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\$2 50 per annum, in advance.— \$2 50, if not paid within the year. No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until at arrangements are paid.— A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of a term, will be considered a new engagement. Advertisements—\$1 00 per square for the first three insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent one.

American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.] "OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG." [AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Whole No. 1367.

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday October 8, 1840.

New Series—Vol. 6, No. 17.

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newell. JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewelltownship. JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippensburg. WILLIAM M. MATZEL, Esq. Lee's Mill Road. JOHN MERRITT, Dickinson township. JOHN CLARKE, Jr. Esq. Hogestown. GEORGE F. CAIN, Esq. Mechanicburg. FRANK WUNDERLICH, do. JAMES ELLIOTT, Esq. Springfield. DANIEL KRYSHER, Esq. Churchtown. JACOB LONGNECKER, Esq. Wormleysburg. GEORGE F. RINEY, Esq. Cedar Spring, Allentown. MARTIN G. RUFF, Esq. Shiremanstown.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," passed the 24 day of July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every County within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections and in such notices to enumerate: 1. The officers to be elected. 2. Designate the place at which the election is to be held. 3. John Myers, High Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, do hereby make known and give this

PUBLIC NOTICE

to the electors of the County of Cumberland, that on the second TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT (being the 13th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in said County, at which time they will be required to vote for the several officers hereinafter named, viz:

ONE PERSON

to represent the District composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS

to represent the County of Cumberland in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

ONE COMMISSIONER

for the County of Cumberland.

ONE DIRECTOR OF THE POOR

and of the House of Employment of said county.

ONE AUDITOR

to settle the public accounts of the County Commissioners.

ONE CORONER

for the County of Cumberland, and

ONE PERSON

for Sheriff of said county.

And the elections in the different election districts in said county will be held at the following places, viz:

- The election in the election district composed of the Borough of Carlisle, and townships of N. Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Dickinson, Lower Frankford, and Lower Westpenobscot, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle. The election in the district composed of Silver Spring township, will be held at the Public House of Joseph Grier in Hogestown, in said township. The election in the district composed of Eastpenobscot township, will be held at the Public House of Andrew Kretzer in said township. The election in the district composed of New Cumberland and a part of Allen township, will be held at the Public House of John S. Barck, in New Cumberland. The election in the district composed of Lisburn and a part of Allen township, will be held at the public house of Peter McCoin, in Lisburn. The election in the district composed of that part of Allen township, not included in the New Cumberland and Lisburn election districts, will be held at the public house of David Sauer, in Shippensburg in said township. The election in the district composed of the borough of Mechanicburg, will be held at the public house of J. H. Hoover, in said borough. The election in the district composed of Monroe township, will be held at the public house of William Ford, in said township. The election in the district composed of Upper and Lower Newton townships, and that part of Newton township, not included in the Leaning election district hereinafter mentioned, will be held at the Brick School House, in the borough of Newville. The election in the district composed of the township of Hopewell, will be held at the School House in Newburg in said township. The election in the district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippensburg township, and that part of Southampton township, not included in the Leaning election district, will be held at the Council House, in the borough of Shippensburg. And in and by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 24th July 1839, it is thus provided, "That the qualified electors of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be, employed under the legislative, executive or judicial department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissionery of any incorporated district, is by law, incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of the Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Public Sale.

On Thursday the 15th of October. Will be sold at public sale, on the premises in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Two Farms of Prime Limestone Land, the one containing about 160 acres all cleared with a large Double Brick Barn and first rate two story Dwelling House therein erected with a fine spring of water in the cellar, another close to the house. The Yellow River creek bounding it, and a part running through the place. The whole farm is under good fences and a large part new post and rail. The other Farm contains 150 acres, of excellent land, of first quality, with a large

FRAMM BARN & TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE

thereon erected, and is also all cleared and under good fences; upon the farm is one of the best Water Powers in the county, commanding all the water of the Yellow Breeches creek with head and fall equal to the necessities of any water works which might be erected, the same having been applied to driving a Forge and Saw Mill. There are also many springs of water on the farm. There will be sold with each of these farms One Hundred Acres of first rate Chestnut Land, within one mile either farm, or a less quantity to suit any purchaser. There will also be sold at the same time and place, a FARM lying, adjoining the above, on the south side of the Yellow Breeches creek, containing about 150 acres, about 50 acres of which are cleared and under good fences, and having a good two story Log Dwelling House on it, the residue of the land is good Chestnut and Oak timber.

There is upon all the farms a large portion of Meadow land and the whole is situated at the south side of the Cumberland Valley, combining the finest situation for grazing cattle and raising grain and for a Distillery, Mill or Water Works, that is to be found in Pennsylvania. The property will be sold upon reasonable terms, and as subject to title with a warranty thereof will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. And any information will be given about the property before the day of sale by FRED'K. WATTS, Agent for Andrew G. Ege, Carlisle, Sept. 17, 1840.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of sale, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises in Frankford township on Saturday the 17th day of October 1840, at one o'clock P. M. the following described Real Estate, late the property of Samuel Northugh dec'd, to wit: A Tract of Land situated in Frankford township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of John Snyder, Abraham Kehl, John Fishburn and Abraham Waggoner, containing 90 acres & allowances, having thereon erected a one and a half story Log House and Log Barn and other out houses.

The conditions will be as follows: The purchaser to pay the cash on the confirmation of the sale by the court. JOHN MYERS, Sheriff. Carlisle, Sept. 24, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vendition Exposita of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court H. in the borough of Carlisle, on Thursday the 18th day of October 1840, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to wit: A Lot of Ground situated in Shiremanstown, Cumberland county, containing 88 feet in breadth, and 240 feet in length, and on the east, having thereon erected a two story Log House, plastered, bounded by a lot of Henry Zeigler on the east, Main street on the north, Daniel Snelly on the west, and an alley on the south. Seized and taken in execution at the property of George Epply, and to be sold by me. JOHN MYERS, Sheriff. Carlisle, Sept. 24, 1840.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be sold by public vendue, on the premises on Saturday the 21st of October, at 11 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following valuable property of Joseph Galbraith, deceased, viz: Fifteen lots adjoining each other, situate in Dickinson township, bounded by lands of George Rocky, Jacob Becher, Abraham How and others, and containing about ten acres each. These lots are covered with first rate chestnut and other timber, they are situated on the road leading from Mount Holly Iron Works to Gettysburg, about four miles from Holly. The conditions of sale will be made known on the day thereof by the subscriber. JOHN MYERS, Sheriff. Carlisle, Sept. 24, 1840.

Co-partnership.

CHARLES BARNITZ having formed a partnership in the mercantile business with John A. Effer, is desirous of settling up his books.— He having accounts to stand on is requested to call and discharge them. The business will be continued by the firm of Charles Barnitz & Co., at the old stand of Chas. Barnitz. September 10, 1840.

To the heirs and legal representatives of JACOB RIFE, late of Eastpenobscot township, dec'd. TAKE notice that I will hold an Inquisition on the estate of Jacob Rife, dec'd., on Monday the 19th day of October 1840, at 11 o'clock A. M., where all interested may attend. JOHN MYERS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Sept. 3, 1840.

To the heirs and legal representatives of ELIZABETH BARNHART, late of Silver Spring township, dec'd. TAKE notice that I will hold an Inquisition on a writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises late of Elizabeth Barnhart, dec'd., on Friday the 16th day of October 1840, at 10 o'clock A. M., where all interested may attend. JOHN MYERS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Sept. 3, 1840.

Unsettled Accounts. A competent person to settle a number of accounts in Carlisle—especially if he can—fortnightly if he must, is wanted immediately. A liberal percentage will be allowed to such a person. Mr. John Hatfield has undertaken the settlement and collection of accounts for me, of which all concerned will take notice and recognize him as fully authorized and warranted. WM. B. UNDERWOOD.

Character of Martin Van Buren.

BY N. P. TALLMADGE. Among the opponents of Mr. Van Buren and Democracy, there is now none more bitter than Tallmadge, the recent Senator of New York.— How much reason he has to doubt the integrity or the ability of Mr. Van Buren, will be seen from the following extract from a speech delivered by him on the 3d of February 1839.— It furnishes a full refutation of the federal calamities often urged against the President, that he opposed the last war, and the extension of the right of suffrage.— "Who, let me ask, is this distinguished individual, whom these political aspirants have thus attempted to disgrace and destroy? He is well known to us all. The people of this State are familiar with his name, and with the services he has rendered to his country. His reputation is dear to them, and they will be the last to suffer it to be diminished by any aspersion, however groundless or low their origin. He is generally one of the people. He is not of that class which in the early stages of the Government, were denominated 'the rich and well born'—an odious distinction which has been attempted to be preserved to the present day, and which has often been claimed with an air of triumph, on the part of those who have looked with a jealous eye on the success of favored individuals, whom the people have delighted to honor. No, sir, he is of humble origin. He is the artifice of his own fortunes; and often in the course of his political career, has he been reproached with the humility of his birth. The pride and wealth of family distinction, has sneered at his advancement, and has attempted to frown into retirement his man whose native energies rose superior to its own exertions, but the attempt has been vain. It was contrary to the spirit of our free institutions."

"The war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain found him in the Senate of his country. It was here that his talents showed most conspicuous. Beseet by foes without and enemies within, the country presented to the eye of the patriot a most gloomy prospect. Unaided or but partially aided by the General Government, we were called upon to provide the means to repel the invader, both by sea and by land. The patriotic feelings were then at the head of this State; and with an eye that never slept, and a zeal that never tired, he devoted himself to the service of his country. NO MAN RENDERED HIM MORE EFFICIENT AD TIAN MARTIN VAN BUREN. IN YOUR SENATE CHAMBER HIS ENDEAVORS TO OPEN UP THE LARGEST FIELDS FOR PROVIDING MEANS AND GRANTING SUPPLIES TO CARRY ON THE WAR AND TO FEED AND CLOTHE OUR HALF CLAD SOLDIERY: WHILE SOME OF HIS PRESENT PERSECUTORS WERE OPENLY REJOICING AT THE DEFEAT OF OUR ARMS AND SECRETLY IMPLICATING SUCCESS ON THOSE WHO WERE ENEMY."

"After the close of the war, and when peace was once more restored to our distracted country, you at length see him in the Convention to revise the Constitution. Here he was again surrounded by the collected wisdom and talent of the State—a constellation of genius in which none appeared more brilliant than he. The patriotic feelings were then at the head of this State; and with an eye that never slept, and a zeal that never tired, he devoted himself to the service of his country. NO MAN RENDERED HIM MORE EFFICIENT AD TIAN MARTIN VAN BUREN. IN YOUR SENATE CHAMBER HIS ENDEAVORS TO OPEN UP THE LARGEST FIELDS FOR PROVIDING MEANS AND GRANTING SUPPLIES TO CARRY ON THE WAR AND TO FEED AND CLOTHE OUR HALF CLAD SOLDIERY: WHILE SOME OF HIS PRESENT PERSECUTORS WERE OPENLY REJOICING AT THE DEFEAT OF OUR ARMS AND SECRETLY IMPLICATING SUCCESS ON THOSE WHO WERE ENEMY."

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

- First District—Charles Brown. Second—Andrew Miller, Joseph C. Neal. Third—Charles J. Ingersoll. Fourth—Chester, Lancaster and Delaware: Joshua Evans, Isaac Winters, Wm. Gray. Fifth—Montgomery: Joseph Farnace. Sixth—Bucks: John Davis. Seventh—Northampton, Wayne, Pike and Monroe: John Westbrook. Eighth—Lohigh and Schuylkill: Peter Newhard. Ninth—Berks: George M. Keim. Tenth—Dauphin and Lebanon: Valentino Hummel, senior. Eleventh—York: James Gerry. Twelfth—Adams and Franklin: Daniel Sheffer. Thirteenth—Cumberland, Perry and Juniata: William S. Ramsey. Fourteenth—Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Clarion: Andrew Porter Wilson. Fifteenth—Columbia and Luzerne: Benjamin A. Bidlack. Sixteenth—Northumberland, Union, and Lycoming: John Snyder. Seventeenth—Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, McKean and Potter: Davis Dimmock, jr. Eighteenth—Somerset, Bedford and Cambria: Joseph Imhoff. Nineteenth—Westmoreland and Indiana: Albert G. Marchand. Twentieth—Fayette and Greene: Eno's Hook. Twenty First—Washington: Isaac Lect. Twenty Second—Allegheny: William Wilkins. Twenty Third—Butler, Clearfield, Armstrong, and Jefferson: William Jack. Twenty Fourth—Beaver and Mercer: N. P. Fetterman. Twenty Fifth—Eric, Crawford, Yonango, Warren and Clarion: Arnold Plummer. The present delegation in Congress, stands 17 Democrats—11 Federalists.

LOST—STRAYED—STOLEN.

Eleven pence reward will be given for the missing seven thousand whig converts in the State of Illinois, claimed by the Federal party before the election. K. O.—clearly out.

SENATOR BUCHANAN.

We cut the following extract from the speech delivered by Senator Buchanan at the Erie Convention, on the 10th. It contains a complete refutation of the charge brought against him by the "opposition" presses of his being in favor of reducing the mechanic's and laborer's wages. It should be read attentively by every hard-working democrat. "What has been the history for the last quarter of a century? It has been a history of constant vibration—of extravagant bank expansions, which raise the price of labor and the value of property to a nominally high standard, succeeded by ruinous contractions, which depress them to almost nothing, and often deprive labor of its employment altogether. Under the blighting influence of these banks, the country moves like the pendulum of a clock, swinging between the extreme points of delusive prosperity and real adversity. There is nothing settled or steady in our business. At one period we experience all the evils, without any of the attendant advantages of an exclusive metallic currency, and then in a few short years, our paper currency is again bloated to the bursting point. At successive intervals, many of the best and most enterprising men of the country, who have been tempted to their ruin by the facility of obtaining bank accommodations, whilst the bubble was expanding, are crushed by the contraction, and fall victims at the shrine of the insatiate and insatiable spirit of extravagant banking. Yet strange as it may seem, the merchants and men of business in our large cities, who suffer most from this baneful spirit, have never ceased to be its worshippers. But in what manner does extravagant banking injure the laboring man? This is the proposition which I propose to discuss. What ought the mechanic and laboring man most desire? These three things:—constant employment, regular and fair wages, and payment in a sound currency. Now I shall undertake to demonstrate that the banks rob him of these three advantages, which are essential to his prosperity. And, first, as to constant employment.—What is the effect of the present system of bank expansions and contractions in this particular? It is true that during the short periods whilst the bubble is expanding, and the banks are increasing their issues and their loans, labor of every kind find employment. But under this system, the storm is sure to succeed the sunshine—the explosion is certain to follow the expansion—and when it comes, (and we are now suffering under it,) what is then the condition of the mechanic and laboring man? Buildings of every kind ceased to be erected. Manufactories are closed; public works are suspended; the times are so hard that mechanics suffer for want of custom, and the industrial classes are thrown out of employment altogether. The recital of the sufferings of the laboring men during the last winter, especially in our large cities, was enough to make the heart bleed. Then as to fair and regular wages. It cannot be denied that that country is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward; but this is not for one year merely; not for that short period of time when the banks are most expanded—but for a succession of years—for all time. It is ruinous to the laboring man that his wages should rise with the kite of speculation one year, and the very next year sink to almost nothing. Permanence in the rate of wages is indispensable to his prosperity. He ought to be able to look forward with confidence to the future; to calculate upon being able to rear and educate his family by the sweat of his brow, and to make them respectable and useful citizens. Our present vicious banking system renders this impossible.—Even during the periods of delusive prosperity, whilst the paper currency is expanding, and when the price of every thing else is increasing, the wages of labor are the last to rise.—This was the observation of Gen. Jackson, emphatically the friend of the poor man. The price of a day's or a month's labor of any kind—the price of a hat, or a pair of boots, or all articles of furniture, in short of manual and mechanical labor generally, is fixed and known to the whole community. The purchaser complains if these fixed prices are enhanced, and the mechanic or laborer does not raise them, until he is compelled to do it by absolute necessity. In the mean time, his meat, his flour, his potatoes, clothing for himself and his family, mount up to an extravagant price long before his compensation is increased. Even when the wages of the laboring man become nominally high, he finds that the price of all the necessaries and comforts of life which he must purchase have risen in a still greater proportion; and even, during the last year, at the period of the greatest bank expansion, he could not afford to go into the market and purchase beef for his family at the enormous price which it then commanded. When the contraction comes and the banks begin to turn the screws upon the people, the wages of the laboring men are the first to sink, with the general depression; and he is often thrown out of employment altogether and reduced to absolute want.—The doctrine for which I contended in the Senate, and for which I shall contend until my dying day, is to reform the banks in such a manner as to prevent this eternal fluctuation in prices which is so ruinous to the people.—We want stability.—Establish something like a permanent system of business, and destroy gambling speculation, and the country will then rise gradually to wealth and greatness by its own intrinsic energies. If the poor man then should not receive as high wages as he does at the very moment of our greatest bank expansions, he will be far more than indemnified even in the amount received, during a series of years, by regular prices and constant employment. If his

wages should never raise so high as they now do during short occasional intervals, they will never sink so low as the rates to which they are reduced by far the larger portion of his time.

But above all, under a proper system of Bank reform, his wages would be paid in a sound currency. At present he is compelled to receive the most worthless trash of shillings in circulation. His desire to get clear of it before it perishes on his hands, banishes economy from his dwelling.—He never thinks of laying it by for a rainy day, least it may become worthless. It is absolutely necessary to his security that the banks should be prohibited from issuing notes under ten dollars, and after a reasonable period of time the denomination ought to be increased to twenty dollars. Then, and not till then, will we have a specie currency for the common purpose of life; and then, and not till then, will the laboring man receive his wages in gold and silver.— This is an object near to my heart; and till it be obtained, he will be liable to constant opposition."

From the Columbian Register. The Aristocracy of England and America.

The aristocracy are the same every where, the New Era has been furnished with the following extract from a letter from an English Manufacturer to a New York merchant. Every man should read it and ponder upon it. Let every man who reads it task himself if this does not express the wish of the aristocracy here, as well as develop the designs. If the producers desire the state of things asked for in this extract, let them go for Harrison. In sending the extract to the New Era, the merchant says: So the Editors of the New Era:

GENTS.—The following extract of a letter from an extensive manufacturer in England, whose agent I have been in this city for a number of years, shows the feelings with which the English regard the efforts of the administration to secure a wholesome, stable and sound currency for this country. The writer seems to suppose as a matter of course, that I am, like a majority of the mercantile community, opposed to the administration, but I never have, and I think I see my interest too plainly, even to oppose them in their laudable efforts, and did I not consult my individual interests, I feel as an American, that the hopes and prospects of my country are so intimately blended with the final and complete success of the measures of Mr. Van Buren's administration, that I could not hesitate a moment in giving him my individual aid. You have been in the habit of calling the party opposed to you British Whigs. I have never conceived the full force of the application, until reading this letter, and the public will see by this extract that the British policy and interest, and the Whig policy and interests are one and the same thing, and if the whigs succeed, the remarks of Governor Seward, in his reply to an invitation to dine with the officers of the British Steam Ship will be fully corroborated, viz: that "now Europeans compete with each other in sending steam ships to secure a WILLING commerce which ENRICHES ENGLAND an hundred times more than the Statesmen of George-III, anticipated from all their exactions."—But to the extract:

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, } July 22, 1840. } "Our business continues extremely dull, and I see little prospect of immediate improvement. Our market with America is a measure cut off, and if your Democratic or (as it is called,) Administration, succeed in carrying out the vile measures of reforming the currency, we may expect to lose our foothold in the United States almost entirely. I see your papers speak with much confidence of the success of Gen. Harrison to the Presidential office. I don't know who he is, but hope he may be elected, for if the Aristocracy in America do not succeed now, they may expect to be ruled by the farming and laboring classes forever. I know very well that your currency has been as bad as any thing could well be for your country, and was well calculated to inflate prices to an unnatural extent, but you see, so long as that was the case, you could send no produce abroad, because prices were lower every where else, than they were with you, and WE could supply all other markets, and send any amount to your country and undersell you in every thing and take back gold in return, which is not wanted as long as your banks can create a paper currency of their own's—so you see all your banking interests are benefited, your aristocracy and rich men receive great dividends, the laboring classes, as long as they can get enough to eat and drink ought to be satisfied, while we have the entire control of your vast country; but let that demagogue Martin Van Buren succeed, the banks lose their immense power, the rich, and high born will lose their proper influence, by giving a more equal chance to the low herd; your produce growers and manufacturers will be able to bear US in our den; while the market that we have had in your country will be cut entirely off from. You may be ready to say that all this would be for the benefit of your country.— You must recollect my young friend that we are selfish beings, more interested in self than in country; and you know that what is for my individual benefit is for yours also, and whatever course your country takes to advance the interests of old mother England; must materially benefit mine also.— Neither do I agree with those who say the course of Van Buren in trying to correct the currency, and other things, will benefit your country, for I will think completely of destroying the aristocracy and privileged orders which were fast springing up, and place every body on the same political level; and what country ever flourished and became great

without a glorious aristocracy, which could stand above and aloof from the common people.

You, I hope, understand this thing properly, and I really wish I could be with you and be able to help you to fight the glorious battle against what we call in this country Radicalism. You of course have my best wishes for your complete success, &c. &c." This is about all that has any political bearing, and it is enough to convince me that all the British interests, both here and in England, are brought to bear to insure the success of Harrison's election, and that our own interests are all to be destroyed for the benefit of a foreign country, who unable to conquer us with her arms, is now secretly engaged in conquering us and bringing us to her footstool by securing to herself the entire control of our trade, commerce and manufactures, and we see a "willing commercial" party aiding them in their attempt, a party who must be actuated by the same feelings as the Tories of the Revolution (as they call the Tories of the Revolution) for they take a candid survey of the question they will see it,) and of the Federal party in the late war.

You can make such use of the extract as you choose, but do not let my remarks "get into the papers," as Harrison says. Yours,

More Whiggery! BRUTAL OUTRAGE!

On Saturday the 5th ult. a band of mercenary whig scoundrels, about 12 in number, returned from the Battle Ground, on their way God knows whither. The miscreants, it appears, had been very much offended on their way to the battle ground by the appearance of a petticoat on a pole beside the road, near the house of a Mr. Gentry, in the prairie, 5 miles south-west of this place, and made an attempt to tear it down, but their being 7 good stout and double fisted Democrats to defend it, the cowardly villains sneaked off and let it remain; but on their return on Saturday, they stopped before the house of Mr. Gentry, by whom they supposed the petticoat had been hung up, tho' neither Mr. G. nor any of his family had any thing to do with it and seeing no one about, but a lad in the yard, of about 16 years of age, they bawled out; "Now God damn you bring out that petticoat again!" The boy being too much of a Democrat, and high spirited to be dared, ran in to the house and procured a petticoat unknown to his mother and sister, the only other persons about the house, and placed it upon a hoop-pole in the yard. At the sight of the petticoat their anger vented itself in the most ferocious oaths, and the foulest, blackguard language that could be raked from the dirtiest ink-hole of pollution.—Mrs. Gentry hearing such unaccountable language, stepped to the door, and noting the cause, forbade them coming into the yard, but not heeding her, three of them sprang over the fence, and commenced beating the young boy.

"In the name of God!" exclaimed Mrs. Gentry, as you go to murder my child? The reply was:

"Yes—we will kill him, and send you to hell, God damn you! unless you take down that petticoat!"

Nancy Gentry, a girl 16 or 17 years of age replied, that neither herself or mother had any thing to do with placing it on the pole, but as it had been placed there and the party had so far disgraced humanity, as to insult and blackguard females, that it should not come down while life remained in them to protect it; seizing upon an axe, she made a pass at one of the men that were beating her brother, which would undoubtedly have proved his destruction, had it not been warded off by another one of the gang. The axe was then wrested away from her; but her mother seized a club made another pass at one of the monsters, and succeeded in knocking him to the ground. The stun, however, was but momentary, for raising to his feet, he struck Mrs. Gentry such a blow with his fist as laid her prostrate.—By this time the noise and confusion had become so great as to attract the attention of Mr. Coon, who was at work in a field not far from the house, and calling to Mr. Craig, and two or three others that were at work in an adjoining field to arm themselves with clubs, that the whigs were about killing some person at Mr. Gentry's; they proceeded towards the scene of action; but one of the scoundrels, who remained in the road as a sentinel, observed their coming, and gave the alarm, the villains made out at the back part of the yard, and fled to the woods, leaving the petticoat still waving over the scene of their disgrace.

This is no fancy sketch, or enlargement upon truth, but precisely as we have it from the lips of Mrs. Gentry; a woman of unimpeachable character, daughter and son, and which will be testified to upon oath.— The infamous conduct of those men in this instance, has had the effect of converting five or six men in the immediate neighborhood; who were before warm Harrison-men, into supporters of Mr. Van Buren.— Frankford Argus.

The New Orleans Bee has the following letter under date of:

"We are in the midst of desolation; the whole level in front of the town is gone; my newspaper office has taken a trip down the river in company with several other buildings, and I have only had time to save the materials of the printing establishment. I am completely exhausted with fatigue, and I beg you to excuse my not giving you more ample details of this public calamity. I can merely inform you in a few words, that more than eight acres front by an average depth of about 300 feet has been swept away, and it is my opinion that it will not stop there, for every thing seems to indicate the ground will continue to slide off for several days come."