

DEVELOPMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

STUPENDOUS FRAUD!

ESCAPE OF THE MAN IN THE "IRON MASK." This is one of the most astonishing political campaigns, which has ever existed since the formation of our Government. Its course, thus far has been characterized by fraud, intrigue, and duplicity to a most alarming extent, on the part of the Federalists; and they have at length surprised their opponents, and disgusted many of their own party, by demanding the suffrage of the American people for a candidate for the Presidency, who is unwilling to avow his sentiments upon any of the great political questions that now divide the country. Nay, more; they demand our suffrage, for a man who is placed under the care of political Guardians; who answer the letters sent to him and boldly refuse to let the public know what are his doctrines and opinions.

When this fact was first published to the world, it was denied and denounced as a "Democratic falsehood." When the "Oswego correspondence" was published as proof, it was declared to be a "vile forgery." But when certificates of respectable men were produced to satisfy every man that it was true,—the Feds suddenly "jumped Jim Crow" and openly justified it. This was the work of the leaders. The rank and file were not prepared to follow; and finding that public indignation is daily rising against them, that a reaction has taken place in the public mind on this subject; and perceiving that something must be done to save their sinking cause—they have suddenly changed their position. We come now to the principle object we have in view in this publication. Every man who feels within him the spirit of a freeman must blush for his country—and for the deep degradation to which it is proposed to reduce us as a Nation, by the political frauds of the Federal Party.

"We do hereby certify that we heard Jesse R. Grant, state in public company on this day in Batavia, near the Court House, that General William Henry Harrison, told him on yesterday that he never knew until within a few days, who the Committee was that had assumed the right to answer his letters and that he did not know until the day before yesterday, who the chairman of that committee was. Given under our hands this 26th day of May, 1840."

THOMAS L. BUCHANAN, MOTT TITUS, EMANUEL HAWN, SAML. C. WOOD, WILLIAM CURTIS, MOSES BENNETT, JACOB CONROD, JOHN M'GUGH, WILLIAM ARTHUR, DOWDY UTTER.

Batavia, Ohio, May 16th, 1840. I have been acquainted with a number of the gentlemen who have signed the above certificate for many years. They are men of high respectability, in whose statements the utmost confidence may be placed. I have also known Jesse R. Grant, for a number of years; and from my knowledge of his character, I have no doubt that Gen. Harrison told him what he repeated in the presence of those gentlemen.

THOMAS L. HAMER. Batavia, O. May 16th, 1840. Comment upon such a state of things is superfluous. The facts stated can neither be palliated nor denied. Jesse R. Grant, is a leading Whig of this county; formerly residing in Georgetown, Ohio. He was on his way home from Cincinnati, when he made the above statement. That he made it, admits of no doubt. Maj. Buchanan who signs the certificate was Speaker of the House of Representatives at the last session of the Ohio Legislature. Col. D. Utter, whose name is also attached to it, is now one of the Senators of this State. The other gentlemen are men of undoubted veracity, whose words will not, and dare not be questioned where they are known.

Now we ask; who appointed this committee of Wright, Wynne, and Spencer, to conduct Gen. Harrison's correspondence? How do they get his letters for the purpose of answering them? By what authority have they conducted his correspondence for several months past, without his knowledge? How does it happen that their names and movements have been kept concealed from him, until within a few days, when all the newspapers from Maine to Florida discuss this subject for the last two months? Is Gen. Harrison not allowed even to read the newspapers of the day? The committee have published to the world, that he has authorized them to read his letters and answer them; and to conceal his present opinions from the people upon the present, that his former views are unchanged. Gen. Harrison denies this, to Mr. Grant. Who speaks the truth? Which are we to believe? Here is a question of veracity to be settled among high functionaries. These enquiries must be responded to.

These are questions for the leaders of the Federal party. The American people will expect satisfactory answers to them. They will no longer be insulted by a contemptuous silence. The "veiled Prophet" must stand forth; and his Guardians must atone to an outraged public opinion, the infamous fraud and imposture which they have attempted to practice upon a free people.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser. GENERAL HARRISON AND HIS STREET BRAWLS.

A respectable citizen, rather incredulous as to the statement made by our correspondent, of the "available candidate," in the street some days ago, meeting the General a day or two ago, remonstrated with him for the unbecoming epithets he had applied to the democratic party—saying that he (the remonstrator) was of that party and considered that being so did not make him a d—d scoundrel. The General replied that he had not been fairly represented, "that he had not applied the epithet to the party, but had confined it to Mr. Buchanan," or words to that effect.—Feeling that our veracity was in some degree questioned, we immediately took the gentleman to one of the witnesses of the transaction, and requested him to repeat as nearly as in his power the words used on the occasion by the General, with which he complied, saying that he had called Mr. Buchanan "a d—d rascal, and the party that

supported him were a set of d—d scoundrels." This convinced the gentleman that the expression used by "A Buckeye," only differed with the words actually used by the word rascal being applied to the individual and scoundrels to the party; a distinction we may say without difference. Johnson in his Dictionary, defines the word RASCAL, "A mean fellow, a scoundrel a sorry wretch," and to the word "scoundrel" he affixes this definition; "a mean rascal a low petty villain."

However this may be in point of accuracy, as relates to the epithets used by the General, he acknowledges as much as is required to show that he is of an irascible temper and that he has but little command of his passion, and in this case has discovered an exceedingly bad taste, unbecoming and undignified; and though he did as we have understood, make an ample apology next morning, to the person he had offended in the street, he has failed to show, that the man capable to such extreme violations of decorum cannot by any means, be a proper person to fill the high office, to which he aspires.

This fracas has not been denied by any of the whig editors in this city,—reckless as they usually are in all matters of fact, implicating their favorite candidate, not one of them has dared to question the authenticity of the statement, not even one of the most reckless of the "small fry." The former foolish and profane remark as to the number of votes he swore he would have, not one of the most respectable of his editors dare to deny. One of his penny papers we have heard, had the hardihood to deny the truth of the statement, but soon found it was too well authenticated to persist in its false assertions.

We have just received the following article, in which the General's veracity is still further impugned. Verily, his keepers must be exceedingly remiss in their attention to him, when they suffer him to make so many out-breaks.

HEAR THE OLD CHIEFTAIN.

A committee from each branch of the Ohio Legislature addressed an invitation to Gen. Jackson requesting him to join his Democratic friends in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our Independence at Columbus. It gives us pleasure to present to our readers the reply of the venerable and venerated Chieftain. Let his words be read with attention and treasured up among the councils of the good and the wise.

HERMITAGE, May 11, 1840.

GENTLEMEN. I had the honor to receive by due course of mail, your flattering communication of the 17th of February last, enclosing the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Ohio, by which I am invited to unite with them and the friends of the State in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence.

An answer to this communication has been deferred thus long because of my earnest wish to accept it, should the state of my health have continued such as to authorize the hope that I could perform the journey. But finding that my strength has not latterly increased, I am constrained to give up the agreeable wish, and must request you to convey to the Legislature and people of Ohio my sincere regret that it will not be in my power to wait upon them in person and thank them for the very distinguished honor they have paid me.

I shall ever feel a debt of gratitude to the people of Ohio for the many proofs they have given me of their respect and confidence; and it is increased by the cordial terms in which their representatives on this occasion have been pleased to renew their approbation of my conduct whilst in public service. In a country like ours, free and intelligent, public opinion is the great lever by which the Government is held to its proper functions, and we are authorized from all our experience to look to it as the best guaranty that our institutions will be as permanent as they have been hitherto, glorious to the cause of popular liberty. To be assured that my conduct when subjected to this exalted test can bear the favorable judgment expressed by the Legislature of your State is therefore an honor of the highest kind, and one to which I feel that I am indebted more to their kindness and liberality than to any merit of my own, save that of an honest intention in all my public acts to pursue fearlessly what I thought would conduce to the interest of my country.

It is particularly gratifying to me, gentlemen, to be assured by your legislature that the grounds on which I rested my opposition to the encroachments of the money power are regarded with favor by the people of Ohio. The dangers of that power, now more evident because they are brought closer to the observation—and business concerns of all classes of our citizens; form in my judgment the only cloud in our political horizon. In all other aspects the influences adverse to the genius of our institutions seem to have yielded to the demands of the people, and such I doubt not, will be the case with those wielded, by the money power as soon as the public voice has another opportunity of acting upon them. All that we have to do on this subject, is to persevere a little longer, maintaining the doctrines of the constitution and the suggestions of common sense. We know that our fathers who framed the constitution gave to Congress no power to charter a Bank, and we cannot yet therefore, in saying that if our Government had never departed from their example; we would have had none of the evils which now afflict us in consequence of Bank suspensions, and an irredeemable paper currency. We know that if the Government deposited none of the money of the people with Banks, these institutions would have no power to endanger the safety of the public Treasury, or to influence, improperly, questions of public policy. We know that Banks do not make money, but only circulate their paper emissions, which must be good or bad according to their capacity to redeem them with specie; and hence, that there can be no confidence in them as long as they maintain the right to suspend specie payments at pleasure.

From such truths, it appears to me to be self evident, that there is now no relief for the people but in the adoption of the Independent Treasury recommended by the present administration of the General Government. By this plan, the financial operations of the Treasury will be simplified, and the

people will have the strongest guaranty that the money which is raised from them by taxation will be applied according to the requirements of the constitution. If in addition to this reform in our financial system, Congress would, at the same time, pass a general bankrupt law; by which the banks which are now in existence, or may be hereafter chartered by the States, would be bound to make an equitable distribution of their effects to their creditors when they refuse to redeem their notes with specie, it cannot be doubted that there would be an end to the evils of a depreciated paper currency. These measures being adopted, but little time would be requisite to enable those banking institutions which are sound to regain the public confidence; and the labor of the country, the farming, manufacturing, and mechanic interests would soon revive,—that credit system which is based on real capital, and which goes hand in hand with the labor and enterprise of our citizens, would be enlarged, not diminished, by the operation of their measures.

Congratulating you, Gentlemen, on the bright prospects, which are before us in respect to the adoption of a proper remedy for the existing disorders of our currency, and trusting that our country will soon be free from the withering influences of a money power which is not recognized by the Constitution or the true interests of our country, I remain, with sentiments of profound respect and gratitude to the people and Legislature of your State, and to yourselves, Your friend

Andrew Jackson.

Read the following, ye croaking, snarling, Federal scribblers, and then say is this the beginning of Harrison reform?

"The Whig Harbinger." The hard cider, the log cabin, the whisky, and other matters which make up the sum of qualifications in the Federal "available," are backed by an incident which may be considered as a harbinger of the times we might expect, if Harrison were President. A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says: "It is a fact no less astounding than true, and the archives of the Government will place it beyond controversy, that J. C. HARRISON, SON OF GEN. HARRISON, and a receiver of the Public money at Vincennes, was removed from office by Gen. Jackson, because HE WAS A DEFEATER to the AMOUNT OF \$25,000 to the Government; and a large balance still remains due to the Government, notwithstanding GENERAL HARRISON WAS HIS SECURITY!" Behold the auspices of the new administration! Behold the Harbinger of Harrisonian Reform!

An eloquent Record.—On the 29th of July, 1813, the following order was transmitted by Gen. Harrison to Major Croghan, commanding at Fort Stephenson: "Sir—Immediately on receiving this letter, you will abandon Fort Stephenson, set fire to it, and repair with your command to head quarters. Cross the river and come up on the opposite side. If you should deem and find it impracticable to make good your march to this place, take the road to Huron and pursue it with the utmost circumspection and despatch."

To which, on the 30th the Major returned the following answer: "Sir—I have just received your order of yesterday, 10 o'clock, P. M. ordering me to destroy this place, and make good my retreat, which was received too late to be carried into execution. We have determined to maintain this place, and by heavens we can."

Croghan was as good as his word—with a handful of men he defeated a British force that Harrison did not dare to meet, although he was at the head of a powerful army.

WHO NOMINATED GEN. HARRISON?

The Abolitionists claim the credit of having put in nomination Gen. Harrison for the Presidency; they openly declare that Clay was defeated in the Harrisburg Convention by anti-slavery votes. Let us hear Dr. Duncan—Old Dominion.

But indulge me while I attempt to expose another inconsistency involved in the log cabin hoax. Who were the active agents by which General Harrison was nominated as a candidate for the Presidency? The humble inmates of the log cabins, think you, sir? No.—The convention by which Gen. Harrison's nomination was brought forth, in nine individual instances out of ten, were composed of any thing but the laboring man of the log cabin. They were composed of, and controlled by, those who have neither attachments nor feelings for the log cabin class of community, further than to subserve their own purposes, further than to make themselves subservient to the establishment of a system of policy by which they may be made holders of wood and drawers of water to the federal aristocracy of this country. I am not in the possession of the names of the individuals composing the different State federal conventions, nor of the names of the delegates composing the National federal convention at Harrisburg; consequently I can say nothing of their professions and occupations, farther than relates to my own State. I hold in my hand a newspaper containing the report and proceedings of the convention held in Ohio, and containing the names of those who composed that convention. I have extracted a table from that report, which shows the number of bank officers, bank directors, and bank stockholders, office holders, lawyers and doctors, merchants, clerks, &c. Here it is. It tells a poor story for the log cabin; and laboring interest of this country. I am told by members here that this table will serve to illustrate the character of other State conventions, as well as the composition of the Harrisburg Convention. But here is the table; read for yourself. Here are the names, facts, and figures. They expose the miserable attempt to palm General Harrison upon the people as the log cabin and poor man's candidate. Shame! where is thy blush? Truth and candor, where are thy advocates? Justice and honor, have ye been defrosted; and have moral depravity and debased political ambition resumed their seats. But here is the table.

This table on account of its length is omitted; the substance is given in what follows.

Just look, sir! five hundred and forty-two bank officers, directors, &c.; seven hundred and thirty-three office holders, three hundred and forty-six lawyers and doctors; and one

(thousand and forty-eight merchants, clerks, and speculators, in one State convention; all, twenty-six hundred and sixty-nine, representing the interests of the poor man and the laboring community; and presenting General Harrison as the log cabin candidate! Sir, I could speak to every laborer in this land, I would say to him, "beware of wolves in sheep's clothing." The men will cavil and flatter you until your suffrages are cast, and then they will order you to stand back like a poor man at a dance." I would say look out when merchants, lawyers, doctors, bankers, speculators, and Shylocks, assume the guardianship of your interests and your liberties. All the flattering caresses that the laborer or the poor man will receive from such a party, will result from the same motif that induced the fox to praise the music of the crow, which was to obtain the flesh which she would let drop in the act of singing.

I assert that the supporters of Gen. Harrison are not the friends of the poor and laboring classes of the community, and those who live in log cabins. On the contrary, they are those who seek the establishment and confirmation of a system of policy, whose natural tendency is to make the "rich richer, and the poor poorer."

From the Newark, (O.) Advocate. LOG CABIN—HARD CIDER.

Gen. Harrison has been called the log cabin and hard cider candidate—the poor man—and the poor man's candidate, all with a view of increasing his popularity, and if possible, to get him into the Presidential Chair. These ad captivum expressions, or arguments, as they are called, usually come from designing demagogues, who wish to use the old man as a sort of ladder, on which to climb into office or power. To show how correct these demagogues are, in their assertions about Gen. Harrison's log cabin, and his poverty, we call the attention of our readers to a few facts, which are all susceptible of the clearest proof.

We were a steamboat passenger up the Ohio river, in 1828, and at that time had the farm and residence of Gen. Harrison pointed out to us. The farm was large and in every respect superior, and his log cabin proved to be at that time a very extensive building, painted in fine style—a building more like a palace than a cottage. As to the old General being a lover of hard cider, we presume there are many in this community who know that he prefers a stronger beverage. But he is a poor man, say his friends. How can that be? He has been, ever since he left the paternal roof, sucking at the Treasury pap, and has actually pocketed, as an officer of the General Government, between seventy and eighty thousand dollars, of the hard earnings of the people. He has also received from the State Government, and in fees, as Clerk of the Court, more than twenty thousand dollars, making the aggregate amount received, as public officer, exceeding the enormous sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or more than two thousand dollars per annum, since he entered the public service! This is the poor man—the hard cider and log cabin candidate! And does he deserve our sympathy and support, because of his poverty, notwithstanding he has been paid as a public officer, more than one hundred thousand dollars, of the hard earnings of the toiling population of our country—notwithstanding he has been receiving, on an average, about six dollars per day, as a public officer, for every day for the last fifty years—and notwithstanding he is at this time in possession of an office, the receipts of which, amount to nearly ten thousand dollars per year! We think the poverty argument will not avail much, and we apprehend the people will so decide.

If the whig will claim him as the poor candidate for the Presidency, or as the poor man's candidate, because he was, and for aught we know still is in favor of selling out at auction, to the best bidder, the poor man, who is unable to pay fine and costs, we will in that case admit the claim, and call him the poor man's candidate.

From the Baltimore Republican. TIP, TYLER, TARIFF.

Whig Banner. "Mr. Clay then alluded most happily, and amid the cheers of all around him, to the union of the whigs. 'We are,' said he, 'all whigs—we are all Harrison men.—We are united. We must triumph.'—Speech to the Young Whigs.

Of what materials is this union made up? Let us see: The old Hamilton monarchists; The old John Adams' black cockade party; The old Alien and Sedition law party; The Hartford Convention blue light feds; The old Tory war party in peace, and peace party in war; The Rufus King National Republicans; The high Tariff party; The federal bank party; The anti-masonic faction; The ABOLITIONISTS; The bank bough conservative Rives and Tallmadge renegades; The British Whig party; The "hard cider" blue ribbon, "log cabin" pewter medal, ruffled shirt party; Now, here is a beautiful piece of mosaic. Look at it. Must not John Tyler—anti-tariff, anti-federal bank, anti-internal improvement, State Rights, pro-slavery John Tyler—feel mighty queer, marching under this whig banner and followed by odd-ends and heads and tails of every anti-democratic faction that has ever existed in this country? What a position for a once high-souled Virginian to be placed in! But, never mind, opposition is the word principle is nothing; and so John Tyler will throw up his cap as high as any one, in glorifying "TIP, TYLER, and TARIFF" as combining in the fewest words the full illustration of that heterogeneous amalgamation, that hotbed of antagonisms, called Whig principles! And yet, this is the thing that Clay says "must triumph" in a country of honest, proud, intelligent freemen! What an insult to the judgment of the people!

THE BLOODED HORSE PETER PARLEY.

Will stand at the public house of Mr. Bruner, in Mechanicsburg, three days of each week, commencing on next Tuesday, and after that time on Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday, every week.

NEW AND CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONARY & FRUIT STORE.

GEORGE W. FELIX, ESPECIALLY announces to the citizens of Carlisle and the public in general, that he has opened the above business in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Rohand, nearly opposite the Carlisle Bank, and next door to Arnold & Co's store, where he intends keeping constantly on hand a large assortment of

SYRUPS, such as Lemon, Ginger, Pine Apple, Sarsaparilla, Orange, Capibar, and Strawberry, all of which are manufactured by himself—also, Water, Soda, Butter and Sweet CRACKERS. He intends keeping constantly on hand a large assortment of

FRUIT AND NUTS, such as Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Citron, Almonds, Cream Nuts, Filberts, English Walnuts, Ground Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, &c. &c.

Merchants, Dealers, and all others, will find it to their advantage by calling before purchasing elsewhere. All orders from the country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

BAKING attended to at the shortest notice. ICE CREAM served up for parties, &c. N. B.—Two apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply unless they can come well recommended.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! AT THE NEW STORE. I HAVE just received a reasonable assortment of DRY GOODS, which I have recently purchased and will be sold, at greatly reduced prices. The stock consists of various wool dyed "blue," black, brown, olive and extra white color.

BROAD CLOTH, very superior CASSIMERES and Satinets, English and Domestic linen & cotton Drillings, and a general assortment of summer stuff for men's and boys' wear, Bangpops, Cords, Linen Cloth, together with a great variety of Childrens, Calicoes, Muslin de Laines, & rich Shawls, French Laines, Bombazines, Cro de Rhine Silk, blue black Italian and Cotton Silk, French needle worked and combed Capes, bobinet and cotton Laces and Edgings, Footing of various breadth and qualities, Paris, kid, and cotton Ladies' and Misses' Gloves, black, blue and green, and white Island Yells, together with a neat assortment of Cashmere, Broad, twisted silk and other dress Shawls and Handkerchiefs—also a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Groceries, Shoes, Hats and Caps, all of which have been selected with care, which makes me confident that I sell general and give good bargains. I therefore take the liberty of inviting my former customers and friends and the public generally, to examine my stock in due season.

Thankful for past favors I hope by close personal attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

CHAS. BARNITZ, Carlisle, May 7, 1840.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. I have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, a large supply of Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Ice Stuff, Varnishes, &c. among which are the following: Alum, Antine, Antimony Oxide, Do. Regulus, Assafoetida, Belemnite, Flour of Sulphur, Camphor, Cream of Tartar, Gum Arabic, Ipecacuanha, Japan, Glycerine Sals, Epsom Sals, Rhubarb (E. India), Sassa (C. America), Sarsaparilla, Opium, Sponge Caustic, Do. Fine Sulph. Quinine, Salutaris, Copperas, Cochineal, Nut Galls, White Lead, (dry.) Do. in oil, Yellow, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Rose Pink, Linseed Oil, Sperm Oil, White Oil, Castor Oil, Fresh Sald Oil, together with a great variety of the most approved Patent Family Medicines, P. S.—Country Physicians supplied on the most reasonable terms.

STEVENSON & DINKLE, Carlisle, May 7, 1840.

LAST NOTICE. The subscriber hereby informs all persons indebted to him for subscription to the American Volunteer advertising job work, &c. up to June 1836—that it is time they severally settle their accounts, and act accordingly.

WM. B. UNDERWOOD, Carlisle, May 29, 1840.

Estate of Daniel Shireman, Sen. dec'd. NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the estate of Daniel Shireman, sen. late of Shiremans-town, Cumberland county, dec'd., have been issued to the subscribers in due form of law. Notice is hereby given to all those having claims against said estate to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JOHN RUPP, of Eastpennsbury tp. GEORGE RUPP, Jr. of Allegheny tp. Executors. May 28, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC. Having just learned that a report is in circulation through the county, of a character calculated to injure me in the estimation of my fellow-citizens, I avail myself of this method to refute so base and cowardly a slander, not up, as I conceive, for the express purpose of injuring myself. The report is this: that when in conversation with John Hickernell, Christian Long, and Benjamin H. Mosser, immediately behind Mosser and Martin's office, I expressed myself in the following language: "that I felt certain of my election—that I would elect all the Whig votes, and I'd the DAMNED LOG CABIN." The above report was put in circulation by the said John Hickernell, and I do declare the above charge is a falsehood, and worthy only of the individual who put it in circulation—no such language was ever uttered by me, either in public or private.

JOHN SOURBECK, New Cumberland, May 23, 1840.

We the undersigned do certify, that we were present at the time the alleged conversation is said to have taken place, and recollect that John Sourbeck did NOT make use of the language imputed to him, nor any language that could be construed to have such a meaning to all of which we are willing to attest under the solemnity of an oath.

CHRISTIAN LONG, BENJAMIN H. MOSSER, SIO REWARD. Runaway from the subscriber residing in Westpennsborough township, Cumberland county, on Monday the 20th inst. an indebted boy named, WM. S. LARAMAN, aged about 15 years, said boy had on when he went away, a chip hat, a cassinet waistcoat and corded pantaloons. The above reward will be given to any person who shall return said boy to his master, or five dollars to any person who shall take him up, and give me notice so that I can get him again. All persons are hereby notified not to harbor or employ said boy under the penalty of the law.

WILLIAM KER, Jun., May 28, 1840—31.

MEAL for sale by C. BARNITZ.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

Fellow Citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of said county, at the ensuing election, and will be thankful for your support.

WILLIAM BLEAN, Mifflin township, June 4, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF and respectfully solicit your suffrages. Should I be elected, I promise to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

PAUL MARTIN, Shippensburg, April 16, 1840.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

Fellow Citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of said county and shall be thankful for your support.

JAMES KENNEDY, Newville, April 23, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF and shall be thankful for your support.

Very Respectfully, LEWIS HYER, All in township, May 21, 1840.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

Gentlemen—I do hereby offer myself at the next general election as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of said county, and will be thankful for your support.

ABRAHAM LAMBERTON, North Middleton township, March 12, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow Citizens—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Cumberland county, and will be thankful for your support.

JOHN WYNKOOP, Jr., West Pennsborough township, March 19, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your support, and if elected will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my judgment and abilities.

Respectfully your fellow citizen, GEORGE F. CAIN, Mechanicsburg, March 26, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow citizens—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the ensuing election, and will be thankful for your support, and if elected will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my judgment and abilities.

FRANCIS ECKELS, Silver Spring township, April 2, 1840.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Cumberland county.

Fellow citizens—I submit myself to your consideration, at the ensuing election, as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF and would respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same.

THOMAS CRAIGHEAD, South Middleton township, April 2, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow citizens—At the earnest solicitations of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Cumberland county, at the next general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

JOHN SOURBECK, New Cumberland, April 2, 1840.

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow Citizens.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of said county at the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for your support.

JAMES REED, Newville, April 16, 1840.

STRAY HORSE.

Was taken up trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Dickinson township, on or about the 16th of April last, a Bay Horse, about 5 years old, with both hind feet white and a small spot on his nose, no other marks recollect. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JOSEPH NELLINGER, May 28, 1840—31.