AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

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

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON;

FOR GOVERNOR IN 1841,

DAVID R. PORTER.

ELECTORS.

James Clarke, of Indiana, } Senatorial.
George G. Leiper, of Delaware, }

1. George W. Smick,
2. Benjamin Mifflin, Frederick Stoever,
3. William H. Smith,
4. John F. Steinman, John Dowlin, Henry Myers,
5. Daniel Jacoby,
6. Jesse Johnson,
7. Jacob Able,
8. George Christman,
9. William Schoener,
10. Henry Dehuff,
11. Henry Logan,
12. Frederick Smith,
13. Charles M'Clure,
14. Jacob M. Gemmil,
15. Geo. M. Hollenback,
16. Leonard Pfouts,
17. John Morton, Jr.
18. William Philson,
19. John Morrison,
20. Westly Frost,
21. Benjamin Anderson,
22. William Wilkins,
23. Abraham K. Wright,
24. John Findley,
25. Stephen Barlow.

The Democrats of the Borough

Are requested to meet at BEETEM's on Saturday evening next, to adopt preparatory measures for the approaching Presidential election. Let every man of you attend.

MANY.

For several excellent political articles, see first page.

☞ Gov. PORTER has signed the death warrant of *Robert McConahay*, who was recently convicted for the murder of a family in Huntingdon county. Friday the 6th of November is the day fixed upon for his execution.

DEMOCRATS! WAKE UP!

Democrats of the Borough, you were beaten on Tuesday last. Let this not be the case at the next election. You have the strength to overcome your haughty, elated and over-bearing foe—if you only exert it properly.

Democrats of the County, wake up! Through supineness and too much confidence in your own prowess, you came near being defeated. Bestir yourselves for the next election. Reorganize your forces in every township and borough. Call meetings of the people. Urge them to a prompt and vigorous discharge of their duty, and let every man feel as though the responsibility of the result rested upon his shoulders.

GOV. PORTER.—We this week place at the mast head the name of this distinguished statesman as a candidate for re-election to the station which he at present fills with such distinguished ability, and in doing so we are very sure, that we are responding to the wish of the entire Democracy of the county. The local election being now past, we shall direct our efforts in the first place to the Presidential election, and after that is over we shall turn our attention to the advocacy of the claims of DAVID R. PORTER to a re-nomination by the Convention of the 4th of March next. Should he again receive the nomination, of which there can be no doubt, he will be re-elected by a majority unprecedented in the annals of gubernatorial campaigns. To effect this desirable object shall our feeble efforts be directed, conscious that we are but carrying out the wishes of the people of the county and State.

PENROSE, in his recent pilgrimage to North Bend, it is said, pledged the State of Pennsylvania to give 50,000 majority for Harrison! If such overgrown *stretchers* are uttered by the great Buck window leader of the Hard Cider party, what may be expected from the *smaller fry*? This we should call *lying by wholesale*—and if old Tip could be induced to believe the falsehood, he will be undeceived in a very short time—so soon as the result of the election on the 30th inst: reaches him.

The election for County and State officers being now over, we shall turn our attention exclusively to the Presidential question from this to the 30th inst. The campaign of 1840 will be looked upon in all time to come, as one of the most important contests that has ever taken place in the United States, whether we consider the great principles involved, or the extraordinary efforts that are being made by the Federalists to get into power. The contest is not whether Mr. Van Buren or General Harrison shall be President: It is not whether this or that individual is fittest for the Executive chair, although on the score of competency we may safely challenge an investigation, not doubting but that the award will be greatly in favor of the Democratic candidate. The great, the all-important question to be settled by the American people, at the approaching election, is, shall the Banks, aided and assisted by the brokers and money changers of Europe, rule—or, shall the people triumph in establishing the republican principles and measures of Mr. Van Buren's administration as the settled and fixed policy of the country? The doctrines of the present administration were first inculcated by the immortal Jefferson, and are such as were contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. The opponents of Mr. Van Buren do not pretend to say that any of the prominent measures of his administration are anti-republican. Some of the leading Federalists admit, although very reluctantly, that the Independent Treasury is strictly constitutional, and that a separation of the Banks from the Government is desirable in many respects. But then—say they—let us have a *change*! Well, what is the change contemplated? Nothing more or less than a return to the odious and abominable policy of the elder Adams. All the leading measures of all the Democratic Presidents, from Mr. Jefferson down to the present time, are to be knocked in the head, and the American people are once more to have the Alien and Sedition laws, and the heresies of the Black Cockade administration revived in full force. Let the Federalists attempt to disguise it as they may, this is the change they are attempting to effect, and it is for the yeomanry of the country, who are not controlled by the monied influence, to say, whether they shall be successful or not.

Fellow Citizens! It behooves you to be up and doing. Let each individual in the Democratic party feel as though the whole responsibility of defeat or success rested upon his shoulders alone. If Mr. Van Buren is re-elected, peace and plenty, harmony and concord, will be the result—if Gen. Harrison should unfortunately succeed, then may you expect a re-enactment of all the odious laws of the "Reign of Terror," and ten thousand ills beside. Civil war, "Buckshot" campaigns, the South and the North arrayed against each other—Bank insolence and tyranny—the rights of the people trampled under foot, and despotism stalking abroad in the land.

The Federalists are a queer set of bipeds. Log Cabins and Hard Cider having now grown stale on their hands; they have apparently all turned *chanti'eer*, and are making such an everlasting *crow* about just nothing at all, that the ears of the whole community are stunned by the discordant notes. To a stranger in the country, one who knew nothing about the true state of the case, it would really appear as though Gen. Harrison was already installed in the Presidential office, and that Mr. Van Buren had long since taken his departure for Kinderhook. And if the same individual were told that this is "all talk and no cider," that the Presidential election has not yet taken place, and that Gen. Harrison is still safely caged up in his "log cabin" at North Bend, under the surveillance of his committee, he could scarcely credit the story.

Such is the Federal game of brag. From time immemorial they have always elected their President *before* the proper time. But when the election day arrives—when the time for *humbuggery* and *deception* has passed away—the Democrats who assemble at the polls from the mountain sides and vallies, the workshops and the plough, always manage to elect their candidate; and, in so doing, falsify the paper calculations of these Federal chanticleers! So it always has been, and so it will be again. Federalism may boast, and brag, and crow, and exult as much as it pleases about the result of the local elections that have taken place—they done so in 1836—in 1832—in 1823—but when the grand contest comes, in which the people are to decide upon the great principles which are to influence the government, then will it be found that all this loud crowing and affected boasting have been in vain, and that the disgraceful exhibitions of cider barrels, coon skins, fox-scalps, gourds, &c. &c. have had no effect upon the sterling Democracy of the country.

MAJOR EATON.

The British Feds, are crowing lustily over the Swartwouting of this gentleman. Formerly he was, or professed to be a Democrat, and then the Whiggies called him a rascal, a pimp and a willing cuckold for the sake of office. He was appointed Minister to Spain, and pocketed rather more of the people's money than his salary amounted to, which he attempted to smuggle through the score of contingencies. Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, refused to allow his unusual and extra charges, and requested Mr. Eaton to refund the money thus plundered from the people. Mr. Eaton like many another great men, has become vastly indignant at this close inspection of his accounts, and, following the example of Swartwout, Price & Co, has turned Whig: And so it goes in these days, give a man office, let him plunder the people and call him to account and he is sure to turn Whig. No wonder the Whigs are opposed to the penal clause in the Independent Treasury Bill.—Defaulters will now be sent to Penitentiaries instead of being the the honored converts of Whiggery.

CENSUS.

Of that part of Cumberland county, allotted to SAMUEL WOODBURN, Esq. with the corresponding census of 1830.

	1840.	1830.
Carlisle	4351	3703
Hopewell	1036	901
Newville	651	530
Shippensburg Township	184	180
Shippensburg Borough	1473	1603
Dickinson	2701	2505
Southampton	1481	1484
W. Pennsborough	1867	1732
Newton	1499	1349
Mifflin	1119	1431
Frankford	1263	1282
Total	17,924	16,710
	16,710	
Increase	1,214	

The Eastern portion of the county was allotted to ADAM LONGSDORFF, Esq. As soon as we can procure a copy of the census taken by him, we shall insert it also.

THE STANDING ARMY.

The unprincipled attempts of the Federalists to make political capital out of the plan presented to Congress, in obedience to their call by the Secretary of War for the organization of the militia, is of a piece with their misrepresentations upon every political question discussed during the late conflict. We ask honest men of all parties to examine the following synopsis of Mr. Poinsett's project and compare it with that of General Harrison's, submitted to Congress, and to decide between them. If they do not approve of the former, will they go for the latter?

Both the plans of Mr. Poinsett and Gen. Harrison, as well as the old law, approved by Washington, have like provisions in regard to the enrolment, arming and equipping of the militia.

Mr. Poinsett *excludes* all under twenty and over forty-five years of age.

General Harrison *includes* all between *eighteen* and *sixty*. Exemptions are alike in both plans. The same persons are exempt in each.

Both propose to *train* the militia within their respective States, and provide for depots of arms within the States.

Mr. Poinsett proposes that the officers shall be appointed in such manner as the *Legislatures of the States shall designate*, and that the militia shall be called out *through their respective Governors*.

General Harrison repudiates all connection with, or dependence upon, the States, and recommends that the President, in all cases, address his orders directly to the officers.

Mr. Poinsett's plan is to subject the militia, called out for training, to such requisition as the President may make for their instruction and improvement in military knowledge.

Gen. Harrison takes *for the government of the militia system, the rules, and discipline, and police of the army.*

Both the plans and also the old law subject the militia to the rules and articles of war, *when called into actual service*; but Mr. Poinsett proposed to protect the militia by providing for their trial *by their own officers exclusively.*

Mr. Poinsett's plan provides for the payment of officers and men for their services.

Gen. Harrison is for paying *officers only*, making no provision for privates.—*New Era.*

READ THE FACTS.

VOTER—*You were told* that if the Sub Treasury Bill passed, it would ruin the country by reducing wages, the value of property, and the price of produce!

It has become a law! and has been three months in full operation. The fact is the that wages of labor *have been increased*; and the price of produce and of property *have both advanced!* The leading Whig papers of the country already admit this. And yet this infamous party still wish to deceive you!

VOTER—*You were told* that James Buchanan had agreed to reduce the wages of labor and the value of property, in his speech on this Bill.

This charge has been already nailed to the counter by no less a personage than Daniel Webster, a high leading Whig!

VOTER—*You were told* that Van Buren was in favor of a Standing Army of 200,000 men, because Secretary Poinsett recommended the organization of the Militia, by training them ten days in a year!

The very men who make this charge against Van Buren, entrusted him for a period of more than six months, with absolute power to raise an ARMY OF 50,000 MEN, and placed at his disposal for that purpose, TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! How easily might the President, if he had chosen, with this power, have seized upon the liberties of the country!

Thus are the arguments of the British Whigs, blown to the four winds of Heaven. *They would still deceive you.* Beware!—*Plaindealer.*

AN APPEAL

TO THE FEELINGS OF DEMOCRATS!

The able and talented Kendall thus closes a recant address to the Democracy of the country. It is heart-reaching:

Democrats of the United States, ROUSE EVERY WHERE TO ORGANIZATION AND ACTION. The fearful power of *two hundred and thirty five millions of dollars* in banking capital, and *two hundred millions* in State debts, is upon you! The coming election is to be, with the holders of these *four hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars* in stocks, A STOCK JOBBING OPERATION, in which, if successful, they will make FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—all of which, in some way or other, is to come out of the pockets of the American people. You have the personal influence of these men at home, as well as their contributions jointly with the British allies, to meet and overcome. IT CAN BE DONE! But it can be done *only by organization*—by WORK, WORK, "in season and out of season." Not that persuasion should be abandoned, for, with the true Democrat and honest man, "*the time for argument is* NEVER *past.*" It may have no effect upon those who are made drunk with "hard cider," or refuse to read or hear the truth, having been led to believe that every thing is false which does not come from their own false teachers; but there is still a mass of honest minds in every party, always ready to read and hear, and be governed by the truth in the midst of surrounding excitement.—But *argument alone*, in contending with such an adversary, is not sufficient. There must be ACTION ALSO, *action* to render available the convictions of reason.

TO WORK, *Democrats!* Let every reader of this look around him, and *go to work.* If he can make speeches, let him speak. If he can reason with his neighbor, let him do so. If he can circulate instructive papers, let him do so. If he have means, let him use them to procure truthful documents. If he have not, let him ask them from those who have. Let him invite his neighbors to meet with him, to reason together, to take steps to induce every Democrat to go to the polls, and when there to secure him the free exercise of his rights, to guard against frauds, and take the most effectual steps to punish them if committed. Let *no Democrat think himself too humble to serve his country in this emergency.* On the contrary, *he should feel as if the fate of his country depended on his individual exertions, and, "whatsoever his hands find to do, do it with all his might."*

THE RESULT.

The election is now over, and we are, not exactly defeated, but came so near being so that we have but little to brag of. We have, through the overmuch confidence, and consequent apathy of our friends, and the instrumentality of *deception, treachery*, &c. of which we shall speak more at length in our next, lost the Sheriff by a small majority. The following is the result on the Congressional ticket: It is sufficient to say that the whole Democratic ticket, except the Sheriff, is elected.

REPORTED MAJORITIES.

Districts.	*Ramsey.*	*Adair.*
Carlisle,	36	
Newville,	98	
Hopewell,		13
Leesburg,	13	
Shippensburg,		58
Kreitzer's		56
N. Cumberland,		19
Mechanicsburg,	15	
Lisburn,		6
Shepherdstown,		42
Monroe,		13
Hogestown,	163	
Dickinson,	69	

The official returns of the recent election in this county, will be given in our next paper.

Our friends at a distance must not take the recent election as an indication that Cumberland county is inclining towards Harrisonism. Her Democracy will rally for the approaching Presidential election, and will give a good account of themselves on the 30th inst. They were caught *napping* this time—but they will wake up, and redeem the character they have lost by the recent partial disaster.

The recent election in Maryland resulted in the success of Federalism, as usual, in that State.—The aggregate Federal majority is less than 2,000—about one-half the majority given to Harrison in 1836. Baltimore city gave a Democratic majority of 270—and the county of 716. Our friends there have strong hopes of carrying the State at the Presidential election for Mr. Van Buren.

The State election in Maryland, shows a great decrease in the Federal majority since 1836. In that year, Harrison's majority was 3,681—now it probably does not exceed 2,000—and the presumption is strong that at the Presidential election, Mr. Van Buren will carry the State.

FLOUR, in Carlisle, $4,50.

CHEERING FROM TENNESSEE.—

The Democrats in the State are aroused and sweeping everything before them. The Federalists are giving way in every direction, and scarcely a doubt remains but Tennessee will be true to her principles.

WE ARE MOVING ON MERRILY.

Never have the signs of entire success in the fall election been so bright in this State as now. We know whereof we speak—and cannot be in error.—Nicholson and Johnson are doing themselves great credit and the cause great good in East Tennessee. Huntsman and Turney are dissipating the Federal slanders that have been sent into the Mountain District. Gov. Polk, Judge Grundy, Thomas, Martin, and others, made powerful addresses to an immense crowd at Columbia last Saturday—the two former spoke at Cornersville on Monday, and at Chapel Hill on Tuesday, by special invitation of the citizens. There was a great gathering of the people of Bedford and Marshall at Robertson's, in the latter county on Saturday the 28th ult., to give a barbecue to Hon. H. M. Watterson who addressed them, together with Thomas and Smith of Maury, and Warner of Bedford. Messrs. Watterson and Smith also spoke at Lewisburg on the 31st ult. The clear headed Col. Warner met Shield's at Farmington yesterday, and our indefatigable fellow-citizen, Col. Cheatham, yesterday addressed the people of Franklin.

"*Now by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on.*" The Democratic hosts are rising.—Federalism has chafed the people too severely with its humbugs and its follies. They are rising in their majesty determining to be governed by truth, and men of mind and energy are taking the field of discussion.

This is a time and an occasion when any Democrat may be eloquent. The most common among men cannot fail to discover the enormities of the opposition on the one hand, and the purity of our principles, with the justness of our cause, on the other.—Let every democrat take the field, as if the entire result depended on his own individual efforts. There is not a moment to be lost. Let us not be satisfied with a *small* majority. THE REPUBLICAN POSITION OF THE STATE MUST BE MAINTAINED. He who throws himself into the breach at this crisis will be esteemed a National Benefactor. *We are moving merrily*, UPWARDS AND ONWARD—and if we spring to the popular wheel, our majority in Tennessee cannot be less than SEVEN TO EIGHT THOUSAND VOTES,—*Nashville paper.*

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.—

The following is the fourth section of an act entitled "an act to establish the Treasury Department," approved on the 2d of September, 1789, by GEORGE WASHINGTON:

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and KEEP the monies of the United States, and to disburse the same, &c. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of all the monies in his hand."

The following is the 30th section of the same act:

Sec. 30 And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act shall be received in gold and silver coin ONLY."

It will thus be seen, that the act to establish a Treasury, approved by MARTIN VAN BUREN on the 4th of July, 1840, is indentical in principle with the act approved on the 2d of September, 1789, by GEORGE WASHINGTON; that the Independant Treasury system is a RETURN TO THE GOOD OLD PLAN, of the framers of the Constitution. That MARTIN VAN BUREN, in recommending and approving the system, is only doing just what THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY did, and that now in establishing this system, we are only changing practices silently introduced by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, and the great patron of FUND MONGERING, FEDERALISM and ARISTOCRACY and getting back to the ORIGINAL purpose of the Constitution, and to the ORIGINAL practice under it.

General Administration

The federal whig party cry out "change!" "change!" "Van Buren is ruining the country!" Now, how stand the facts.

"Since the democratic administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren came into power, the saving, to the people, by the reduction of taxes on tea and coffee alone amounts to more than $28,000,000!

The reduction of taxes on articles consumed daily by the people, amount to more than 120 millions!

The government has acquired near a hundred million of acres of land (by extinguishing by purchase) the Indian title.

Our commerce has been extended, and there is not a port in the civilized or barbarian world, visited by the Europeans, at which our ships do not trade. The consequence of which is the increase of trade, and a demand for articles manufactured and produced by our farmers and mechanics.—

The crops throughout the land have proved plentiful, instead of being cut off with pestilence and other evils invited and prayed for by the great federal leaders. The prices for produce and labor are good, and there exists not a reason why any should complain, which can be traced to the effects of the manners in which Mr. Van Buren administers the laws of the country.

Why then do the federalists desire a change?

Because with Mr. Van Buren they have no influence, neither can they find a place in his administration to rest their weary feet, and dip deep into the pockets of the people for a share of the money of which their peerless friend, Swartwout, so largely partook. With an imbecile old man like Harrison for president, they would have glorious times.

The North-bend hero has promised not to veto a bill passed by Congress. Then would Mr. Clay get up a bill giving eight or ten millions to a Maysville road, Mr. Webster one to build a fort in Massachusetts, John Bell to make a road through Tennessee, and a host of others would unite and rob the Treasury of millions under the guise of Internal Improvements. *President* Harrison would veto none of them. Oh, no, this federal tool would let his party reward themselves.—But Mr. Van Buren is the person who must first be removed before these darling projects can be carried into execution.

The change is desired by as hungry a set of leeches as ever fastened themselves upon a public treasuay, and for no other purpose than to fill their pockets from the money drawn from the people in the shape of taxes. No good reason has ever been given why the *people* should desert Mr. Van Buren and vote for Gen. Harrison. Until sufficient reasons can be given why a change should take place, the great body of the people will prefer a President who has advanced their interests, and administered the laws in a manner honorable to this great nation, and creditable to himself and those who support him.—*Magician.*

A new way to get Rich.

Harrison says, in his Dayton speech—"The two systems (bank and credit systems, we suppose) *are the only means under Heaven*, by which a poor industrious man may become rich without bowing to colossal wealth?"

Indeed! *Franklin* thought that, "under Heaven," *industry and frugality* were the ONLY means by which a poor industrious man may become rich. But a greater than *Franklin* is here!

Says the rich to the poor, work for me to day, and I will give you a dollar.

Says the poor to the rich, I have worked for you to-day; now pay me the dollar.

Says the rich to the poor, here is my promise to pay a dollar to any body that asks it, which is just as good as a dollar.

The poor man takes the promise, goes home and gives to it his wife to keep.

A month afterwards he goes to the rich man with his promise, and asks for the dollar.

Says the rich to the poor I have stopped payment.

Says the poor to the rich you will not refuse to pay me for a day of hard toil; it is only a dollar.

Says the rich to the poor, it is not convenient for me to pay every body I owe—so I have determined to pay no body. The law gives you a remedy; sue me if you choose.

Says the poor to the rich, if I go to law, it will cost me ten dollars to get one.

So much the better for me and the lawyers, says the rich!

So the poor man goes away and sells the rich man's promise to the broker for *fifty cents.*

How *much richer is the poor man than if the rich had paid him a silver dollar for his day's work in the first instance.*

How these systems enrich the poor, many a poor industrious man, and woman, too, in Baltimore, can answer from recent experience.

Hurra for ODD TIP!—*Globe.*

New London Election.

On Monday last, a town election took place in New London, Connecticut. It was a complete test election, the voters supporting only men of their own party, and their whole force being brought out. On the first ballot for town clerk, there was no choice, on account of the scattering votes. On the second ballot, the democratic vote was 385, and the federal vote 305—making a majority of 20 for the democratic candidate. On the other test votes there was an average majority of twenty. The city of New London last spring gave a majority of 49 for the whig candidate for Governor.

Gorton, Waterford, and Windham, have elected the democratic ticket by large majorities. Stonington and Norwich have elected whig officers as usual. In Franklin, owing to some local dissensions, the whig ticket prevailed by some five or six majority. It is said that Middletown which last year gave a whig majority, has now elected democratic officers.

The Norwich Aurora says—"Never was there a time when perfect unanimity, firm resolve, and devotion to principle, more firmly pervaded the democratic ranks than at the present."—*Balt. Rep.*

POPULAR REMEDIES.—The most popular remedies of the present day are those which *cleanse* and *purify* the *blood*, and which are known to be *innocent* in their qualities.—Such remedies as Mercury, Antimony, Zinc, and the recourse to Bleeding in diseases, are now out of fashion, and *Vegetable Remedies* are the popular medicine now.—BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS are used and appreciated. They are known to act on every part of the body; being taken up by chyle, they pass into the blood, which they purify; and it should be remembered that they remove *only* those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation. Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

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

DIED:

In this borough, on Sunday evening last, of congestive fever, *James Anderson*, second son of Mr. William Anderson, in the 20th year of his age.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Hogestown, Pa., October 1st, 1840.

Rev Geo Morris 2	Andrew Kritser
Henry Grove	Heddy Garman
John Trimble	John Harris
Jacob Grove	Adam Longsdorff Esq 4
Samuel Senseman	John Black
Daniel Kislinger	Abm Brets
Frederick Myers 2	David Bell
A Eichelbarger	Elizabeth Neabet
John Wardon	David Lehn 2
Nicholas Eslinger	Adam Seiror
Andrew Armstrong	Wm Kenagy
John Saxton	Wm ——— care of Jacob Grove
Jacob Leidig	Henry Bitzer
Sarah Trimble	Jacob Longnecker
Isaac M Grist	Hamilton & Graff
John Hanshow	Micheal Longsdorff
Maria Bishop	Andrew Sheely
John Shumberger	John Wolf
Jacob Deony	JOHN CLENDENIN, Jr.

Election for Bank Directors.

CARLISLE BANK, Oct. 15, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held on the Third Monday of November next, being the 16th day, at the Banking House, for Thirteen Directors, to serve during the year then to ensue.

W. S. COBEAN, Cashier.

October 15, 1840. te

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, on Friday the 6th day of November, 1840, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to wit: Part of a Lot of Ground situate in the Borough of Carlisle, containing 48 feet in breadth, and 240 feet in depth, more or less, adjoining a lot of Rufus E. Shapley on the east, an alley on the north, a lot of Mrs. Hoyle on the west, and another street on the south, having thereon erected a two story Log House and other out houses.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Early, and to be sold by me.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Oct. 13, 1840.

Valuable Tan Yard Property FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the Borough of Carlisle, county of Cumberland, on Monday the 9th of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., that large & commodious TAN YARD, situate on the north east corner of Louther and East streets, bounded on the east by the Letart Spring, and on the north by a lot of E. C. Hall, Esq. containing 250 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth, more or less, belonging to the estate of David S. Forney, dec'd., having thereon erected a large two story

STONE DWELLING HOUSE,

a two story Stone Finishing Shop, a large two story Brick Beam House, a large Frame Bark and Mill House, with a Bark Mill in it. There are 44 Layaways & 1 Pot in the yard, 5 Handlers, 3 Limes and 1 Bate in the Beam House, and a good well of water at the Kitchen door.—There will be sold at the same time and place, a quantity of Chesnut and Black Oak Bark, together with some Tanners tools, &c. The property is in good order, and in a very desirous situation for a Tannery or a private dwelling.—Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, and any information will be given about the property before the day of sale by

GEORGE W. SHEAFER,
JACOB SHROM,
Executors.

October 15, 1840.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the last will and testament of John Hoover, late of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, have been this day issued by the Register of said county to the subscribers, one of whom resides in Mechanicsburg, and the other in North Middleton township, in said county.—All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same without delay, and those who are indebted to make payment to

JOHN HOOVER,
DAVID HOOVER,
Executors.

October 15, 1840.—6t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

TAKE notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that they have appointed Monday the 9th of November next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

GEORGE REISINGER,
A. V. BANKER,
JOHN MILLER,
WILLIAM KELLY.
JACOB FASNAUGHT,
JACOB BERHARD,
HENRY COMP.*
JAMES IRVINE,
ULRICH KEYSER,
MARTIN MILLER,
THOMAS HARRIS,
ASHER LONGSHORE,
GEORGE EPPLEY.
REUBEN HAINES.

October 12, 1840.

*Perry Democrat insert Comp's notice three times, and charge this office.

JURY LIST.

For November Sessions 1840.

GRAND JURY.

Allen—George Eppley, Samuel Gehr.
Carlisle—George Cart, Henry Kelly, Alexander S. Lyne, Peter Overdeer.
Dickinson—William Creglo.
East Pennsboro'—Daniel Bretz, David Hume, Esq. James Montgomery, Esq.
Frankford—David Ernst, Saml. K. McDowell, Henry Sipe.
Hopewell—Jacob Hefflebower, Col. Peter Leshor, John McCoy.
Mifflin—Moses Lindsey.
Newville—Scott Coyle, James Reed.
North Middleton—David Spahr.
South Middleton—John Craighead.
Silver Spring—Daniel Henshaw.
Shippensburg—John Carey.
West Pennsboro'—John Fishburn.

TRAVERSE JURY.

For November Term 1840.

Allen—John Graff, George Rupert.
Carlisle—James Bell, Crawford Foster, Peter Gutshall, Isaac Sheaffer, John Underwood.
Dickinson—John Auld, Esq. Samuel Kincaid, George Spangler.
East Pennsboro'—Jacob Bricker, John Erford, Jacob Kauntz, Joseph Longnecker, Jr.
Frankford—Mathias Cloy, William McCray, Philip Shambaugh.
Hopewell—John Erford.
Mifflin—Jacob Christlieb, John Neagley, John Wise.
Mechanicsburg—Adam Reigle, Frederick Wunderlich.
Newton—Peter Cope, Michael Wiser.
Newville—Jameson Hennon.
North Middleton—Henry Snider, Valentine Sholly, John Wolf, Jacob Whitmore Jr.
South Middleton—Adam Ditner, Christian Ebersole, Samuel Givin, Samuel Glime, Isaac Kapfman, Gabriel Lyne, Mathew Moore, John Zug.
Shippensburg—John Duncan, Levi K. Bonavin, David Waggoner.
Southampton—Moses Hemphill, Robt. McCune.
Silver Spring—Christian Crawl, Christopher Swiler.
West Pennsboro'—James Elliott, Saml. Irvine, Isaac Shellaberger, Jr.

O. K.

Make Room for little Perry—where no TRAITORS exist!

We learn direct from Landisburg, that in that and the two adjoining Districts, Mr. Ramsey's majority is 531.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that Mr. Ramsey's majority in Perry is 1067!