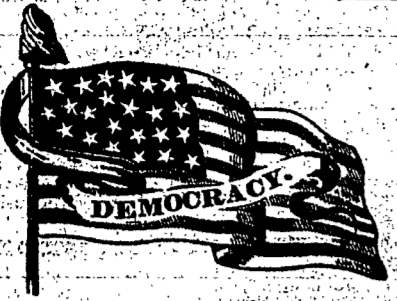


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.



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

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD H. JOHNSON.

FOR GOVERNOR IN 1841,

DAVID R. PORTER.

ELECTORS.

- James Clarke, of Indiana, Senatorial. George G. Leiper, of Delaware, Senatorial. 1. George W. Smith; 12. Frederick Smith, 2. Benjamin Miller; 13. Charles McClure, Frederick Stever; 14. Jacob M. Gemmill, 3. William H. Smith; 15. Geo. M. Hollenback, 4. John F. Steinman; 16. Leonard Pfouts, John Dowlin; 17. John Horton, Jr. Henry Myers; 18. William Philson, 5. Daniel Jacoby; 19. John Morrison, 6. Jesse Johnson; 20. Westly Front, 7. Jacob Able; 21. Benjamin Anderson, 8. George Christman; 22. William Wilkins, 9. William Schoener; 23. Abraham K. Wright, 10. Henry Dehuff; 24. John Findley, 11. Henry Logan; 25. Stephen Barlow.

Election on Friday the 30th of October.

DEMOCRATS OF NORTH MIDDLETON!

A meeting will be held at the house of D. CONRMAN, Esq., on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock, P. M. Let every Democrat in the township endeavor to be present.

Oct. 23, 1840. MANY.

Democrats of the Borough!

Meet at ALLEN'S on Saturday evening next, at early candle light. Turn out, one and all of you, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting. Several addresses may be expected.

The Cause is Onward!

Another meeting of the "Carlisle Tetoal Society" will be held at the Market House, on Saturday evening next, at 4 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Onderdonk, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this State, will administer the Apostolic rite of confirmation, in St. John's Church in this borough, on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock. He will also preach in the evening at 7 o'clock.

For want of room we are compelled to omit the official returns of the recent election in this county, this week. They shall appear in our next.

Look well to your tickets, Democrats! See that all the names of the Democratic Electors are on them, and that those names are properly spelled. The enemy will no doubt circulate thousands of spurious tickets, as they did at the late election, for the purpose of deception. They will stoop to any rascally or villainous act to deceive the people. This is their usual custom. Let them not deceive you. Again we say—WATCH WELL YOUR TICKETS!

The causes of dissatisfaction being removed by the late election, the entire democracy of the County will now go into a cordial support of the nominees for President and Vice President—and at the election on the 30th inst. redeem old mother Cumberland from the seeming disgrace which attaches to her character. We have conversed with a number of gentlemen from different sections of the county, within a few days, and the encouragement they give warrants us in predicting that our friends elsewhere may confidently anticipate the usual democratic majority to-morrow week. In nearly all the townships, numbers of good democrats were not out at the late election—but this will not be the case on the 30th. Then, when the great contest takes place, we have every assurance that our vote will be increased several hundreds in the county.

THE LATE ELECTION.

We promised last week to furnish the reasons why the democratic candidate for Sheriff was defeated in this county, and also why it was that the balance of the ticket was elected by so much a majority. We will now state them in candid and fairness: In the first place the events growing out of the recent session of the Legislature, had rendered all who were members of it more or less obnoxious to the people—and the misfortune was that no discrimination was made between the innocent and guilty. Hence the candidates from this county came in for a share of the odium which all had to bear.

In the second place, the absence of Mr. McKinney when the vote was taken on the Resumption Bill, and the receiving of pay for the time which intervened between the regular and extra sessions, although he afterwards appropriated it to the use of the county, were serious objections in the minds of some honest democrats, who could not be induced to support him in consequence thereof. The reception of the pay by Mr. Zimmerman operated against his election in the same manner. In the third place, serious difficulties grew out of the nomination for Sheriff—many good democrats being opposed to any nomination by the county Convention, and others again, having their favorites, being opposed to the nominee himself. In consequence of these objections some did not vote at all for Sheriff, and others through personal friendship, was particularly the case in the three upper districts of Shippenburg, Leesburg and Dickinson, voted for Mr. Martin the opposition candidate.

The objections therefore to the members of the Legislature and Sheriff, operated seriously against the balance of the ticket. Add to these the fact

that there were thousands of spurious tickets put about by the enemy for the purpose of deception, (which no doubt accomplished the purpose for which they were intended to a considerable degree,) and we have the true secret why we lost the Sheriff, and had our majority reduced so far below what the county commonly gives.

That there was treachery at work, too, to some extent, we are fully aware—and that something was accomplished against the party by a few individuals professing to be democrats, we have not a doubt. These political sharks are now known, however—they have shown the cloven foot—and the true grit democracy will take care that hereafter the people shall be advised of their real character.

After all—when we consider every thing—the dissatisfaction that existed against a portion of the ticket by many sterling and well tried democrats, which induced many to stay away from the polls—the means resorted to by the opposition to make something out of this dissatisfaction—every circumstance connected therewith—our only wonder is that we did not lose every thing.

Nothing but the stern and unyielding integrity of the great mass of the party, who were determined to support the whole ticket formed by their County Convention, saved it from a total defeat.

From present appearances the Sheriff elect will have his hands full in satisfying all the expectants for his favors. We have already heard of some five or six applicants for Deputy, &c. and no doubt there will be as many more by the time he is ready to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office. There will doubtless be a good many try faces among the disappointed ones, and the sooner the Sheriff disposes of the matter, the better it will be for himself.

Organize in the new for the election on TO-MORROW WEEK. For the character of the county—for your own reputation abroad—for the sake of Liberty—set to work at once. YOU HAVE NOT A MOMENT TO LOSE. You must either retrieve your late partial disaster by renewed energy and perseverance, or you must suffer yourselves to be trodden under foot by a haughty, overbearing, and insolent foe. BESTIR YOURSELVES LIKE MEN. You have TRUTH and JUSTICE on your side—and you have the strength to accomplish a great victory if you only exert it. Your brethren in other counties have done nobly. Imitate their example—and show to the world that you are still true as steel to the principles of your fathers.

Hold TOWNSHIP and BOROUGH meetings all over the county. Bring out all your forces to attend them. Wait upon your lukewarm neighbors, and show them the great danger consequent upon their apathy. Represent to them the necessity of a prompt and vigorous discharge of an imperative duty they owe the cause of Liberty and their country—and let each individual feel as though the whole responsibility of our success or defeat rested upon HIM alone.

DO YOUR DUTY, Democrats of Cumberland—and all will be safe.

You have a great duty to perform on to-morrow week. On your exertions may depend the vote of the State, and on the vote of Pennsylvania may depend the result of the next Presidential election. This consideration should stimulate you to renewed activity and zeal in the good cause, the few remaining days that yet intervene between this and the election. Let it not be said that by your supineness and indifference the glorious cause of Liberty has been endangered. The Democrats in your sister counties have done nobly. Do thou likewise.

DEMOCRATS! you are not yet prepared for the yoke attempted to be fastened upon you by your tyrannical and supercilious foe. You are not yet prepared to sanction by your votes the principles and measures of the White Slavery candidate. You are not yet disposed to sanction the accursed designs of the Abolitionists, and have your beloved Commonwealth overrun with shoals of negroes from the Southern States. You are not yet willing that your country shall become the scene of sanguine and servile warfare, and your fair fields drenched with the blood of your neighbors and friends—for such will be the consequence if the Abolitionists succeed in arraying the North against the South. You are not yet ready to bend and cringe in abject submission to the money power of the country, that is seeking to place you and your posterity in bondage. You are not yet prepared to see the government of the Republic placed in the hands of a greedy horde of speculators, bankrupts and idlers, who would extract from its vitals the last drop of life blood before letting go their hold. You are not willing to see Buckshot wars, tyranny, cruelty and usurpation, the order of the day, and vitainy and rascality reigning supreme in the land.

DEMOCRATS! you are opposed to all these things—then turn out to the polls. Let neither rain, nor hail, nor snow, nor any thing short of sickness or death, keep you away. Go to the polls as one man—stay there all day—cast your votes for Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson—exercise all the influence you have over your neighbors and friends—and let not a vote in the county be lost.

ACTION—ACTION—ACTION is the watch word among Democrats. The time for argument has nearly gone by—and it behooves every true hearted Democrat to be up and doing. DEMOCRATS! you that can spare the time, visit your lukewarm neighbors—ride round to them on their farms, and call upon them in their work shops—Urge them to the polls on TO-MORROW WEEK—and do not leave them until you have extorted a pledge that they will be there. The enemy, being somewhat emboldened by the strong vote they made on Tuesday week, will be out to a man. They are already boasting that they will carry Cumberland county for Harrison. They cannot do it, Democrats, if you are faithful to your trust. You have the strength to scatter all these high wrought Federal calculations to the winds—WILL YOU EXERT IT? Democrats of old mother Cumberland! You have fought many a hard battle, and always came off victorious—will you not again sustain the character of your ancient county? Will you not once more prostrate Federalism in old Cumberland? The enemy polled all their strength on Tuesday week—while scores and hundreds of Democrats remained at home. Let this not be the case on the 30th. EVERY DEMOCRATIC VOTER IN THE COUNTY OUGHT TO BE BROUGHT OUT.

What say, you—Democrats of Silver Spring! You performed wonders on the 19th—can you hot

increase your majority on the 30th! You have but to will it, and you CAN DO IT.

Democrats of Mechanicsburg, Mifflin, Frankford and Dickinson, you did nobly on Tuesday week—sustain the high character you have acquired, by swelling the majorities at the next heat.

Democrats of North Middleton! Be up and doing, or your character will suffer. The enemy are crowing over your meagre majority at the late election—wont you redeem your character next time! You can do it, if you put your shoulders to the wheel.

DEMOCRATS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY, one and all, from New Cumberland to Shippenburg, and from the North to the South mountains—we invoke you by all that is sacred and dear to Freeman, to rally at the polls on TO-MORROW WEEK. Your sister Democratic counties have all done nobly—will you be alone in your seeming defection? It cannot—it must not be so. Then rally to the polls—RALLY in behalf of the principles which you have long cherished—RALLY in defence of your ALTARS, your FIRESIDES, and your LIBERTIES—RALLY for your country, and ALL WILL BE WELL.

The Federalists are opposed to a SPECIE CURRENCY, and denounce it as a humbug! Well, suppose Gen. Harrison is elected President—what then! Why, of course, specie will be excluded entirely from circulation—and in its place will be substituted a worthless, irredeemable and currency! What say our farmers and mechanics to this! Are they willing that all the quarters, half dollars, dollars, quarter eagles, half eagles, and shall be locked up in the vaults of the banks, and in their stead have shin plasters and to-morrow be as worthless as the paper upon which they are printed.

If Harrison should unfortunately be elected, this will be the consequence. If Van Buren is re-elected, we shall have gold and silver coin for the purpose of change, and large notes on solvent banks for every other use.

Which do you prefer, Farmers and Mechanics! The Van Buren or the Harrison currency? choose ye between them.

Rumor says the Millington (Md.) Bank has burned! Another Whig Sub Treasury concern.

WELL DONE BALTIMORE.—We learn from Baltimore, that at the municipal election which came off in that city on Monday last, the Democrats have again been victorious. They elected their candidate for Mayor and a majority of the Council, by a majority of nearly 300! "Toll Chapman to crown!" The Federalists had sent out to Philadelphia for the loan of five hundred votes—but it all would not do.

1000 cheers for the Monumental city! The Federalists herobutants hav't heard the news yet!

From the extremely loud and vociferous howling of the Federalists, one would be led to suppose that the Presidential election was over, and that they had swept the board clear. Softly, gentle sirs, the election is still in the future—and you may yet find that you "hallooed before you were out of the woods." You have carried Ohio, Maryland, Georgia, and probably New Jersey—yet you carried all these in 1836—and yet Mr. Van Buren was elected! Now you are only certain of Ohio, out of the four States enumerated, and yet you are making the welkin ring from Maine to Georgia! Take the matter easy, gentlemen! There are breakers ahead—and your rejoicing may yet be turned into mourning. The Democracy are not to be frightened by senseless huzzas!

The Federalists, it is believed, have carried the State elections in Georgia and Ohio, the latter by a large majority. In the former, the Federal candidates for Congress were pledged against a National Bank, a High Tariff, Abolition, and all the leading measures of the Federalists of the North.—At the Presidential election, however, when the choice is to be made between Van Buren and Harrison, no doubt is entertained by our friends there, but that Democracy will be triumphant. The State went against Van Buren in 1836, by 2,772 majority.

In New Jersey, it is impossible to tell which party has succeeded, as in several of the Democratic counties, no opposition was made to the Republican ticket, and in some of the Federal counties the Democrats made no opposition. This State went for Harrison in 1836 by a majority of 645. The result at the Presidential election is now considered doubtful.

Harrison's majority in Ohio, in 1835, was 8-457.

At our democratic meetings in the Borough some of the pimps and spies of Federalism are in the habit of attending, for the double purpose, no doubt, of seeing who is there, and of carrying back the information, with a pack of lies to boot, to their employers.

One of these fellows received a polite hint at the meeting at Deuten's, on Saturday night, to retire from the room. He took the hint, and made his exit accordingly; but, we are informed, has since threatened that he will attend our next meeting, ARMED WITH PISTOLS, and that he will shoot down the first Democrat who insults him! Now, we do not believe that the fellow has courage enough to attempt any thing of the kind—but as he has made the threat, we advise our friends; if he should intrude himself into the room at our next meeting, to kick him out—and, by so doing, teach him a lesson that will be of use to him hereafter. The Democrats don't intrude themselves upon the Federal meetings—and neither will they permit intrusion from the Federalists.

MAJORITYS TELL FOR DEMOCRACY WHEN THE BALLOT BOXES ARE NOT VIOLATED.

NAVIGATOR REBUKED. THE ONE THOUSAND FALSE BALLOTS OF 1838, PROVED UPON THE WHIGS OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.—MR. INGERSOLL'S MAJORITY IN THE THIRD DISTRICT IS NEAR TWO THOUSAND; WHICH SHOWS A DEMOCRATIC GAIN OF TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED VOTES SINCE THE LAST ELECTION, OR ELSE IT PROVES THE INTRODUCTION OF THE THOUSAND FALSE VOTES, AS CLAIMED BY MR. INGERSOLL. THE FALS MAY HANG ON EITHER HORN OF THE DILEMMA.

IN THE FIRST Congressional District of Pennsylvania, the Democratic candidate, PAYNTER, had 581 majority during the reign of fraud, at the late election in 1838; at this election, Brown, the Democratic candidate, has 1,600. Gain for Democracy by honesty in the ballot boxes, 900!

IN THE SECOND Congressional District of Pennsylvania, SENATOR, the Federal candidate, had 3,926 majority in 1838; at this election, SENATOR, the same man, has 2,800 majority. Gain for Democracy by honest counting, 1,100!

IN THE THIRD Congressional district of Pennsylvania, NAVIGATOR, the Federal candidate, had 775 majority in 1838; at this election, INGERSOLL, the

Democratic candidate, has 1800 majority. Gain by honest counting, 1000!

Total gain of the Democracy in the first, second, and third districts, since the last Congressional election, FOUR THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED VOTES.

N. B. By a late law, each party had a presiding officer at the polls at this election. Hence no Naylorism or Badgering has defeated the public will.—Globe.

Questions which Laborers should ask leading Whigs to Answer.

In what manner do you propose to benefit us by the establishment of a National Bank? Is not wealth produced by labor? If wealth is produced by labor, do you propose to give to the Laborers more wealth than they produce by their own labor?

If you do, who do you expect will produce this wealth which you propose to give to Laborers, over and above what they themselves earn or produce?

Will it be produced by the whig dandies with silk stockings, gold log-cabin breast-pins, and cider-barrel canes, who never did a day's work in their lives!

Will it be produced by the bankrupt speculators, who go round the country, and talk with tears in their eyes, about the "wages of labor!"

Will it be produced by the bankers, the brokers, the speculators in corner lots, the idlers, dandies, and purse-proud nabobs, without whose aid the whig party would not hold together a week?

If it will not be produced by these persons, who will produce the wealth you propose to give us, over and above our own earnings?

And if you do not confer upon us wealth which we do not produce by our own labor, are not all your pretensions of special favor and regard for Laborers, detestable humbug, adopted only to impose upon our imagined want of intelligence?

Is not a National Bank a scheme by which a few men can live without labor, upon the earnings of the many?

Is not a National Bank owned and controlled by a few?

Does not that few have the power to make paper money plenty or scarce at will?

Cannot they make prices high, by the issue of an unusual quantity of their paper money, or make prices low, by withdrawing from circulation that which is already issued?

Cannot those who own and control a National Bank, with their particular friends in all the cities and villages of the Union, buy when they have made prices low, and sell when, by a large issue of paper, they have made prices high?

Are the farmers, the Mechanics and Laborers, ever in the secret, so that they, too, can know precisely when to buy, and when to sell?

If not, then does not a National Bank give to a few to accumulate, without labor, a portion of the wealth earned by those who do labor?

And is not this the essential and odious principle of the Monarchies and Aristocracies of Europe for their hereditary titles and distinctions, if they did not confer the power to appropriate to themselves, without labor, a portion of the earnings of the mass!

These are questions to which every Laborer should have a full and satisfactory answer, before he shall consent to vote for General Harrison and a National Bank.—Onondaga Standard.

For the Volunteer.

Stay a Moment and Read!! FRAUD AND IGNORANCE.

Lemuel G. Brandeberry, ATTORNEY AT LAW, of Carlisle, writes the following order to Thomas Williamson, assessor of Monroe township:

"Section 23d of the Act of April 15 1834 is in these words! 'If any assessor shall refuse or neglect to assess and return to the Commissioners of the county, any person whom he knows to be liable to assessment, such assessor being thereof convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions—of the same county, shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court besides the costs of prosecution for the use of the county in which the party aggrieved resides.'"

The act of 1838-9 does not exonerate the Assessor from the duties required by his oath & the law nor is it his duty to inquire nor his right to know whether the person assessed intends to vote at all—his duty is to assess every person liable to be assessed, for the benefit of the County, & then its the Inspectors & Judges of Elections who are to decide his right to vote.

The difference between the former & the later acts, is, that no further returns to the Commissioners can be made 10 days before the General Election under the Act of 1838-9 & of course none are necessary. But still the Assessor is bound to assess every person liable, within his knowledge."

Read it again and again. Which is the more marked, the man's ignorance or his villainy? What is his authority for his mandate? What? read the election laws, and re-read them, and where is the 23d Section of the act of 1834? Ah you don't find it there nor even in the ignorant propensity of the little drummer, but on the laws of (what think you gentle reader!) rates and levies. Yes, among its provisions, is found the dread provision which is to deal out fines, and, peradventure, a prison to the law-observing assessor. The "rates and levy" law is to control the election law. A lawyer (I beg pardon, a law pretender) says so. Will "no Lawyer say" the contrary. How people of Cumberland! kneel reverently to the proud legal erudition of Lemuel Gibson Brandeberry, attorney at law!

What says the act of 1839-40, Sec. 5. The assessors "shall at any time ten days before the second Tuesday of October, in each year, on the personal (mark that word personal) application of any person claiming to be assessed within their proper ward, township, incorporated district or Borough, or claiming a right to vote therein as being between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years; and having resided in the state one year; enter the name of such person upon the said lists in their office or possession;" and afterwards goes on to say, "and at least eight days before the 2d Tuesday of October, in each year, certify, sign and deliver one of the said duplicates (meaning the lists required to be kept by the assessor) to the Commissioners of their respective counties, who shall file the same in their offices;" and again "shall hold and hand over the other without alteration or addition to

one of the Inspectors of the election or their proper election district on or before 8 of the clock in the morning of the 2nd Tuesday of October in each year." And Mr. Williamson's refusal to assess after the General Election is confirmed by Chief Justice Tilghman's opinion in which he says, (the duty of the assessor, except 10 days being substituted for 6 months, and the law relating to the election of Electors of President and Vice President, being as at present) "the assessment is always completed six months before the General Election, which is held on the 2nd Tuesday of October."

What think you then, voters of Cumberland, of this fraudulent attempt to intimidate an assessor? Let it be noted which has no application to the matter. "The assessor and disseminating legal profundity of a Brandeberry sanctions it—S. McGowan is the messenger of this precious morsel, & J. Sallinberger, J. Lutzshaw and others, are to bully the assessor into obedience. Enoch Young, R. Sturgeon and J. Lutz, are to be the supply witnesses of this illegal and violent measure."

But says the sagacious jurist "the act of 1838-9 does not exonerate the assessor from the duties required by his oath and the laws." Possible! how wonderfully wise! what a shrewd suggestion, and how legally drawn. Zounds man! you have missed your calling; you were meant for an expounder of truth and ethics. None, a whit less deep than yourself, could have guessed even half as much. But, learn ye of little knowledge, the mite the great one has deigned to impart: "his (the assessor's) duty is to assess every body liable to be assessed." Wonderfully strange! great man! penetrating mind! prodigious genius! And furthermore: "It is the Inspectors and Judges of elections who are to decide his right to vote." As amazing as ever! O man of merciful bowels, spare, we beg you, the King's English; pity, we beseech you, the wounded and bleeding Murray and Kirkham. Away thou empty cask; out upon you, you blubber of wind.—Avant you clumsy mass of unmitigated ignorance and presumption.

"The difference," proceeds this Argus-eyed advisor, "between the former and the late acts is that no further return to the Commissioners can be made 10 days before the General Election under the act of 1838-9 and of course none are necessary." How naturally flows the conclusion! "of course," Ah, he takes it for granted; the inference is false—the conclusion hollow and unmeaning. And thus concludes the ingenious Brandeberry, wise Aristarchus himself—the pettifogger to this juridical coterie. "But still the assessor is bound to assess every person liable, within his knowledge." Pray, where do you find this duty? Is it law or is it the vagrant dream of a corrupt imagination? Ponder, people of the county, on this dishonest attempt to drive from duty an honest man. Was it fair, was it legal, was it upright? Was it not a little attempt of a little man to do a little thing?

Democratic Borough Meeting.

A large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of Carlisle, convened at the public house of GEORGE BERTZ, on Saturday evening last. On motion,

JOHN MAIN, was appointed President.

VICE PRESIDENTS. SAMUEL GOULD, GEO. BENTLEY, DAVID TURNER, OWEN E. HALL, MARTIN CORNMAN.

Secretaries. E. J. Leedom, Christopher Gould, David Cormany, Abraham Mathews, Jacob Wolf.

The object of the meeting being stated by the chair—On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to report at the next meeting a committee of vigilance to attend the polls and taverns on the 30th inst. George Mathews, Samuel Crall, John Irwin, John Thompson, Samuel Gould, John Stockdale, Owen E. Hall, George Riley, Edward Showers.—On motion, ordered that the name of the President be added to the committee.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn to meet at the public house of W. S. ALLEN, on Saturday evening next the 24th inst.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the American Volunteer.

(Signed by the officers.)

HEALTH.—Health is that state of body and mind which renders mere existence a blessing any thing short of this is disease, and is caused by the accumulation of morbid humors in the blood, and other juices, by neglect of vegetable purging. The cure is very simple: open the natural drains of the body which nature has provided for the carrying out of all impurities, and Health will be sure to follow. This can be accomplished without any inconvenience, by use of DR. BRANDEBERRY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, which are known by the experience of thousands, to perfectly cleanse the blood from all fullness, remove every morbid affection, and renovate weak and feeble constitutions to perfect health and vigor.

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

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

DIED.

Melancholy is the duty we have this day to perform in announcing the death of our young and distinguished representative in Congress, the Hon. WILLIAM S. RAMSEY. Our Borough was shocked by this intelligence on Tuesday last. He had been suffering from ill health and a consequent depression of spirits for some time past, and it is thought that in a moment of mental aberration he committed the fatal deed which terminated his existence.

He left this place on Wednesday the 14th inst. and went by the way of Harrisburg and Lancaster to Baltimore.

On Sunday last it is stated that he appeared unusually depressed, and in the evening, guided by some evil genius, he with his own hand put an end to his life, and thus deprived his friends of his society, and his country of his services. Of the particulars of this heart rending event we forbear to say, it is sufficient to observe that declining health and disappointed affection are believed to have been the principal causes. Lately he was among us—now he is no more. Truly in the midst of life we are in death. Of his many virtues, it is needless for us to speak. They live in the hearts of his friends—of his generous and kindling constituency. In his feelings and in his deportment he was a gentleman. Affable in his manners and cordial in his nature, he won the confidence

of all around him. His political enemies must esteem him as a man. His commanding talents early attracted the attention of the people, and his frank and generous nature won their confidence. In 1838 and before he was twenty-eight years of age they elected him to the high and responsible office of a representative in the Congress of the United States—they placed him a sentinel on the watch tower of their liberties. And a faithful sentinel did he prove. He represented the wishes of his constituents—and never betrayed his trust. As a member of Congress, he was beloved by the whole people. He was an honor to his native State, and as Pennsylvanians his name will long be cherished among us.

On Saturday, September 19th, at the residence of her father, one mile west of this place, Rebecca R. Dinkle, in the 14th year of her age.

On the 8th inst. Elizabeth, infant daughter of Robert and Margaret Snodgrass, of this place, aged nine days.

On the 8th inst. in the borough of Shippenburg, Sarah, wife of Wm. Snodgrass, Merchant, and daughter of Robert Garrett Esq. Baltimore city, Md.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. SAMUEL HEPBURN, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the counties of Cumberland, Juniata and Perry, and the Hon. John Stuart and John LeFevre, Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, have issued their precept bearing date the 10th day of August 1840, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Carlisle, on the second Monday of November, 1840. (being the 9th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they be then and there in their proper person with their Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.—And those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then may be, in the Jail of Cumberland county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Carlisle, the 15th day of October 1840, and the 65th year of American Independence.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff.

Valuable tract of Limestone Land for Sale.

Will be sold private sale at any time between this and the 15th of November next. A first rate limestone Plantation, late the property of James Neal, Esq. deceased, situate in Dickinson township, Cumberland Co. bounded by lands of Andrew Carothers, John Woodburn, Samuel Huston and others, containing 242 acres, more or less, in two thirds of which is cleared, and in excellent cultivation and under good fence, the remaining third is fine timber land. The improvements are a large two story

DWELLING HOUSE AND KITCHEN, A LARGE BRICK BARN.

Wagon shed and other cut buildings—and a well of good water.

There are also on the premises a good Apple Orchard, and other fruit trees, also a large Pond of water that has scarcely ever been known to go dry.

Persons wishing to view the property can see the same by calling on Mr. Fickes who resides on the premises, and for the price, conditions of sale, by application to Wm. M. Middle, Esq. at Carlisle, or to Mr. Samuel Boyer (one of the owners) near Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa. October 22, 1840.

STRAY FIG.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, in N. Middleton township, sometime in February last, a SMALL WHITE BARROW FIG, with a slit in the left ear—supposed to have been at the time about 5 months old. The owner is requested to appear, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

SAMUEL KUTZ. Oct. 22, 1840.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House, in Main street, Carlisle, in which he at present resides. There is a large back building attached to the house, in which are two commodious Kitchens; also stabling and carriage house. He will also sell a half lot, running from Locust alley towards Pomeroy street, on which is an Ice House and Kitchen Garden. The property will be sold together.

EDWARD J. FILES. Oct. 22, 1840.