a purpose, be assumed by the General Government, it can only be under the authority to provide for disciplining the militia; a construction which, to say the least of it, is extremely doubtful; for the same sentence of the Constitution which reserves to the States respectively the authority of training the militia, directs also that it should be done according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, thus excluding, as it would seem by necessary inference, the idea that the authors used the two terms in the same sense.

"Mr. Poinsett seems to have been more sensibly impressed with this obstacle than his predecessors, and endeavors to overcome it by placing his chief reliance on volunteers, and where drafts are necessary, he proposes that they should be made by the States themselves. But can the constitutional objection be thus avoided? Can Congress appropriate money for objects to which their authority does not extend?

"A proposition was made several years since to meet the objection fully by amending the Constitution and giving Congress power to provide for training the militia concurrently with the States, and to subject them to the rules and regulations to which they are by law subjected when in the service of the United States; and to provide for teaching in the primary schools and seminaries of learning throughout the Union, the system of discipline prescribed for the militia. This proposition does not appear to have found favor either with Congress or with the people.

"It is but lately that my attention has been particularly drawn to this subject, and, as there is no doubt that the great men to whom I have alluded contemplate an organization of the militia, and provisions for its better instruction, embracing substantially the principles contained in Mr. Poinsett's plan, it becomes me, in the face of so much apparent authority, to hesitate before I pronounce definitely upon its constitutionality. I shall, I am confident, in the opinion of all candid minds, best perform my duty by refraining to do so, untill it becomes necessary to act officially in the matter. In the mean time, I will content myself with saying, that the inclination of my mind is, that the desired measure cannot be safely accomplished, in the form proposed, under the Federal Constitution, as it stands.

"Having thus given you the best opinions that I have been able to form of the important subjects to which you have called my attention, you will, I hope, allow me to notice briefly one or two collateral considerations.

"Mr. Poinsett's uncontroverted account of the origin and progress of his plan is before you. He shows that it grew out of the request made of him by the Committee on the Militia of the House of Representatives, at the close of the session before the last, in contemplation of a possible collision between this country and Great Britain, and that it was matured and drawn forth under a call made upon him by the House at the last session. Some surprise has been expressed, and doubts appear even to be entertained of the correctness of his declaration, that the plan was not seen by me, or admitted to my consideration, before it was communicated to Congress. Those who take this view of the subject entirely overlook the fact, that such is almost invariably the case on all similar occasions; and that in replying to calls made upon them by either branch of the Legislature, the heads of Departments act for Congress, and not for the President; except only on occasions where his acts are brought in question. The impracticability of pursuing a different course, if even it were otherwise desirable, will be appreciated, when it is considered how very numerous these calls have recently been, amounting as they have done to two hundred and twenty at a single session, independently of those made on the President himself, and of letters from committees, requiring great research, and the preparation of voluminous documents. Unfair as these animadversions are thus shown to be, this has not been even the worst aspect in which they have been presented. We have been compelled to see, not, I should think, without shame and mortification on the part of every ingenious mind, whatever may be his political preferences, the names of respectable citizens subscribed to statements, that I had in my annual message expressed my approbation of a plan, which not only never had been submitted to me, but was not even matured until more than three months after the message was sent to Congress; and an attempt to prove the unfounded assumption by the publication of a garbled extract from that document, with its true meaning falsified by the suppression of a material part. Nor was the avowed object of these extraordinary proceedings less remarkable than the acts themselves, being nothing less than an attempt to fix upon me the design of establishing a standing army of two hundred thousand men for political and personal purposes. If I had been charged with establishing among you, at the public expense, a menagerie of two hundred thousand wild beasts, it would not have surprised me more, nor would it, in my judgment, have been one jot more preposterous.

"I am, fortunately, gentlemen, not over sensitive to attacks of this character, and have, withal, an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the people, which renders them proof against all such attempts to deceive them. If I understand my own feelings, my chief regret in witnessing such degrading exhibitions, arises from a consideration of the opinion which foreigners, who have not the same reasons to respect our political institutions that we have, are likely to form of the character of our people, when they see that conspicuous men among us can promise themselves any advantages, from attempting to delude their fellow-citizens, by means of such monstrous absurdities. This regret is, however, I confess, materially diminished by the conviction that the people will in the sequel, as they have heretofore done, convince those who attempt in this manner to operate upon their credulity, of the folly of seeking to accomplish, in this country, political objects by such discreditable means.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. John B. Cary, A. G. Hudgins, Thos. Jones, and G. A. Cary, of Elizabeth City county, Virginia.

FLOUR, in Baltimore, is selling at $5,12½.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1840.

South Middleton Awake!

A large Democratic meeting was held at the house of Mr. Geo. Eisenhart, on Saturday last, the 22d inst., for the purpose of raising a Liberty Pole. After the pole was erected, the meeting was organized by appointing the following officers, viz:

ANDREW DIXON, President.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

William Kutz,	Adam Lehman,
Gilbert Searight,	Adam Peffer,
Jacob Deardorff,	Michl. Beltshoover,
John Goodyear, Sr.	Thos. Creighead, (of)
Leonard Wise,	Archibald Wilson.

Secretaries.

William Moore,	*James McCommon,*
Hugh Stuart,	*William Laird,*
N. Thompson,	*Moses Wolf.*

It was then on motion, resolved that Thos. Bradly, Henry Wise, William Peffer, Geo. Smith, George Wice and Peter Swords, be a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

During the absence of the committe, the meeting was ably addressed by Col. Chas. McClure and Hugh Gaullagher, Esq.

The following preamble and resolutions were then reported by the committee, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An important election is rapidly approaching, involving the interests and liberties of the people of the United States. It is of especial importance that a free, full, and decided expression should be given in relation to the great question agitating the country, Therefore—

Resolved, That as Democrats contending for equal rights and privileges, we feel called upon to denounce the deceptive policy of our old *federal* enemies, who now pretending to be democrats insidiously aim at the destruction of our Republican institutions.

Resolved, That the old Hartford Convention blue light federal party is identically the same party that now calls itself Whig, and that their principles and practices remain the same that they were at the passage of the Alien and Sedition laws and during the reign of terror.

Resolved, That it is impossible to make a democrat out of an old Aristocratic federalist, and that their daily practices belie their professions of attachment to the constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That our confidence in the administration of *Martin Van Buren* remains unshaken, and that we believe he has wisely and economically conducted the affairs of the Government, in such a manner as to secure the gratitude and admiration of our people at home, and the respect of nations abroad.

Resolved, That in carrying out the great principles of the patriot and statesman *Andrew Jackson,* for which he is denounced by the federal whigs, Martin Van Buren has met the expectations of the people and entitled himself to their warm support.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the patriotism and abilities of Col. *Richard M. Johnson,* and look upon him as the real hero of the Thames, and will give him our cordial support for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the patriotism, integrity and ability of our justly esteemed Governor, D. R. Porter. That we highly approve of his Administration of the affairs of State, and that we will give him our hearty support for a re-election.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress, the Hon. James Buchanan and Daniel Sturgeon, and our Representative, the Hon. W. S. Ramsey, are fairly entitled to, and do receive our esteem and approbation for their firm, faithful, and able defence of true republican principles, and the measures of the Democratic Administration.

Resolved, That we recommend activity and vigilance to our friends in the different townships and promise them our hearty cooperation in sustaining the great cause of Republicanism.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers of this meeting and published in the American Volunteer.

(Signed by the officers.)

From the Magician.

Keep it before the People,

That the present contest for the Presidency is emphatically between old and well tried DEMOCRACY on the one hand, and ancient and inveterate FEDERALISM on the other, the one striving for the "greatest good of the greatest number," the other contending for chartered privileges for the FEW at the expense of the MANY.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison is clearly and unequivocally, as ANDREW JACKSON expresses himself in his letter, "the representative of Federal principles," and that if by any possibility he can succeed to the Presidency, we will have the monarchical & TORY doctrines of old John Adams & Alexander Hamilton REVIVED in the administration of the general government.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison, *according to his own acknowledgment,* was an open and avowed SUPPORTER of the ALIEN and SEDITION laws, passed by the Federal party during the memorable REIGN OF TERROR, and that he entertained the strongest SYMPATHY for the administration which passed and approved those laws and put them into practical force and operation.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison WORE THE BLACK COCKADE in 1800, the distinctive badge of Federalism, and that in support of the Sedition Law he was heard to say: "That it was PROPER for Congress, the President, and heads of Department to have a SHIELD thrown around them, that they should not be in the mouth of every BLACKGUARD that walked the street," thereby meaning they should have their lips SEALED and GAG'D, as his own are at the present day.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison for a number of years was one of old John Adams' OFFICE HOLDERS, and must of course have justified the mead SOLDIERS among the people to prevent them from erecting LIBERTY POLES, and to CUT DOWN those that had been already erected.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison voted in the Senate of Ohio in favor of a law selling free WHITE men into SLAVERY for DEBT, under which a REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER could be SOLD [illegible] and fed into captivity by his *table* MASTER! But for the exertions of ex-Governor Lucas and other distinguished Democrats, Harrison would have succeeded in introducing this revolting law into the free government of Ohio.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that in the state of Indiana, (when there was no Lucas to protest in solemn terms against its passage,) Harrison actually APPROVED and signed such an iniquitous law, to which was super-added the penalty of THIRTY-NINE LASHES, if the white slave, be he MALE or FEMALE, sought liberty in escape and was apprehended—a law which we venture to assert is without a parallel in the darkest and most barbarous ages of antiquity, and the cruelty of which would cause the heart of even a South Sea Islander to bleed in mercy.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison by this law placed the LIBERTY of the POOR man and the MONEY of the RICH man on an equality! The man who was fortunate enough to have MONEY could pay his fines and BE FREE, but the man who had not money must necessarily FORFEIT HIS LIBERTY, and atone for his misfortunes in CHAINS and DUNGEONS! Here is the prime essence of Aristocracy!! Laborers and mechanics! reflect upon it, when the HYPOCRITICAL SCRUB NOBILITY would feign present Gen. Harrison as your friend!!!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison as Governor of Indiana also APPROVED and SIGNED a law, imposing a PROPERTY QUALIFICATION upon voters to entitle them to the right of suffrage!! The man who owned a freehold of FIFTY ACRES of land was allowed to approach the ballot-boxes, but he who did not own such freehold, was debarred the privilege of voting. Was this manifesting love for the poor man? Heaven defend us from "love" like this?

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison RESIGNED his commission during the last war, during the hottest and thickest of the fight and returned to his home, leaving the fighting to be done by the gallant and intrepid JACKSON, who ended the war in "a blaze of glory" at New Orleans.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the Senate of the United States immediately after the war REFUSED to present Harrison with a medal and vote of thanks, although it was proposed to do so, and that on motion of Abner Lacock, of Pa. (one of his own party,) "the name of Harrison was STRICKEN FROM the Resolution."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the select and common council of the city of New York about the same time, by a vote of twelve to five, REFUSED granting Harrison the freedom of the city, altho' they had previously thus honored Decatur, Perry, &c. The federalists have been repeatedly challenged to assign a cause for this refusal, but they dare not attempt it.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison in 1824 ran on the ADAMS electoral ticket in Ohio and was *defeated;* that he ran in 1832 for Congress on the Federal ticket and was *defeated* by 663 majority; that in 1831 he ran on the Federal ticket for the lower house of the Legislature and was *defeated;* that in 1820 he ran on the Federal ticket for Governor and received but 4,348 out of nearly 50,000 polled, in his own county he received NOT A SINGLE VOTE, and that four years ago President Van Buren beat him 832 votes *in his own county!* Does this look like being popular at home?

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison, by his own written and printed acknowledgment, "became a member of an ABOLITION society at the age of 18," a fact which he procured his friend Judge Gatch to certify to, and that he has *never renounced his* allegiance to the society, but declares he *"faithfully performed all its duties."*

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison was nominated by means of the influence of the Northern Abolitionists and as a propitiation to their support; that he is *secretly* in league with these dangerous fanatics, courting their favor and promising them his countenance and support, although he holds another face to the South, and at the same time (Janus like) endeavors to conciliate their support also? Can either party trust a *hypocrite?* No!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison presents the first, (as we trust for the honor of human nature it will be the *last,*) example of an aspirant to the Presidential chair standing MUTE before his fellow-countrymen, whose suffrages he asks, and *refusing* to "make any declaration of his principles for the public eye!" Would Washington, would Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, or the gallant Jackson have done so? No! they would have scorned conduct so diametrically at war with the genius and spirit of our free institutions.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that Harrison has entrenched himself behind an irresponsible *committee of three,* composed of hardened federalists, who direct his footsteps, lead his councils, dictate his actions, and *write his letters,* taking care however not to *commit* him either FOR or AGAINST any important measure of public policy! Still they ask you to take him *as he is* for your President, without letting you know whether he has eyes to see, ears to hear, or a tongue to talk? Will you, freemen of the United States, will you do it? Are you prepared to carry the federal "CREDIT SYSTEM" even to such an extent as this?

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, also, that Harrison still hangs on to his CLERKSHIP in Hamilton county, and *won't resign,* although his friends affect to believe, that his election to the Presidency is *certain!* Does this look as if he believed their assurances himself?

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the Harrison party has thrown all principle or profession of principle to the winds, and now put all their hopes of success in idle mummery and unmeaning pageantry, such as log cabins and canoes, hard cider and rolling-balls, silver pencils and earthen pitchers, golden breast pins and base-wood snuff boxes, coon-skins and caricatures, tattered saddles and hard cider walking canes, silk handkerchiefs and log cabin letter paper, pictures and pin cushions, live eagles and dead kangaroos, and all the other grand paraphernalia of federal humbuggery!! By these things, reader, they hope to deceive you and impose upon your *intelligence!!* Will you thus be imposed upon? No, we are sure you [illegible] yourselves insulted by the attempt, and will nobly rebuke your selves at the ballot boxes!! Finally we ask you, Democrats, one and all, to

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, and more especially before the people of Pennsylvania, that Harrison is the candidate of the base faction of which Ritner, Burrowes, Stevens, Penrose, &c., are the leaders. He is the candidate of the men, who in the fall of '38 conspired to "TREAT THE ELECTION AS IF IT NEVER HAD BEEN HELD," who, when the Legislature met, attempted to carry this threat into execution by witholding the legal election returns from the legislature, and sending in *false* returns to smuggle men into their seats, who had been *rejected* by the people; who *fled* from the *back windows* of the Senate Chamber, to avoid the pangs of conscious guilt; who subsequently called more than *one thousand soldiers* to their aid, and marched with *"buckshot and ball"* into the capital of your state, with instructions to *shoot down* as wolves of the forest all who should raise a tongue against their daring *usurpations;* who afterwards on finding that 99 out of every 100 of the military of this state were DEMOCRATS, and would in case of the coming of the worst have turned their *bayonets* upon the usurpers, and not upon the *people,* called upon the General Government for the UNITED STATES ARMY, to assist them in their *treason,* which was however, righteously refused by President Van Buren. Had Gen. HARRISON been in the Presidential chair at that time, think you not the request would have been granted, and that a BLOODY CIVIL WAR would have ensued? Fellow countrymen! pause! pause! pause! before you act so *suicidal* a part as to commit the destinies of our happy America into the hands of so vile a faction!!!!

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS.

The steam packet Acadia, which arrived at Boston on Monday week, brings news from England up till the 3d inst. We select the following highly important intelligence from our city exchanges:

THREATENED EUROPEAN WAR! ARMING OF FRANCE!!

The engrossing topic of the week has been the disagreement of the English and French governments on the Eastern question, the settlement of which England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia have agreed to attempt without the co-operation of France. The French, at least the French papers, exclaim against the perfidy of the English; declare that the alliance between France and England, which, they now say, they always regarded as hollow, is dissolved; and threaten instant war against England and her allies. The belligerant tone of the Paris papers had caused some uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, where the prices of all kinds of stock have fallen. We believe, however, that the quarrel between the Sultan and his Viceroy will be settled without provoking a general war in Europe.

The London Morning papers of the 3d August, in common with those of the whole of the preceding week, are filled with comments on the menancing tone and attitude of France, who is terribly indignant that England, Russia and Prussia should attempt to coerce Mehemet Ali, and prevent him carrying into effect his design against the Sultan.

The Moniteur of Saturday launches its official announcement that the reserve of the conscription of 1836 is called into activity, as also the entire conscription of 1839.—This, with the recal of the soldiers *en conge,* will make an increase of about 100,000 men. Thanks to Algiers, the conscription of 1837 and 1838 has been swallowed up there. In addition, it officially corroborates the previous announcement of the Debates, that power had been given or assumed by a royal ordonnance, signed on the 28th, to raise funds for adding 10,000 seamen to the French navy, with five sail of the line, thirteen frigates, and nine steamboats.

There can be no doubt says the Morning Chronicle of yesterday, that this force, in addition to that already possessed by the French in the Mediterranean, and in conjunction with the Turkish and Egyptian vessels, forms a very menacing fleet. The support of Egypt by France has been all along given with this view, of rivaling and competing with our naval force. This is the secret of the French choler and French menaces. If England makes no menaces, and publishes no ordinances in return—if the time should come for an appeal to force, it will be found that she is not unprepared to defend her naval supremacy.

The first effect of these ordonances, says the Times of yesterday, upon the funds was unfavorable. A reaction subsequently took place, it will be seen, and stocks recovered. If our private correspondent be well informed, further improvement may be expected, for he asserts, that although much hurt by the proceedings of Lord Palmerstone (who has all the credit of the new treaty,) King Louis Phillippe was still determined to cultivate the friendship of this country, and on maintaining general peace. Still it would appear that the most sanguine in their hopes that war will be averted were compelled to admit that chance might defeat the intentions of his majesty, and involve the world in hostility.

From the Baltimore Republican.

FROM FLORIDA.

DESTRUCTION OF INDIAN KEY.

The schooner Victoria, which arrived at Charleston on the 19th instant, from Key West, brings intelligence of a sudden and completely successful attack of the savages upon Indian Key, which ended in the plundering and burning of the settlement and the destruction of such of the residents as did not succeed in concealing themselves from the enemy. Indian Key was the summer retreat of the inhabitants of Key West, and had been built up into a pleasant village by the enterprising proprietor of the island, Mr. Houseman. It is now one of the monuments of Seminole barbarity. For such particulars of the attack as we are able to furnish, we are indebted to the Captain of the Victoria.

The Indians came off from the mainland in their canoes on the night of the 5th inst. The inhabitants appear to have had no warning of their approach and were murdered without any attempt at resistance. The savages after filling their canoes with plunder, set the village on fire. The number of buildings, dwellings and stores, was about 30 which were all destroyed. The Indians watched over their conquest till noon of the next day and then returned to the main. After their departure, several persons who had concealed themselves under a wharf, came forth and by such means as were left them, made their way to Key West.

A SPECIMEN OF FEDERAL DECENCY.

We extract the following article from the Coshocton Democrat. It describes a course of conduct peculiar to the party which enacted it, and is but a repetition in part of what was attempted at New York. It ought to brand the actors with lasting infamy, and draw down upon them the execrations of all good men.

IMPUDENCE AND INTOLERANCE OF THE CIDER DRINKERS.

The federal party have been repeatedly guilty of committing almost every outrage that the corrupt hearts of the leaders could conceive; but we suppose they were never more infamously indecent than at Zanesville on last Saturday. They had previously passed a resolution in their Tippecanoe club, to break up the Democratic meeting, and prevent the veteran Johnson, Senator Allen and Governor Shannon from addressing the people.—A more villanous scheme was never engendered in the nefarious hearts of a prowling Mexican banditti.

In the morning, after the democrats had formed their procession to march to the place where the speeches were to be delivered, some two or three hundred of hired bulleys, most of whom were Zanesville black legs, came in a procession with drums, fifes, &c. and undertook to break through the democratic ranks and raise a row. Many of them were armed with clubs, and they swore they would march wherever they pleased. But the democrats determined their rights should not be trampled upon by these hired ruffians, resisted their encroachments, drove them back, took their hard cider flag from them and tore it in pieces.

One of these bullies attacked a democrat and got a *highly respectable* drubbing for his insolence.

The ruffians followed the democrats around all day, and took every means to insult and annoy them. They hired boys to hiss in the street. All these things were countenanced and encouraged by the hard cider leaders of Zanesville. An admirable specimen of federal decency.

To cap the climax, in the evening they congregated in front of Col. JOHNSON's lodgings, where insulting speeches were made by *Brown* and *Mathiot,* and every indignity offered to the scarred hero of the Thames.

One would suppose that the five scars borne by Col. Johnson—received while he was protecting his countrymen from the bloody savages and barbarous British, would be sufficient to protect him from insults. But it seems they are not. We have those among us who are so bitterly opposed to our republican institutions, and so strongly attached to the British tyrants, that they will hiss the patriot and hero who had been the greatest benefactor of his country. We ask the people to look at these things for a moment, and then say if they can support a party whose leaders will tolerate such conduct.

Not satisfied with offering insults to Col. Johnson and the party to which he belongs, the dastardly villains attempted to inflict a personal injury upon one of his faithful soldiers—one who carried him from the field when the blood was streaming from his numerous wounds.—JOHN G. PIGMAN, Esq. of this county, was carrying the flag in the democratic procession. Some one of the ruffians procured a vicious horse, backed him up against Mr. Pigman, and endeavored to make the animal kick the old soldier out of the ranks. Why was this done? For no other reason than because Mr. Pigman assisted in flogging the friends of these British federalists during the last war. Mr. Pigman was one of the men who carried Col. Johnson from the field, after the conflict with Tecumseh.

Hon. William S. Ramsey.

The able vindication of the government by this gentleman in his speech delivered in the Court House at the county meeting of the 4th inst., has excited the bile of our opponents in a remarkable degree—hence the scurrilous remarks in relation to him contained in the Federal organ of last week. The effort to destroy the confidence of his constituents in his ability and integrity by such means is entirely futile. They have tried him and have not been disappointed—he has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting.

To be misrepresented and slandered is the lot of every vigilant, persevering guardian of the people's rights. Mr. Ramsey is well aware of this. He asks no favors at the hands of his opponents. Conscious that his course is approved by his constituents, he can say to his adversaries "lay on Macduff." An effort is never made to break down an uninfluential individual; such are permitted to pass unscathed by the ribaldry of the defamer. The arrows of detraction, dipped in poisonous hate, are only discharged at shining marks. To be vilified at this day when party malignity has far overleaped the barriers of truth and reason, is the best evidence of worth. We feel confident that Mr. Ramsey's friends were all pleased with his refutation of the calumnies charged upon the Administration, and we feel equally assured that our adversaries were galled to the quick by the able exposure of the falsity of the arguments used by them to render it unpopular. On the subject of the expenditures the theme upon which our enemies harp continually and with undisguised gratification, he rendered, so far as we have learnt, perfect satisfaction. It is a subject with which he is familiar, having been at the seat of government where it is alleged the squandering of the people's money took place. He proved clearly that the most rigid economy has been practised in every department, and that there has been an administration since the formation of the government more solicitous and careful in this particular than Mr. Van Buren's. But it is unnecessary that we should add any thing more. Those who heard his remarks justly appreciate them—their influence is felt. This is all we can expect. Were we to preach till doomsday, we should fail to secure the approbation of any thing he says or does by his enemies, the enemies of the democratic party.—*Perry Democrat.*

The Crops.—The Tennessee crops have been very abundant. The wheat harvest in Wisconsin is unusually rich.

Mechanicsburg Harvest Home.

At a meeting of the Democrats of the Borough of Mechanicsburg, on Thursday evening the 13th of August, it was Resolved, that there be a Democratic Harvest Home held in Mechanicsburg, on Saturday the 5th of September.

The following persons were appointed a Committee of Arrangement.

ADAM LONGSDORFF,
J. K. LONGNECKER,
SOLOMON GORGAS,
J. H. A. DUNLAP,
DR. A. H. VAN HOFF,
M. G. RUPP,
ANDREW KREITZER,
DAVID MARTIN,
DAVID SHEAFFER,
FREDK. WONDERLICH,
B. HAVERSTICK
DAVID BENDER,
ABM. BRETZ,
DR. I. W. SNOWDEN,
WM. WESTHEFFER.

Our Democratic friends throughout Cumberland county, as well as those in the adjacent counties, are earnestly invited to attend.

J. DORSHEIMER, Chairman.
WM. W. DALE, Sec'y.

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.

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 Independent Electors of Cumberland county.

Gentlemen—I offer my self as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF

at the next general election, and shall be thankful for your suffrages. Should I be elected I will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my judgment and abilities.

THOMAS HARRIS.

South Middleton township.

June 17, 1840.

To the Voters of Cumberland county.

Fellow Citizens—I offer my self 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 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. te

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 respectfully solicit 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. te

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. te

To the Free and Independent Voters of Cumberland county.

Fellow citizens—I submit myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF

and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same.

THOMAS CRAIGHEAD,

South Middleton township.

April 2, 1840. te

To the Electors of Cumberland county.

Fellow citizens—At the request 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. te

NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary have been issued to Daniel Worst and Susannah Diehl, both living in Frankford township, concerning the estate of Michael Diehl, late of said township of Frankford, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are therefore requested to settle and pay off their accounts within three months from this date, and all persons having any legal demands against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL WORST,
SUSANNAH DIEHL,
Executors.

August 20, 1840. 6t*