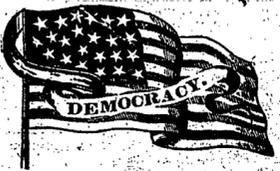


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.



Now our flag is flung to the wild wind free, Let it float o'er our father-land...

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

ELECTORS.

- James Clarke, of Indiana, Senatorial. George C. Leiper, of Delaware, Senatorial. 1. George W. Smith, 13. Frederick Smith, 2. Benjamin Milfin, 13. Charles M. Glure, Frederick Stover, 14. Jacob M. Gemmill, 3. William H. Smith, 15. Geo. M. Hollenback, 4. John F. Steinman, 16. Leonard Ploute, John Dowlin, 17. John T.orton, Jr., Henry Myers, 18. William Philson, 5. Daniel Jacoby, 19. John Morrison, 6. Jesse Johnson, 20. Westly Frost, 7. Jacob Able, 21. Benjamin Anderson, 8. George Christianman, 22. Abraham Wilkins, 9. William Schener, 23. Abraham K. Wright, 10. Henry Dehuft, 24. John Findley, 11. Henry Logan, 25. Stephen Barlow.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Congress.

WILLIAM S. RAMSEY, of Carlisle.

Assembly.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, of Monroe.

A. SMITH MCKINNEY, of Hopewell.

Sheriff.

JAMES REED, of Newville.

Commissioner.

MICHAEL MISHLER, of Monroe.

Auditor.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, of N Middletown.

Director of the Poor.

BENJAMIN PEPPER, of Dickinson.

Coroner.

CHARLES BELL, of Carlisle.

WOOD wanted immediately at this office. We hope our subscribers who wish to pay their subscriptions in that way, will bring it on immediately.

We should have no objection either to receive a few bushels of CORN and POTATOES in the same way, if delivered soon.

The Democrats of West Pennsboro' intend raising another LIBERTY POLS, at Mount Rock, on Saturday the 10th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. They earnestly invite their friends in the adjoining townships to assist them in "hearing the lion in his den."

The Democrats of the Borough are requested to meet at MOUDY'S, on Saturday evening next, at early candle light, to make preparations for the ensuing General Election. It is to be hoped there will be a general attendance.

POLITICS—POLITICS—Nothing but POLITICS. Our readers will have to bear with us one month longer—after which we shall endeavor to please their tastes with a variety. After this week we dismiss two columns of "PILL ADVERTISEMENTS," which will give us more elbow room, and be, doubtless, as agreeable to our subscribers as it is pleasurable to us to announce the gratifying intelligence. We think, and no doubt our readers will agree with us, that "too much of a good thing is calculated to produce a surfeit," hence we have come to the conclusion to publish no more of these long medical advertisements, although, by so doing, we shall suffer considerable pecuniary loss.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?—Those of our friends who may not yet have had their names registered on the Assessor's List, would do well to attend to it immediately—TO-DAY, or TO-MORROW, at farthest. The law requires the assessment to be made at least TEN DAYS before the Election. Call, therefore, on the Assessor of your township or borough without delay, and have your names entered.

For Gov. Poinsett's excellent letter to the Pittsburg Democratic Committee, see first page. This bold, decided and manly letter, will no doubt cause the vials of Federal wrath to be opened upon the Governor, for they cannot brook the idea that a distinguished citizen as he should so fearlessly make known his sentiments at this particular juncture. They may, however, fret and foam to their hearts' content: Their billingsgate abuses will not move him. Secure in the affections of the Democracy, whose noble champion he is, he will pursue the "even tenor of his way," regardless of the froxus or calumny of an unprincipled opposition.

Let every Democrat in old mother Cumberland consider, that the General and Presidential elections are intimately connected—and that the result of the former, the result of the latter very much depends. If we have a large majority at the General Election, we shall also have a large one at the Presidential Election—and so vice versa. We hope our Democratic friends will bear this in mind, and not fall in profiting by the suggestion.

The next State elections that are yet to be held, take place in Georgia and Maryland—the former on the 5th and the latter on the 7th of the present month. Should our friends there, make any inroads upon the enemy, it will be a clear gain—as both those States went against Mr. Van Buren in 1836.

The Hard Cideries hereabouts were in ecstasies for several days and nights last week, at their fancied victory in Maine. They even went so far on Wednesday night week as to illuminate Macfarlane's hotel on the head of Kent's election, and cut a great many other foolish pranks unnecessary to mention. Before the close of the week, however, there came a "killing frost," in the shape of contradictory news, which blighted all their hopes, and threw them completely on their backs, and they are now sneaking out of the predicament in which they prematurely placed themselves, in the best way they can.

By the way, these Federalists evince a much greater fondness for illuminations now, than they did during the late war!

In the good old County of Cumberland we have never seen the Democratic party moving forward with such unanimity and harmony as now characterizes their course. The Federalists began the campaign at an early period—early in the spring when the farmers were busy in preparing for the harvest, and attending to their domestic duties. Consequently, when they saw the Aristocracy of Carlisle erecting their log cabin and gozling hard cider, they were, taken by surprise, and scarcely dreamed that these things could be the prelude to an election six months after. Our good honest citizens after enjoying a hearty laugh at the "Tom fooleries" of the opposition, returned again to their labors. The fourth of July however came, and with it a strong expression of the old unwavering democracy of the County—one of the most numerous attended celebrations ever known was held. This was followed up by meetings composed of hundreds in Carlisle, Shippensburg, Newville and Mechanicsburg, far outnumbering the slim gatherings of our opponents at these places. These things have stricken terror into the hearts of the Federalists, and, consequently, a calm has succeeded. They have given up the county, and admit that our majority will be 500. Now, fellow citizens, can we not give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and make it 800? All that is required to do this, is a little exertion on your part. Vigilance too is necessary. "The enemy are not asleep. In particular we would give our friends timely notice to be careful of the ballot boxes.

It is believed that an extensive scheme of fraud and villainy is to be practised all over the Union—such as characterized the Philadelphia county and the Adams county elections in 1838. See to it, fellow citizens, and prevent illegal voting. The partial success of the federalists in some of the states has given them strong hopes of success even in Pennsylvania. They will make a desperate push, but with a little exertion on the noble old state will give 20,000 majority for the people's friend, Martin Van Buren—and "as goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union!"

DEMOCRATS! Remember that next TUESDAY WEEK will be the day upon which you are to have the first opportunity of testing your strength at the ballot boxes. It is a day sacred to freedom your highest prerogative to devote to the cause of liberty and your country. THE ELECTION DAY—when the POOR MAN, thank God, can enjoy the same privileges with the WEALTHY NABOB—when the humble tenant of a log cabin can make his vote tell as much as the wealthy aristocrat who occupies marble palace. Thank Heaven, that here, in good old Democratic Pennsylvania, the law knows no distinction between the rich and the poor. We are not here required, (as Gen. Harrison's law in Indiana had it) to have a freehold possession of fifty acres of land, to entitle us to a vote.

FELLOW CITIZENS! DEMOCRATS! Do you prize the inestimable privilege of suffrage as you ought? If you do, then turn out in your strength on the 13th inst. and let your enemies see what old Democratic Cumberland can do, when her hardy yeomanry are aroused. Give the ticket selected by your County Convention, "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together"—and let the Hard Cider Federalists have a foretaste of what you intend doing on the 30th of October. Turn out, ONE AND ALL, to the General Election on Tuesday week. Take your neighbors along with you. It is all-important to cast a heavy majority at the first election. The result of the General Election will have an important bearing on the Presidential contest.

Again we urge you to turn out to the polls on TUESDAY WEEK.

The somewhat celebrated and notorious "Buckeye Blacksmith," alias Hard Cider Orator, is to hold forth to-day in the Centre Square of this Borough. We hope our democratic friends will all attend and listen to what he has to say in favor of the Hard-Cider Coon-Skin Skin-Bone Federal candidate. At the same time we trust that no attempt will be made to molest or disturb him and his friends in their Hard Cider orgies.

For the character of the impudent "Buckeye," see our paper about two months ago.

The Hard Cider Federalists boast of having had thirty thousand men at their Convention at Lancaster—and yet some of them in the same breath denounce some twenty-five or thirty "Butcheres" for having dogged and frightened the whole concern! Verily, these Hard Ciderites must be a valiant set of fellows, to let thirty men fight thirty thousand!

The Abolitionists in Vermont and Maine turned out to a man at the recent elections and voted the Harrison ticket. What think you, fellow citizens, of this dark sign on our political horizon? The Amalgamation of Federalism, Anti-masonry and Abolitionism is now palpably revealed to the gaze of the world. What say you, Mechanics and working men, to the secret understanding that now exists among the Harrison men, to turn the negroes of the South loose upon society, and to convert our happy Republic into a scene of blood-shed and civil war! Almost all the Harrison Congressmen elected in Maine and Vermont are sworn fanatics of the Abolition stamp.

Fellow Citizens! The peace and safety of your country demands that you turn out to the polls, and rebuke, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, the infamous coalition that is seeking to subvert the institutions of our country.

The Democratic Meeting at Chambersburg on Tuesday week, was, we understand, a splendid affair—upwards of 2000 persons being present. The Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN addressed the vast assemblage in a strain of powerful eloquence for about three hours—he was followed by Mr. SPENCER, of Maryland. Our friends in Franklin are sanguine of carrying the county by a handsome majority, and are not without hopes of electing the Democratic candidate for Congress in that District.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

From Mr. Lincoln's speech it appears that the following are the appropriations for the President's House successively, since the creation of the institution:

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. John Adams' Administration, \$14,000; Thomas Jefferson's, \$9,000; James Madison's, \$9,000; James Monroe's, \$0,000; John Q. Adams', \$0,000; Andrew Jackson's, \$9,000; Martin Van Buren's, \$0,000.

So much for Mr. Ogles' charges against the present Administration, of extravagance. Gov. Lincoln, who is a Harrison man, says that, except Harrison and the Presidents we have had, except General Washington, with being THIRTY-SIX Keystones.

Yet the scullion, who makes such profligate charges, is one of the leaders of the modern Whig party!—the party which claims all the decency!

WORSER AND WORSE!

FREEMEN—READ!

HARRISON LAW.

ONE CURRENCY FOR THE RICH, AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR.

A law of Indiana, approved by General William Henry Harrison, on the 7th September, 1807, contains the following provision, viz:

"Section 2. In all cases of penal laws, where free persons are punishable by fines, servants shall be punished by whipping after the rate of twenty lashes for every eight dollars, so that no servant shall receive more than forty lashes at any one time: unless such offender can procure some person to pay the fine."

"Servants," under the Harrison proconsulate, meant all persons, black or white, bound to service by agreement or purchase, according to the peculiar laws of the Territory. This provision was applicable to emigrants, or others who might have agreed to serve for a term of years, and to men sold to pay fines and costs.

Here, therefore, we have DOLLARS as the currency for the rich man, and LASHES as the currency for the poor. Even the value of the lash is defined by Harrison law: "TWENTY LASHES FOR FORTY DOLLARS," equal to FORTY CENTS A LASH. Be it known, therefore, that in the tables of Harrison's currency ONE LASH is equal to FORTY CENTS, and ONE DOLLAR is equal to TWO LASHES AND A HALF! FORTY CENTS OF THE RICH MAN'S MONEY is equal to ONE LASH ON THE POOR MAN'S BACK!

Say, poor men, how do you relish this currency? What do you think of the statesman whose feelings would permit him to TAKE PAYMENT OUT OF MEN'S BACKS AT FORTY CENTS A LASH? Is there not something INEXPRESSIBLY ABHORRENT in thus balancing MONEY AGAINST LASHES!

It must be recollected, that there could not lawfully be any slaves in Indiana, so CALLED. These lashes were for FREEMEN'S backs—freemen who would permit him to TAKE PAYMENT OUT OF MEN'S BACKS AT FORTY CENTS A LASH! Is there not something INEXPRESSIBLY ABHORRENT in thus balancing MONEY AGAINST LASHES!

Harrison and Whittier Organization.—If any thing were required to show the downright hypocrisy of the outcries of the Federal journals against Mr. Van Buren, because Mr. Poinsett brought forward a military plan of a worse kind, and would have taxed the people to carry it out! But the whole system of Federal electioneering is just of this description, and is made up of humbug, deception and misrepresentation.

VINCENNES, March 10, 1806.

"Dear Sir,—Instead of the few days now appropriated to training, and the very few hours of those days actually employed, some weeks, at least, must be devoted to the purpose, and the men must be taught in camps of discipline, those duties which, representing a faithful image of actual war, form the best school in which it can be taught."

I have recommended camps of discipline for instructing those who are already capable of bearing arms; but the career of military instruction for our youth should commence as soon as their mental and bodily powers have acquired enough strength. Professionalism, of tactics should be established in all the seminaries, and even the amusements of the children should resemble the gymnasia of the Greeks.

It will no doubt be urged as a reason for continuing the old plan, that the poorer classes of our citizens cannot spare five or six weeks in a year from their farms to military duty. I know that they cannot without being paid. But is not our government able to pay them? If not they ought to make themselves so by laying on additional taxes. But I am persuaded that the money which is devoted to other objects might be more usefully, and certainly more consistently, to this purpose.

Infantry are preferred to militia, because the latter and regular troops we have are very proper, but I think one hundred thousand disciplined militia would be better, and the money which is spent in the former would soon effect the discipline of the latter.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

For the Volunteer.

BETWEEN AN OLD FEDERALIST and a Democrat.

Fed. The top of the morning to you, Richard—what way are you going in such a hurry?

Dem. To my work, Sir.

Fed. Can you not stop and talk awhile. I have something to say to you concerning the approaching election!

Dem. No Sir, I have not time now to talk politics, and I know you of old. We cannot agree you are of the Federal party.

Fed. Me a federalist!—you are quite mistaken, Sir, I assure you. I have always been a democrat, and do you not see my anxiety to mingle with the people, and to explain to them their own true interests?

Dem. You, Sir, explain to the people their own true interests do you, and at the same time, tell them that you have always been a democrat—now this sounds to me very much like deception.

Fed. You are mistaken my dear Sir. Our party is the true democratic party, and we now go to sustain the poor man against the rich.

Dem. I am very glad indeed to hear that you have changed the policy of your party then—for a few years ago you and others said that no poor man ought to vote, and that those who owned all the property should govern all. You would scarcely then speak to an humble laborer like myself.

Fed. You are still mistaken. Did you not see us all at the log cabin raising? Did we not drink cider and shake hands with every body? This ought to satisfy you that we are with the people!

Dem. Indeed! It does not satisfy me though.

I have heard you abusing Jefferson and Madison; I know that you opposed the late war, and I never saw any sign on your part of any attachment to the people until now. There must be some design in it.

Fed. What a foolish fellow you are, not to take things as they appear. Do you not see that the country is ruined, and that we must turn out the Administration to bring back good times?

Dem. I see nothing of the kind. I live well and happily. I make enough to support my family comfortably, and lay up a little every year—and I am sure all appear to be getting rich. This talk about ruin sounds strangely from you, Sir, who ride in your carriage, live in a fine house, and spend fifty dollars to my one.

Fed. But you do not understand the question of banking and the currency. You cannot see the great evils that Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren have brought upon the country by deranging the exchange.

Dem. Well, perhaps I do not know as much as I should, but this I can tell you that these exchanges you talk about should be left to regulate themselves, and your banks can never control them. Look at them now, all shut up, and the Bank of the U. States insolvent into the bargain. Did Mr. Van Buren do this—no, I am not so silly as not to understand that over speculating and over trading has injured the country and not Mr. Van Buren. The banks are themselves to blame. Those who have not been gambling in bank stock and borrowing money to buy wild lands and town lots in swamps, are all well enough off.

Fed. But we must make money plenty, so that you may pick it up in the street. Do you object to this?

Dem. Yes I do, for if it becomes so plenty it will do no good. I want a good sound currency that will suit the wants of the community.

Fed. Why then were you opposed to the Bank of the U. States—it gave us a good currency.

Dem. I deny this. In 1818 it nearly ruined all the farmers in this country by its expansions—in 1824 it was almost insolvent—then after 1830, it constantly filled the country with panic—and now it is absolutely broken—its stock selling for sixty cents in the dollar! You are a friend of this bank then are you?

Fed. No, not exactly. I have some stock in it, and Harrison's election would cause this to rise; but I am only actuated by patriotic motives.

Dem. I thought your patriotic motives would come out at last. You are an old aristocratic federalist, despising the poor, and worshipping money as your god—and you have been hypocritically building log cabins and drinking hard cider, for the purpose of persuading the people to vote for Harrison that your bank stock might rise in the market. I have heard enough—good morning, Sir!

From the Danvers Record.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

As the results of the State elections which have now commenced, will be in some respects indicative of how the Presidential election will go in November next, it may be useful to refer to the general result of the election of 1836. We therefore compile from our old file the following table, showing the states which went for Van Buren, and those which went for the opposition candidates—Harrison, Webster and White, together with the number of electoral votes given by each, and their respective majorities of the popular vote.

FOR MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Table with 3 columns: State, Electoral Votes, Majority. Maine, 7, 7,661; New Hampshire, 10, 18,494; Connecticut, 8, 523; Rhode Island, 4, 354; New York, 49, 87,676; Pennsylvania, 30, 4,364; Virginia, 23, 8,890; North Carolina, 18, 3,384; Louisiana, 8, 270; Missouri, 7, 3,604; Alabama, 4, 5,600; Mississippi, 4, 132; Illinois, 5, 3,114; Arkansas, 4, 750.

FOR HARRISON, WEBSTER AND WHITE.

Table with 3 columns: State, Electoral Votes, Majority. Vermont, 7, 7,661; Massachusetts, 14, 7,868; New Jersey, 8, 3,445; Delaware, 3, 682; Maryland, 10, 3,688; South Carolina, 11, 6,090; Georgia, 11, 2,775; Kentucky, 15, 3,138; Ohio, 21, 8,501; Indiana, 9, 8,000; Tennessee, 15, 8,806.

Maryland gave three of her ten electoral votes to Van Buren.

Van Buren then had fourteen states and one hundred and seventy electoral votes.

The combined opposition had eleven states and one hundred and twenty-one electoral votes.

Of the popular vote Van Buren received 690,405

The opposition received 675,625

Van Buren's majority, 14,780

Election Table.

The following, prepared with great care, we extract from the Bay State Democrat. Our readers will find it eminently useful, and would do well to stick it up in some convenient place for constant reference.

Table with 4 columns: State, Elec. Date, Pres. Elec. Date, and other details. N. Hampshire, March 10, November 2; Connecticut, April 6, " 9; Rhode Island, " 15, " 18; Virginia, " 23, " 2; Louisiana, July 6, " 3; Alabama, August 3, " 9; Kentucky, " 3, " 3; Indiana, " 3, " 3; Illinois, " 3, " 3; Missouri, " 3, " 3; Tennessee, " 6, " 19; N. Carolina, in August, " 19; Vermont, Sept. 7, " 10; Maine, " 14, " 1; Georgia, October 12, " 2; Maryland, " 17, " 2; S. Carolina, " 13 by legislature; Pennsylvania, " 13 October 30; Ohio, " 13 November 6; New York, Nov. 3, " 2; New Jersey, " 13, 14, " 3, 4; Mississippi, " 2, " 3; Michigan, " 2, " 3; Arkansas, " 2, " 3; Massachusetts, " 2, " 3; Delaware, " 10, " 10.

Those States marked with a star, choose members of Congress on the same day that State officers are chosen.

[Correspondence of the Volunteer.]

For the Volunteer.

Mr. Editor.—The aperteness of the old saying, "every day brings something new," was never more fully exemplified than by the meeting of the Log Cabin Hard Cider Skin Bone loafers at Lewisburg, on Friday last. About every section of the large meeting, by printing and distributing hand bills, and sending them out through the country by Jewlers—convocations of the faithful, &c. the eventful day at last arrived when the courteous, gentlemanly and talented would be Congressman was to make his debut among the unwavering de-

mocracy of Perry; and by his astonishing eloquence to win the sons of her "green hills" from the faith of their fathers. But alas! man, knoweth not what a day may bring forth. When the intellectual caravan from Carlisle arrived, scarce 75 people had assembled to hear the precepts of the Hard Cider orator.

After the organization of the meeting, it was very lucidly addressed by the little Drummer, and another dignitary, the latter of whom amused the audience by relating his travels since his sojourn among them.

In the days when he went gyping

When the speeches were finished, the Hard Cider orator quietly formed a funeral procession, noisily conveying the rising hopes of Mr. Gaggle Eyes to the tomb—the orator being satisfied that that gentleman would receive his quietus to the tune of eighteen hundred on election day.

JONAS.

NEWVILLE, Sept. 28, 1840.

Mr. Sanderson.—This district will do nobly on election day—this you may rely on. The ticket formed by the Hard Cider Federalists will not take even with some of that party. It will be beaten "all hollow" by the Democratic candidates.

The Democrats now move in a solid mass, and their watch word is "the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket."

Our candidate for Sheriff, Mr. Reed, will carry more than the party vote with him in this neighborhood. Some of the more moderate of the oppositionists will vote for him in preference to the candidate of their party.

Yours.

East Pennsboro' Sept. 25, 1840.

Mr. Editor.—The feeling that was had against a portion of the Democratic ticket, in this section, is fast wearing off, and by the time the election arrives there will scarcely be a dissenting voice in the Democracy of East Pennsboro'. We are for principles, not men—and in supporting the whole ticket, we carry out those principles without regard to the agents. You may rest assured that "Kreitzer's District" will give a handsome majority for the entire Democratic ticket.

A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF A DEMOCRAT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Born Dec. 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, N. Y. ADMITTED TO THE BAR, NOV. 1803.

ELECTED SENATOR OF THE STATE, 1819.

Supported the WAR from the start, and was the zealous advocate of its vigorous prosecution, and in February 1815, offered resolutions expressive of the sense of the New York Legislature, on the announcement of the

SPLENDID VICTORY AT NEW ORLEANS, By the Conquest of the Conquerors of Europe, GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, With whom he was at a later period ELEVATED BY A FREE PEOPLE (in 1832) TO THE second office in their gift!

He was counsel for the United States on the trial of General Hull.

Appointed ATTORNEY GENERAL in 1815. Re-elected to the State Senate in 1816. Elected to the United States Senate in 1821.

Was a member of the New York Convention to amend the Constitution of his State, where he advocated the cause of

DEMOCRACY, FREE PRINCIPLES AND EQUAL RIGHTS! Re-elected to United States Senate in 1827. Elected Governor of New York in 1828.

Appointed Secretary of State of the United States in 1829.

Minister to England in 1831. Vice President of the United States in 1833. President of the United States in 1836.

In every station, and under all circumstances, he has manifested capacity, honesty, and fidelity to the Constitution, a firm attachment to Republican Principles, and a proper regard to the spirit.

OF OUR FREE INSTITUTIONS.

We were a little too fast last week in stating that the Democrats had been completely "used up" in Maine. It is true, they met with some disaster, in consequence of their apathy, but still the old saying that "all's not lost that's in danger" appears peculiarly applicable in this case. We have lost the Senate; it is true, and one or two members of Congress—but it is believed we have carried the House of Representatives and the Governor to boot. The following, from the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, is the latest news received, upon which we can rely, up to the time our paper went to press on yesterday:

FAIRFIELD ELECTED.

MAINE ELECTION.—Glorious News! We take the following from the Bay State Democrat: We have this morning given the vote of Byron in Oxford county, which gives Fairfield 37, Kent 9, and Howard's Gore, 13 to 15; also Clinton Gore in Kennebec; 11 for Fairfield, 0 for Kent; and No. 1 in Hancock; 30 to 5 Plantations in Somerset, 15 to 1. Adding these to our previous footing, it makes the total

For Fairfield, 45,266

For Kent, 45,162

Plurality for Fairfield, 104

There are some plantations which did not vote in 1837, yet to be heard from; they will add to Fairfield's plurality. The election of a Democratic Governor then, is now placed beyond a doubt.

UNHEALTHY SEASON.—This is a season of the year when Colds and Coughs are contracted to a greater degree perhaps than at any other period of the year. These predispose the system to Consumption, which the approaching season is well calculated to engender. There is no greater security against the attacks of these complaints than a pure state of the Blood, a healthy and vigorous action of all the functions of nature; and to secure this, no medicine is more thoroughly calculated than BARNARD'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

The fame of this medicine extends throughout the world, and the immense quantities sold attest the general success which attends their use.

Remember, these Pills are not sold generally at any Drug Store, either in the city or country.

For sale in Carlisle by Geo. W. HITSER, and in Cumberland county, by Agents published in another part of this paper.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Sprole, Mr. HANRY ANDRUSON, Merchant, to Miss MARTHA, second daughter of Lewis Harlan, Esq. all of this Borough.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Henry Slicer, Mr. Joseph Moyer, of Bedford county, to Miss Catherine Steckmiller, of Cumberland county.

Mr. Daniel Stoner, to Miss Sarah Fitting, both of New Cumberland.

On the 20th of August by the same, Mr. Jacob Kline, to Miss Elizabeth Longdoon.

On the 8th ult. by the same, Mr. John Duffey, to Miss Maria E. Ducey, both of Silver Spring township.