

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.]

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Whole No. 1371.

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday November 5, 1840.

New Series—Vol. 5, No. 21.

AGENTS.

- JOHN MOORE, Esq., Newville. JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq., Hopewelltownship. JOHN WENZELICO, Esq., Shippensburg. WILLIAM M. MATTER, Esq., Leesport. JOHN MEAFY, Esq., Dickinson township. JOHN CLIFDEN, Jr., Esq., Hagerstown. GEORGE F. CATN, Esq., Mechanicsburg. FREDERICK WENZELICO, Esq., do. JAMES ELLIOTT, Esq., Springfield. DANIEL KRITZER, Esq., Chambersburg. JACOB LONGMEYER, Esq., Wormleysburg. GEORGE ERNEST, Esq., Cedar Spring, Allen tp. MARTIN G. RUFF, Esq., Shifermanstown.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday the 14th of November next, upwards of 3,000 acres of land, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa., either the whole in a body, or in farms and lots to suit purchasers. Nearly one half is good arable land, part limestone land, and the balance is joining limestone, all good for raising wheat, &c. I will sell the Furnace, Mill, & Saw Mill, with one farm of about 250 acres, & about 1500 acres of timber land; I will sell the timber land in lots of 20, 30, or 100 acres as buyers may wish, and the remaining farms in sizes to suit purchasers. Some are improved and have good buildings erected on them, others have not. The head waters of the Yellow Breeches creek principally rise on the said lands, affording a constant, regular, and heavy supply. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can have every opportunity of examining for themselves. Sale to be held at Centreville, 9 miles from Carlisle, on the Walnut Bottom Road, & terms made known by T. C. MILLER. October 8, 1840.

CREDITORS 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, JOHN MILLER, WILLIAM KELLY, JACOB FASNAUGHT, JACOB BERTRAND, HENRY KAY, JAMES IRVING, ELERICH KEYSER, MARTIN MILLER, THOMAS HARRIS, ASHER LANGSORE, GEORGE EPPLEY, REUBEN HAINES. October 12, 1840. *Perry Democrat insert Comp's notice three times, and change this office.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received returned from the city with a supply of superior new styled FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of wool-dyed black, blue, & brown, adria, brown, invisible green, and multi-colored, worn-dyed black, blue and figured cambrics, satinetts of all descriptions, cords, bevetees, ticks and checks, imported satr, figured carpeting, saxon, prince, and mouslin de laine, bombazines, and merino, blue black, black, mouse, fawn, brown, figured and plain silks. Figured and plain Jaconette muslins. Green baize, flannels of different colors, glove and hosiery. Cloth and fur caps. Broshie and merino shawls. Mackinaw robe and point blankets. Leghorn and straw bonnets, together with an assortment of Gloves and figured ware. All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Persons are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. ANDREW RICHARDS. October 1, 1840.

Assigneeship Account.

Whereas David Kenner, Assignee of Joseph Hoover, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1840, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, his account as assignee of the said Joseph Hoover; Notice is hereby given to all interested parties, that the said court has appointed the first Monday of November, 1840, (being the 9th) for the confirmation of said account. GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y. Prothonotary's Office, Carlisle, October 1, 1840.

BANK NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Carlisle Saving Fund Society, which expires in 1843. Notice is hereby given, according to the charter and laws of Pennsylvania, that the stockholders of said institution intend applying to the next Legislature of the Commonwealth for a renewal of charter, change of name, style and title to "Cumberland Valley Bank," increase of capital and general dis-counting and banking privileges, all under such restrictions as the Legislature may direct. The above institution to be continued in Carlisle, Pa. above institution to be continued in Carlisle, Pa. JOHN J. MYERS, GM. September 10, 1840.

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 County, bounded by lands of Andrew Carothers, John Woodburn, Samuel Houston and others, containing 240 acres, more or less, in excellent cultivation which is watered, 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 out buildings—and a well of good water. There are also on the premises a good Apple Orchard, and other fruit trees, and 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 by the price and conditions of sale, by application to Wm. M. Biddle, Esq. at Carlisle, or to Mr. Samuel Boyd (one of the owners) near Columbia; Lancaster county, Pa. October 22, 1840.

To all claimants and persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that a writ of Scire Facias to November Term 1840 to me directed, has been issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, in the following Mechanics' Lien, entered and recorded in the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, viz: James Kennedy, vs. Sec. Ex. sur. Messrs. Nelson contractors, Charles Lien, No. 40, Nov. Term, 1840. Withed at Episcopal Church, in the borough of Carlisle. JOHN MYERS, sheriff. Carlisle, Oct. 29, 1840.

THE FAITHLESS WORLD.

The faithless world promiscuous flows, Enwrapped in fancy's vision, Allured by sounds beguiled by shows, And empty dreams, nor scarcely knows, There is a brighter Heaven! Fine gold will change and diamonds fade, Swift wings to wealth are given, All varying time our forms invade, The seasons roll, light sinks in shade, There is nothing true but Heaven! Creations mighty fabrics all, Will be to atoms driven, The sky consume, the planets fall, Convulsions wreck this earthly ball, There is nothing fine but Heaven! Empires decay and nations die, Our hopes to winds are given, The vernal bloom in ruin lies, Death reigns on earth and seas and skies, There is nothing lives but Heaven! The world is poor from shore to shore, And like a baseless vision, Its lofty domes and brilliant oves, Its gems and crowns are vain and poor, There is nothing rich but Heaven! A stranger lonely here I roam, From place to place I'm driven, My friends are gone and I'm in gloom, This world is all a lonely tomb, I have no home but Heaven! The clouds disperse, the light appears, My sins are all forgiven, Triumphant grace has quelled my fears, Roll on ye suns, fly swift ye years, I'm on my way to Heaven! Adieu to all belov'd adieu, Let life's dull charms be driven, The charms of Christ have caught my view, The world of light will pursue, To live with him in Heaven!

The Temperance Pledge.

Edward E. was in affluent circumstances, surrounded by friends who both admired and esteemed him, not only for the wit and talent with which he was gifted, but for what was infinitely of more importance—the sterling qualities of his heart. He had lately married that one only being who had won his earliest, freshest, deepest affections; and she was all that his idolizing love had imagined her. With such prospects, who would not have prognosticated for him a long continued scene of uninterrupted love and happiness? who would not have exclaimed, "this fate will be a bright exception to the general rule, that man's days are full of evil. But alas for human hopes and anticipations! Edward E.'s page of prosperity was short, whilst his chapter of adversity proved long and bitter. Gradually and by almost imperceptible degrees, he became addicted to the heart-hardening, soul-killing vice of intemperance. In vain his friends warned, remonstrated, entreated, he either would not or could not release himself from the iron grasp of his tenacious enemy. Oh, how altered in a few short years were his once brilliant prospects! he lost, an excellent situation, was despised by those who had formerly esteemed him, and excluded from the society of which he had once been the ornament; even his own relations who had given up all hopes of reclaiming him, sought only to shun or to disown any connection with him, prophesying that he would live a few short years a disgrace to himself and them, and then die unloved and unregretted, may even despised; in short, that he must inevitably fill a drunkard's grave. But there was one being, who, unlike all the rest, still remained faithful to the lost, wretched Edward; one who loved him with that true love that hopeth all things, that suffereth long and is kind. It was his own meek uncomplaining wife who thus hoped, thus believed, thus suffered and still was kind. She had often been entreated to return to her father's house, where she could enjoy those comforts and luxuries to which from her youth she had been accustomed. But what to her was comfort or luxury without him who alone formed her happiness or misery? "No," she would reply to all their persuasions, "I am not his own wretched wife, and shall I desert him? Have I not sworn to love him through every thing; and Edward will yet be reclaimed. I know he will! And oh! blessings on that fond trusting woman's heart! Edward was at length reclaimed; and through her gentle influence and instrumentalty. True she had to go through long years of humiliation, mortification, and pain; true she had to endure poverty, pride, and the world's scorn; but it was for his dear sake, and God who holds in his hands the hearts of men, had prepared for her a rich reward, even the consummation of that for which alone she lived. Edward was not totally devoid of feeling, and Mary had judged right in believing that kindness and long enduring affection would make a deeper impression than harshness or upbraidings; for in his sober and better moments, as he looked on the face of his once happy and adored wife, and never met there the same glance of ill during love; he thought of the dark cloud which had spread over her days of the ruin and desolation which had hung around her path, which inflicted a sharper pang than the most bitter taunt could have wrung from his agonized heart. "It was on a dark cold night in November, that Mary sat in the upper apartment of a house situated in the outskirts of the town, still lovely, though the bright bloom of youth seemed to have fled forever from her fair young cheek; the room was scrupulously neat and clean, though but scantily furnished, a small fire burnt cheerfully in the grate and on a table near it was placed a supper card which ever and anon, as its little inhabitant moved, she would bend over and

rock it with her foot. She had been for some time absorbed in deep and it would seem troubled thought, for often the large tear would gather in her eye and hang heavy on the long dark lash. "I am afraid he will not come," she at length murmured; "but he promised that he would, and he has been home earlier than usual these last few nights, and appeared more like himself than I have known him for years." Mary sank upon her knees, her lips moved not in prayer, but her now streaming eyes were raised to heaven, and there was more of imploring beseeching earnestness in that look than language could have expressed; at that instant a low knock was heard at the street door, she sprang up: "Perhaps it is him." With trembling hand she snatched the candle, and stood leaning forward to catch the first sound. It was indeed him, and his step sounded firm and steady as he ascended.—Mary returned to the room and stood leaning against the wall for support. Edward entered, not with his usual flushed face and staggering gait, and excited manner; his air was animation it is true, but it was the animation produced by an approving conscience and the consciousness of having gained a greater victory than earth's proudest conquerors ever achieved—namely, a victory over himself and the demon of intemperance. He drew near to Mary, and passed his arm around her waist. "My own Mary," and his voice was soft and low, and to her ear just as musical as in happier years, long since flown; "My own Mary," he went on, "my guardian angel, whose love has been a sweet unquenchable light in my dark path of sin and degradation, ever alluring me back to virtue, let this temperance pledge (and as he spoke he placed a small paper in her hand) which I have this night signed, and which with God's blessing I hope to keep, be to you a pledge of returning happiness." Oh! who can paint the love, joy, and gratitude that leaped into those late melancholy eyes, or the bright blood that suddenly crimsoned the cheek, neck, brow, and as quickly ebbed back to her joy happy breast, as she hid her face in his throbbing and wept aloud. Her work was done, she had not suffered in vain, her prayers had been heard, the lost was found, the dead was alive. Edward E.—is now a devoted husband, and an affectionate father, and a steady industrious man, and I have no doubt will soon be a prosperous one; "for I have been young and now am old, but I have never seen the righteous man forsaken, or his seed beinging their bread."

A Bravo Young Lady.

The Montreal Herald furnishes us a rare specimen of heroism in a young lady sixteen years of age. On the 22d August, at the Parish Church of Hibleton, by the Rev. John Yernon, James Hobbins, Esq., of Chaldesley Corbett, after a lengthened courtship of four days, was married to Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. William Chambers, of the new House, Hibleton. The youthful bridegroom was rather past his prime, being in his 77th year, and consequently had no time to lose; his fair bride, (who had never seen sixteen summers) had pity on him and took him off hand, "for better or worse;" after he had settled upon her the whole of his property amounting to upwards of \$800 a year. It seems that the newly made Benedict offered his heart and hand the previous Monday to Miss Susannah Chambers, the bride's eldest sister, and being refused, made overtures to the next sister, Miss Ann, from whom he also received a repulse; but determined not to be baulked in his intention to obtain a young wife, and remembering that "a faint heart never won a fair lady;" he tried a third time, and, as before stated, was successful, Miss Harriet being unable to resist the present solicitations of the persevering wooer. The loving couple are now in this town spending the honey-moon.

Abolitionists united with the friends of Freedom.

REMEMBER, if you vote with the whig, or Harrison party, you vote for the Abolitionists. You give your sanction as a voter to the most outrageous fanaticism that ever existed. You approve of THE DISSOLUTION OF OUR FAIR UNION. For as sure as Harrison becomes President of the United States, just so certain will be the downfall of our fair Republic! The first step will be the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—a step that is regarded by the Abolitionists as an ENTERING WEDGE TO DISUNION. You do doubt? Behold the proof in the following letter from the Hon. Albert Smith, the late Democratic candidate in the Cumberland (Maine) District. PORTLAND, Sept. 30, 1840. "My district was the focus of the operations of the party, and this point to which the exertions of the Boston aristocracy were mainly directed; and where their money was expended. It was beaten by only 70 votes out of 15,000; and this result was brought about by the aid of 100 NEGRO VOTES. What a glorious victory for the Whigs of the South! A member of Congress elected by the Abolitionists and negroes." The latter held the balance of power at the late election! But we are not disheartened; we shall relax no nerve, spare no effort, to meet our opponents in November. We now understand their movements better and can better counteract them.—I am nearly exhausted in the conflict, but I fight on my stumps to the last. From all parts of the State the news borne upon every breeze, "WE CAN AND WE WILL."—I most religiously believe that we shall triumph gloriously in the election of Democratic Electors. Diogenes being asked of what beast the bita is most dangerous, answered, "Of wild beasts, that of a slanders; of tame, that of a flatterer."

Pennsylvania Legislature, 1840.

- SENATE. Dist. I. Philadelphia city—Frederick Freley, Henry S. Spackman. II. County of Philadelphia—Michael Snyder, Charles Brown, Benjamin Crispin. III. Montgomery, Chester and Delaware, Nathaniel Brook, Abraham Bowers, John T. Huddleston. IV. Bucks—Samuel A. Smith. V. Berks—Samuel Pegeley. VI. Lancaster and York—John Strohm, Thomas E. Cochran, William Heister. VII. Dauphin and Lebanon—John Killinger. VIII. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, and Union—Robert P. Maclay, James Mathers. IX. Columbia and Schuylkill—Samuel F. Headley. X. Leligh and Northampton—John S. Gibbons. XI. Luzerne, Monroe, Wayne, and Pike. Ebenezer Kingsbury, Jr. XII. Lycoming, Centre, Clinton, and Northumberland—Robert P. Fleming. XIII. Bradford and Susquehanna—Elihu Case. XIV. Franklin, Cumberland, and Adams. C. B. Penrose, Thomas C. Miller. XV. Bedford and Somerset—Samuel M. Barclay. XVI. Westmoreland—John C. Plumer. XVII. Washington—John Ewing. XVIII. Fayette and Green—William F. Coplan. XIX. Allegheny and Butler—Thomas S. Sullivan. XX. Beaver and Mercer—John J. Pearson. XXI. Crawford and Erie—Joseph M. Sterrett. XXII. Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Venango, and Warren—Samuel Hays. XXIII. Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Cambria, and Warren—Findlay Patterson. New members marked thus [*]—democrats, 15; in italic—federal 18, in Roman. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Philadelphia city—William A. Crabb, Edward E. Law, Isaac Myer, Benj. Hinchman, G. Rush Smith, Jacob Graber, Jacob Rush. Philadelphia county—John Felton, Edward A. Penniman, John Painter, William Wilkins, Thomas Scott, Thomas McCutly, Wm. Bonsall, Lewis Crossillat. Bucks—John Apple, Isaac Vanhorn, Joseph Titus. Chester—John D. Steel, Wm. K. Correy, John B. Chrisman, Robert Fultey. Lancaster—Benj. Pennell, Joseph McClure, Philip Von Neida, Christian Kieffer, Jacob Foreman, Hugh Anderson. York—Isaac Garretson, John May, Adam Zimmerman. Cumberland—A. S. McKinney, John Zimmermann. Perry—Wm. B. Anderson. Berks—Daniel B. Kutz, Henry Flannery, Robert M. Barr, Samuel Moore. Schuylkill—John Weaver. Northampton and Monroe—Richard Brodhead, Jr., John Flick, Joseph Trach. Leligh—Benj. Fogle, Peter Hays. Wayne and Pike—John H. Broadhead. Northumberland—Jesse C. Horton. Mifflin, Juniata and Union—Joseph A. Bell, John Park, Ner Middlewarth. Columbia—Daniel Snyder. Washington—Jonathan Letherman-Sam Livingston, Aaron Kerr. Westmoreland—Samuel Hill, Wm. Johnson. Armstrong—Wm. F. Johnson. Indiana—John Cummins. Jefferson, McKean and Warren—Jas. M. Gillis. Fayette—Robert P. Flenniken, John Fuller. Bedford—Daniel Washabaugh, Richard Bard. Franklin—Andrew Snively, Jos. Pumroy, Montgomery—Ephraim Fenton, Wm. B. Hahn, William Bean. Dauphin—Saml. H. Clark, Benj. Musser, Lebanon—Jacob Bruner. Luzerne—Heudricks B. Fright, A. Cartwright. Susquehanna—Franklin Lusk. Bradford—Stephen Pierce. Tioga and Potter—D. Walklee. Huntingdon—Joseph Higgins, John G. Miles. Beaver—Mathew T. Kennedy, J. Sprout. Allegheny—Geo. Darvie, Wm. Dilworth, Isaac Lightner, Daniel McCurdy. Butler—Pearson. Delaware—Joshua P. Eyre. Somerset and Cambria—Joshua F. Cox, John Hanna. Lycoming, Clearfield and Clinton—James S. Gamble, George Leydy. Green—Thomas P. Pollock. Adams—Daniel M. Smyser, G. L. Fausa. Centre—George Boal. Crawford—Joseph Douglass, G. Church. Erie—Stephen Shriver, James Dunlap. Venango and Clarion—Alexander Holeman. Mercer—Banks. Montgomery. Democrats in Roman. Federalists in Italic.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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- Twelfth—Adams and Franklin; J. Cooper. Thirteenth—Cumberland, Perry and Juniata; William S. Ramsey. Fourteenth—Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Clinton; James Irwin. Fifteenth—Columbia and Luzerne; Benj. A. Bidlack. Sixteenth—Northumberland, Union and Lycoming; John Snyder. Seventeenth—Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, McKean and Potter; Davis Dimmock, Jr. Eighteenth—Somerset, Bedford and Cambria; Charles Ogilvie. Nineteenth—Westmoreland and Indiana; Albert G. Marchand. Twentieth—Fayette and Green; E. Hook. Twenty-First—Washington; Joseph Lawrence. Twenty-Second—Allegheny; William W. Irwin. Twenty-Third—Butler, Clearfield, Armstrong and Jefferson; William Jack. Twenty-Fourth—Beaver and Mercer; J. Henry. Twenty-Fifth—Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren and Clarion; Arnold Plumer. The delegation in Congress, stands 13 Democrats—13 Federalists, in Italic. [*Since deceased.].

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

The "Olive Branch" of the 23d ult. published at Monroe, La., contains the account of a fatal and bloody rencounter which lately occurred on Bayou Mason, in the Parish of Carroll. The particulars were given to the editor of the Olive Branch by a gentleman from Lake Providence. It appears that suspicions had long been entertained of a secret association of robbers on Island No. 92 in the Mississippi. The whole country was rife with accounts of their depredations. After the late murder of Mr. Webb, on Bayou Mason, it became the determination of the people to "use every means for their extermination. One of the clan, a man by the name of Lavery, was known to be at the house of Garret P. Rollins, on the Bayou, and was extensively known as a negro thief. Mr. Wm. A. Cloman, deputy sheriff of Carroll, determined to arrest him, and for that purpose started, in company with three others, in pursuit. On arriving near the house they separated, Cloman and one of the men going in front, and the other two to the back part. Lavery, in the meantime, had been informed that there was a warrant out for him, and when the spotted Cloman and his companion neared the house, he snatched up a double barreled gun and rushed to the door. Cloman commanded him to surrender. He then asked Cloman if he intended to shoot him. Cloman replied that unless he surrendered he most certainly would. At this instant they both raised their guns and fired so nearly together that the difference could scarcely be distinguished. Cloman was shot in the throat, another his chin, and twelve just below the nose. Lavery was shot with two rifle balls, both entering the left-side, one just below the nipple, and the other about two inches to the right a little above. He did not fall, but grasped his gun with desperate firmness, and attempted to cock the other barrel. He was then fired on by Cloman's companion, who, missing him, rushed forward and knocked him down with the butt of his gun. At this instant one of the men who had gone to the back part of the house came up and placing the muzzle of his gun against Lavery's head, fired, scattering his brains over the yard. The neighbors soon assembled, under a great deal of excitement; a hole was dug in the earth, and Lavery, boots, hat and all, were pitched in, and covered up.

Singular resemblance between two gentlemen, in the county of Galway.—There are at present two gentlemen, occupying a respectable position in this country, whose so strikingly similar in their appearance, that frequently most ludicrous mistakes have occurred, from the inability of their intimate acquaintances to discern one gentleman from the other. As this fact is now notorious in country, and good-humoredly enjoyed by the parties themselves, who are on terms of the closest friendship, and who not unfrequently play off jokes at the expense of each other, there can be nothing unreasonable in mentioning their names—viz, Benson O'Flaherty, Esq. of Lisdona, and Robert Bodkin, Esq. of Anagh; so perfect is their resemblance, as to height, figure, complexion, and dress, that the brother of one gentleman has been known to declare he could not distinguish between them, had not his relation a peculiar rotary motion about his eyes which the other had not; the resemblance is still more unaccountable, as there is no relationship between the parties.—Limerick (Irish) Standard.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

A journeyman hatter, named Daniel Welch, aged about 50 years, and in the employ of Messrs. Clapp & Cole, committed suicide this morning at 6 o'clock, by shooting himself with a pistol. The deceased was a foreman in the establishment of his employers, and is represented by those working with him as having been in a very distressed state of mind for some days past, in consequence of the separation from him a few weeks since, of his wife and four children. This morning he entered the shop as usual, and remarked to an apprentice, the only person at the time in the establishment with him, that he did not feel like going to work, and in an instant after, when unobserved, committed the fatal deed, by discharging a loaded pistol in his breast. The unfortunate man is stated to have been mild and unoffending in his disposition and of temperate habits, and for the last fifteen years to have been in the employ of Messrs. Clapp & Cole. An inquest was held over

the body by Seth Pollard, Esq. and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by shooting himself with a pistol.—Baltimore Patriot Oct. 23.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

A letter from Bangor, (Me.), dated Oct. 22, published in the Boston Free Journal, states that two of the young men who accompanied the Boundary Commissioners, have arrived in that city. The whole ground has been carefully examined, and the Commissioners are on their return. Their report will probably come to us by the way of Washington; and until we get it, we must put up with such information as may casually fall from those connected with the expedition. The writer of the letter is informed, that there is no doubt upon the minds of the Commissioners, that the line claimed by the Americans is the true line; and that no person who makes examination with the intention of ascertaining the truth, can arrive at any other conclusion.

THE MILLINGTON BANK.

The Chester town (Kent) News of Saturday has the annexed paragraph in relation to this fraudulent concern: "On Tuesday evening last, J. C. H. Ellis, the President of the swindling institution, was committed to the jail of this town. He is charged 'with having been concerned with Weed, Adams, and others in the management of the Commercial Bank of Millington, and for conspiring with said Weed, Adams and others, to cheat and defraud the public by issuing and circulating divers notes of said Bank, and receiving for said notes a valuable consideration, when they, the said J. C. H. Ellis, Weed, Adams and others, well knew the said notes to be of no value.'" "Such is the language of the writ, and we now hope to see the matter thoroughly sifted and prosecuted, and the guilty offenders punished with the severest rigor."

WHIG ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Hon. James Duchanan, in his great speech at Lancaster, in August last, speaking of the election frauds of the Whigs in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, well observed:

"The Whigs tread upon dangerous ground in making these experiments. Their conduct in this respect is one of the most alarming symptoms of the times. Democracy will always submit to the will of the majority.—We use no arms but those of reason; yet we shall never patiently submit to the rule of a usurper. Now let us suppose a case.—Suppose the election of 1838 to have been a President election, and the Governor Pennington had commissioned as electors, under the broad seal of New Jersey, individuals who had been notoriously defeated at the polls.—Suppose, in addition, that these defeated candidates had turned the scale, and had elected a President of the United States. Under such circumstances, would the people of this Union have patiently submitted to the rule of a President who had been notoriously elected by fraud, against the will of the majority? This is a startling question. Should these practices be continued, I dread the result."

BEAUTIES OF STEVENS' APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The COUNTY of Philadelphia, which is Democratic, polled at the recent election about 22,000 votes, and elected only EIGHT members to the Legislature. The city which is Federal, polled 11,000 votes, and elected SEVEN members, within a fraction as many as the county!!! Democratic Columbia has polled MORE votes in the recent count than Federal Adams, and yet Columbia has but ONE representative in the Legislature, and Adams has TWO!!! Democratic Westmoreland, with a population greater than Federal Washington, elected but two members, while Washington elects THIRTY!!! We might go on to enumerate other equally striking instances of Federal FRAUD and INEQUITY, but the above will suffice to show how it is that the Democracy of Pennsylvania have been CHAMPION out of their rights, and how it is that, with a clear popular majority of some 220 or TWELVE THOUSAND, we have lost one branch of the Legislature, and esme very near losing the other. Let it be remembered that this abominable apportionment bill was the work of THADDEUS STEVENS and the band of FARRINGTON CONSPIRATORS in the Senate, during the memorable session of 1835—6, and that according to the Constitution, it cannot be altered for SEVEN YEARS!

DEMOCRATS! Let a bare reference to this fraudulent, unconstitutional Apportionment bill, which can thus place a miserable minority in power, be sufficient to arouse every one of you to the discharge of your duty, and invite you to re-nounce your arms for the great battle of the 30th. Never in any country under the sun, have people's rights been more daringly TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT than have the rights of the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The Journal of Commerce of the 15th inst. contained a paragraph, copied from the Montreal Herald, respecting the marriage in England, of a gentleman aged 77 years, to a lady who had not seen sixteen summers—time expended in the courtship, four days. The annexed extract from the Liverpool Chronicle of 26th September, conveys information of the melancholy consequence resulting from the old man's adventurous disposition.

"MARRIAGE AND DEATH.—In our Chronicle of the 4th inst. We announced the marriage, after a courtship of four days, of James Hobbins, Esq. of Chaldesley Corbett, Worcestershire, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Chambers, of the New House, Hibleton. The bridegroom was in his 77th year, and the bride in her 16th year. On Monday week, whilst Mr. Hobbins was stepping into his carriage with his young bride, he fell down, and was taken up a corpse.—Shrewsbury Chronicle.

New Orleans has a population of 102,190 souls. It has doubled during the last ten years.