffered, and it is reported that some have even been swallowed up and others destroyed by inundation.—The number of persons that perished here, and the surrounding towns and villages, amount to between 200 and 300; which number may, of course, be expected to swell as reports arrive from more distant places.—Amongst those who died are Mr. Harrapect, the wealthy Armenian merchant, and three children of Mr. Avanse. These were the survivors of a family of six children, and he has now been deprived of them too. We have, indeed, to be grateful to Providence, that though we have been in the midst of so many dangers, and where so many have perished, none of us have suffered either in person or property. We owe certainly our escape to the houses not being built of the same light materials as the generality of buildings here, but we had nigh been swallowed up by some of the openings and gaps in the earth; for some of these were not many yards from our residence. An occurrence like this is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants in this country, nor is there any mention of one in their historical records.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. D. P. Rosenniller, Mr. John B. Kenagy to Miss Mary Ann Cope, both of Dickinson township.

On Thursday last by the Rev. Mr. Thornton, Mr. Jacob Tenstemacher, to Miss Nancy Evinger, both of Carlisle.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning last, John Banister Gibson, son of the Hon. Charles M. Clure, in the 5th year of his age.