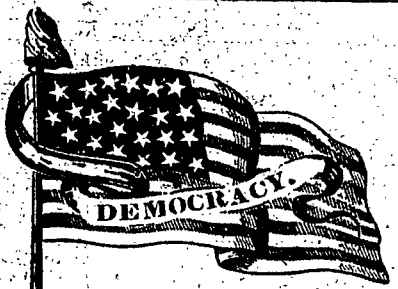


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

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.

CARLEISLE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1840.

FOR GOVERNOR IN 1841.

DAVID R. PORTER.

Subject to the decision of a State Convention.

Snow fell in this borough and vicinity, on Sunday last, to the depth of about 14 inches—Sleighting is now excellent, and those who are fond of the amusement are enjoying themselves to their hearts' content.

Congress was to have assembled on Monday—but, in consequence of the deep snow which obstructed the roads, and prevented members from reaching Washington, no quorum was formed on that day. In consequence of this delay, in the organization of the National Legislature, the President's Message would not be delivered probably till yesterday.

Subscriptions are being taken to aid the sufferers by the Shippensburg fire. We hope those of our readers, who may be waited on, and have the means, will contribute liberally.

Maj. Gen. M'Cook, it is stated in the Washington City papers, has entirely recovered from his late indisposition.

The "Concave" by the Barracks Band came off on Monday night last, in Education Hall, much to the satisfaction, we believe, of all who were in attendance—and we were pleased to see notwithstanding the streets were rendered almost impassable in consequence of the snow, particularly to females, such a large and respectable audience of both sexes present. The members of the Band certainly deserve all praise for their excellent performance, and the rich treat they afforded our citizens will long be remembered to their praise.

TROUBLE BREWING.

The Harrison party in this State, made up as it is of the fig end of all factions that have existed, either ephemeral or otherwise, for the last fifty years, bids fair to fall to pieces even in the incipient stages of its organization. Having no fixed principles to act as a centre of gravity binding the factions together, each is disposed to fly off at a tangent the moment its claims upon the aggregated mass are disregarded by the other clans of the party. The old Federalists are jealous of the Antimasons, and they in their turn are jealous of the Federalists. These two main factions are beginning to look dagger's points at each other, as the period for the distribution of the "loaves and fishes" approximates—the Federalists insisting that they must have the largest share on account of their long services, while the Anties claim the choicest cuts from the loaf by reason of their superior adroitness and zeal in the "good cause."

Then there is a third faction of eleventh hour men—apostate Democrats, who, although they have been but a very few years in the service, are eagerly grasping at the "rewards" they had in view, emoluments of office. These last insist that, but for them Gen. Harrison could not have been elected, and that therefore the Whigs and Antimasons ought to stand back until they are provided for.

Of this latter class is Mr. Penrose, who has a longing, lingering desire to fill a cabinet appointment, and through the influence which that would give him, provide for the little band of apostates who hang on his skirts. This individual would fain be a wire-walker in the new administration, a "power behind the throne greater than the throne itself" but then he is met at the threshold by the leader of the second faction, THOMAS STEVENS, whose cunning is unbounded, and told to stand back and let the great god-father of the celebrated "taper worm" take his place. Then there is the notorious Burnswyke, who also aspires to power, and who will not silently brook to have his claims postponed. These three wretches constituted the triumvirate during the famous bukshot war, and suppose that because they managed Joseph Ritner so handsomely, they could also regulate the actions of the "President in leading strings."

But then, up jumps the old Federalist, the SENOANTS, the BRYANS, the CHAMBERS, and a host of others that could be named, and scout the idea of such men as Stevens and Penrose getting into the cabinet. They insist that Gen. Harrison must keep aloof from such deleterious influence, and that he must select for his chief officers such men as they recommend. In the mean time, Stevens has got the start of all his competitors, and is determined "by hook or by crook" to have the Post Office Department placed under his care. If he succeeds the old Federalist will show their teeth at once, and if he is disappointed, he will most assuredly raise a row with the other factions who oppose him. So that, in either event, we may expect such a scratching and clawing among the leaders of Harrisonism in Pennsylvania, as has not been witnessed for many years. In the mean time a candidate for Governor is to be nominated, and the different factions above enumerated are already disputing about the candidate. Some thirty or forty names in different parts of the State are mentioned, and the claims of many of them urged with no little zeal. This bids fair to be another bone of contention in the festalated Harrison party, which will be very difficult to dispose of. Then, again, there will be a score of applicants for every village post office, for every clerkship, &c. &c., and the disappointed ones will make a monstrous outcry at their defeat. Curses, loud and deep, will be heaped upon the new President and the recipients of his favors, and the Ideas of March have passed, the rope of sand that held the factions together will have been broken, and hold Tight will be left alone in his glory. While this embittered and indiscreet scramble

is going on, the people will be looking with intense anxiety for the reforms promised in the government—the golden age which was to open upon the country simultaneously with the accession of President Harrison. Profusion will not answer the purpose any longer; there must be practice. The administration must at once set about carrying out the reforms its friends promised, before the election, or the new regime will be speedily sunk lower than Tophet in public estimation. We await with patience for the *Annals* of the whole matter.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

"Upon this subject, the Pennsylvania of Monday week remarks as follows:—"The deep interest felt on this subject, by all classes of the community, is abundant proof of its paramount importance. It is by no means surprising that it is viewed in different lights by different individuals. To the ultra bankers, the 15th of January appears to be a day fraught with ruin and distress, while to the cool, clear-sighted democratic advocates of the law and of bank reform, it seems to be merely a day when justice, long delayed, is to be again measured out to the people. The extravagant notions of the bank partisans, would astonish us, did we not so often witness their delusion. They have made propositions in various quarters, to postpone the day of resumption for six months, for a year, and even for a longer period. A correspondent of a neighboring paper, professing to be democratic, has suggested the postponement for a year, and even indulges the hope of obtaining the sanction of the Legislature and of Gov. Porter. No one who will take the trouble to read Gov. Porter's letter to the citizens of Pittsburg, during the month of September last, can for a moment entertain this belief. In that letter, the Governor stated distinctly that he would not yield his assent to any law for the further procrastination of the resumption. He stated also that the day fixed, was in his opinion too remote at the time, and he could not and would not postpone it. By this letter, full notice was given to the banks and to the public, of the course the Governor would pursue, and if all are not prepared for it, the fault belongs to them, or to the system on which the banking institutions are organized. We have availed ourselves of the opportunity afforded by the visit of the Governor to this City, to ascertain whether his views on this grave subject remain unchanged, and it affords us much pleasure to be able to assure our readers on the best authority, that no postponement of this day of resumption beyond the 15th of January next, will receive his approbation. He is as anxious as any one can be, to relieve the community from embarrassment and distress, but he is not of opinion that it is the true mode of ministering this relief, to entail upon us for a day longer than is already allowed, the hopeless evils of the present suspension. The Governor and his friends had confidentially believed, that after his Pittsburg letter above referred to, no idle hopes would be indulged, by the banks, of any further acquiescence on the part of Gov. Porter, in the present suspension, but if they are determined to delude the public, in the very teeth of the Governor's assurances to the contrary, they must be permitted to solace themselves with their own folly, and learn when the day of trial arrives, how utterly groundless have been their anticipations."

Resumption of Specie Payments.—The N. York Journal of Commerce, in speaking of the expressed determination of the Governor of Pennsylvania not to put off the day of resumption any further than that fixed upon by the legislature, says:—"We honor the wisdom and firmness of Governor Porter in this matter. He knows that if resumption, as it is called, was to be postponed till some of the banks feel it perfectly convenient to resume, it might be postponed forever. For 33 years, with the exception of a short period, the banks of Pennsylvania have been in a state of suspension; and if any of them are still unprepared for resumption, we say unhesitatingly that they had better wind up. Get the rotten ones out of the way, whether large or small. They are a dead weight upon the mass."

Antimasonry Reviving!

In announcing the Harrison triumph some weeks ago, we said that the wretches regarding themselves with it, but that it was claimed by the antimasons. And we instanced Ritner's administration to show that the "rear rank" was then, and would again be assigned to the wretches. The last few days have satisfied us that such at least is the relative position of parties which the "insolent antimasons" are laboring to effect. The intrigues which are enacted at this place round the electoral college, and which the "way-faring man cannot err" in seeking, are as novel as disgraceful. But they show us, as the shadow shows the substance in sunshine, that the whigs are a whipplable article, as Stevens designated them, and the factions combination that controlled Ritner's administration is in the ascendant. The story is told at the corner of the streets and is this. Burrows, Stevens, Parke, Cooper, &c., came here to confer with others of their ancient fellows in the antimasonic lodge, as soon as it was known that General Harrison had gained the state; they settled the distribution of offices so far as Pennsylvania is concerned; and Burrows was sent to Penrose to tell him he could not go into the Cabinet, for Stevens must be Post Master General; and to Ritner, to tell him he must put up with the Custom house in Philadelphia; by which arrangement the Executive power of the General Government would be wielded with energy, and without any troublesome scruples to secure an election for Governor in Pennsylvania to suit—not the whigs, nor the moderate mass of antimasons—but the LODGE of antimasonic Knight Templars.—We need not say that the lodge is composed of Ritner, Stevens, the two Burrows, Elder and Ellmaker, Ogle who is to be the candidate for Governor, the Parke's, and a few understrappers. At the same time a young time-server was dispatched to gather the names of the electors to a petition for Stevens for the appointment of Postmaster General before they could come together, consult as to expediency, canvass the unpopularity of Stevens, and possibly determine against his claims in a body. Since the college is assembled at this place, it is said some twenty members have affixed their signatures to his petition. The whigs are indignant of course, but helpless. The proscriptions, and exclusives, and distinctions—few in number, but all powerful it would seem in intrigue—are in their glory.—These abused General Harrison, but of what, they are furious antimasons and abolitionists, to correct the public morals, and must have office to accomplish their object. The "old war chief" must swallow every affront and succumb submissively to their modest demands. The whigs—bless their gentility—they work for patriotism, and must be content with the fruits of their labors, though they fall into ashes when lifted to the lip.

The moderate antimasons—bless them also—they placed themselves under masters at their organization as a party, and must submit when the battle is fought and the victory won to surrender all the spoils to the magnates. They may perhaps, in some few cases, be allowed to feast on the crumbs that fall from the table.

We said another thing a few weeks ago, that the cohesion of the Harrison forces would be broken in the process of organizing the administration, and the distribution of patronage. We answer for it that we are right. So far as Pennsylvania is involved we want no better confirmation than the success of the Stevens faction, and the discomfiture of the whigs, the conservatives, and moderate antimasons. But there is additional confirmation. The electoral college was elected to cast the ballots of the people. This is their only trust, and assuming another is usurpation.—Using the weight which was thus placed in their hands for a distinct purpose to procure appointments against the sense of the mass, is betraying the people. Casting that weight into the scale in favor of a few to the exclusion of the many is a violation of democracy—the ground work of a republican government.

During the Presidential canvass, we said another thing which we beg our democratic friends who voted for Harrison to recollect—for it is now confirmed. We said repeatedly that deserting their party was helping to introduce the authors of the mischiefs in the Ritner administration, and the bukshot war, into the general government. We trust they will now see how to value the gain of abandoning their party, and will return to it the best after all. THE FIRM DEMOCRATS, who adhered to the administration of Martin Van Buren, and to their own integrity, we would again congratulate on the prospect before them. Let them but cultivate HARMONY; be firm in the support of their principles, and UNITED, when the battle comes, and the victory will be theirs, both at the Governor's and the Presidential election.

Harrisburg Reporter.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—The federal newspapers, since the election, says the Crawford Democrat, have made the discovery that there is something very wrong in the present mode of selecting the Canal Commissioners. When Joseph Ritner was Governor, the plan suited them extremely well. They could find nothing wrong in the conduct of Thaddeus Stevens and his fellows. It was O. K. with them then. Now that David R. Porter is Governor, and the feds have succeeded in carrying both branches of the Legislature, it is not to their minds—they go in for an alteration of the system. The hypocrisy of their wailing, and the manifest object of the change are both so apparent, that we trust that those who have in their power will throw in their mite to stay the inroads of these Vandals upon the time-honored customs of the Commonwealth.

The present Board of Canal Commissioners are as competent and efficient as any ever appointed to the office. They have studiously refrained from interfering in their official capacity, in the campaign just finished. Their disinterested career affords an honorable contrast with the corrupt and licentious conduct of their notorious predecessors, who openly used the advantages of their situation to forward the election of Ritner. Under the judicious management of the present Board, the internal improvements of this State have progressed rapidly towards completion, and the old works have been placed in a more permanent and lucrative position.

The vilest slanders are now concocted to effect this new scheme of designing, office-hunting demagogues. The very charges proved upon the former Board of Canal Commissioners, are now brought up in judgment against the present one. Every intelligent mind must be convinced, that this new project is nothing more nor less, than an attempt to seize upon the improvements of the State as an electioneering engine for the next gubernatorial campaign. They would place in power men like Stevens, who with his understrappers and satellites, would once more re-enact the scenes of perjury, forgery, and corruption so rife in 1838. Let every good citizen set his face against the licentious maneuver.

Mr. MULLENBERG.—The Reading Jefferson Democrat of Tuesday week, in noticing the return to that place of the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, after the fulfillment of his mission to Austria, gives the subjoined account of the spontaneous and enthusiastic greeting with which he was received by his fellow citizens. It was a well deserved compliment, creditable alike to those by whom it was offered, and honorable, as it must have been gratifying, to him who was the object of it.

Mr. Muhlenberg at home.—Our respected fellow citizen, Henry A. Muhlenberg, reached home yesterday morning, after a protracted absence of about two years and a half, in the service of the country at the Court of Austria. In a town where the people are so well known and so highly esteemed, and where he has not perhaps a single enemy, it was but to be expected that his return would elicit a spontaneous exhibition of the kindly feelings which is entertained towards him by all his fellow townsmen. Accordingly, as he was known as he was known, he would certainly arrive in the morning and the spacious streets about a half hour of their coming, the spacious streets about the depot were crowded with citizens anxious to take him by the hand and welcome him home.—There were perhaps three thousand persons on the ground, who received him with hearty cheers and the warmest manifestations of popular gratification. The peal of artillery, the ringing of bells, & strains of martial music contributed their share to the expression of public joy. A procession of citizens was organized under the direction of Mr. Barr, assisted by Gen. High, Geo. D. B. Kelm, Charles Kessler, and Isaac Pickett—at the head of which walked Mr. Muhlenberg and General George M. Kelm. The procession, which was formed in Chesnut street, down which it proceeded to Fifth, up Fifth to Penn, and thence to the house of Mr. Muhlenberg, where it was briefly addressed by Mr. Muhlenberg and then dismissed, after giving three hurrahs for our distinguished fellow citizen.

Got up on the spur of the moment, without any studied preparation, this exhibition was of the most enthusiastic character, and could not be other than highly gratifying to him, who was its object.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ABDUCTION OF WHITE GIRLS FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

If the following, which we extract from the New York Sun, be true, it has hardly a parallel in the annals of history:—"A very painful rumor has reached us in relation to the kidnapping of fifteen or twenty young white women from some city, and of their captivity among the native chiefs on the slave coast of Africa. For the last two years several vessels have left this port whose destination was any thing but mercantile; and general rumor called them pirates—some called them the truth, and rightly called them slaves. It is said that one of these vessels assumed the character of a passenger packet, bound to New Orleans and Havana, and the captain by the aid of a person well known in this city, went to the Points,

and also to the other infected districts of our city, and addressing themselves to the best looking girls, tendered them a free passage, and even went so far as to give them new dresses, trinkets, &c. The poor girls were taken on board in the stream, in detachments, and every thing was given them to render their position comfortable, and committed to the care of a matron, who assumed the character of the captain's wife. Thus freighted, the vessel left our waters and reached Havana in a few days. There the unsuspecting girls were informed that they could not then land, because the authorities of the island had ordered the vessels to be quarantined at Matanzas. In a few days she sailed apparently bound to Matanzas, but in truth her sails were spread for the coast of Africa on a slaving expedition. The length of the voyage created some uneasiness, which, however, was quieted by the good usage and continued frolic of the whole party. On their reaching the coast, preparations having been made for their arrival, they were sent on shore, and, as the painful rumor says, they were exchanged by those abductors, with the chiefs, for slaves, and one young white woman was exchanged for fifty prime negroes.—The whole party was thus instantly sent into the interior of Africa as the slaves of the chiefs, perhaps never to hear from their own land again.—This account is said to have reached this city by the capture of one of the war parties, in which two of the white girls were, who were owned by the chief, and who gave a letter to be sent to the coast, narrating the manner of their abduction and captivity."

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Under this caption the last Harrisburg Reporter has the following:

An act was passed at the last session of the legislature, requiring the reports of school directors, which were heretofore made to the superintendent on the first Monday in June, or as soon after that day as practicable, and to include the proceedings of the year ending on the first Monday of June. We have been informed by the Superintendent that the necessary blanks were left for the directors at the offices of the commissioners of each county. It is very desirable that all the districts, that have not yet sent in their reports, should do so immediately, that the Superintendent may be enabled to lay his annual report before the legislature very soon after its meeting.

COAL TRADE.—The Pottsville Minor's Journal, of Saturday week, has the following information relative to coal operations in the Anthracite region: This week will probably close the shipments of coal from this region. The quantity shipped during the season is, in round numbers, 423,000 tons, falling short of the shipments last season, about 15,000 tons—and less by 100,000 tons than the shipments of 1837. The shipments from the different regions this year, in round numbers, are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Tons. Locations include Schuylkill, Lehigh, Lookawanna, etc. Tons range from 423,000 to 145,000.

Which is less by about 10,000 tons than was shipped from the same regions in 1839.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTORAL ELECTION.

The Harrisburg Reporter contains a table of all the votes for each electoral ticket, at the late Presidential election. We give the aggregate vote for each elector:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Van Buren Ticket, and Harrison Ticket. Lists names like James Clarke, G. E. Leiper, etc., and their respective vote counts.

Harrison majority, 238. The lowest on the Harrison ticket, 143,990. The lowest on the Van Buren, 143,663.

Two Murders.

On Saturday morning last, says the Louisville Journal of the 24th, the bodies of two men who had evidently been murdered, were found on a flat-boat which had drifted ashore on the Kentucky side, about twelve miles below this city. The boat had been set on fire in the part where the bodies lay, but the flames appeared to have gone out of their own accord; having, however, disfigured both of them; and, we believe, partly consumed them. An axe, smeared with blood, with human hair upon it, was staled with blood. The skull of one of the men exhibited a deep wound, made with the axe or some similar weapon. It is judged that the murder must have been perpetrated between Thursday and Saturday last. The boat belonged to Virginia, and was laden with tobacco. Suspicions are afloat as to the authors of this foul deed, and the police of our city are in pursuit of them.

Who would not live at Spalachiola? Here we are, Nov. 4th, wild ducks, turkeys, venison and the finest fish in the world, all on the table at once. Bright days, frosty mornings, moonlight nights, and an unclouded sky; impart cheerfulness, strength, and pleasure. No mosquitoes, no fleas, nor any of the plagues of less happy climes. In a few days we shall have vessels from the Havans, laden with the fruits of the tropics; we already have the choicest products of the North, all contributing to the general comfort, luxury, and convenience. Truly this is the Canton of the Gentiles, for we have no Jews amongst us. Accompanying all these advantages, we have the music of some dozen high pressure steam engines, making the very poetry of sound. Who would not live in our city?—Spalachiola Ad.

MARRIED:

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Henry Slicer, Wm. WILLIAM H. SMITH, of Allen township; to Miss MARY SNAVELY, of East Pennsboro' township.

DIED:

In this borough on Monday the 7th inst., of consumption, Mrs. ELIZA SPISEN, widow of the late Henry L. Spiser, and daughter of John Cornman, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. SAMUEL HERRMAN, 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 November 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 January, 1841, (being the 11th 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, Executions, 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 10th day of December 1840, and the 65th year of American Independence.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

JURY LIST.

GRAND JURY.

For January Term, 1841.

- Allen—Andrew Chapman, John Coover, Esq., Solomon Mohler, John Oldwine, Daniel Ulrich. Dickson—Peter Camp, Edward Weakley, William Woods. E. Pennsboro—Benjamin Erb. Harrisburg—John Laughlin. Mechanicsburg—John Hoover. N. Middletown—John Blosser. Newville—John Bricker, Joseph Haman. Newton—Isaac Kuntz, Hugh M'Cuane, William Parks, Jr. S. Middletown—Jacob Goodyear, Jr. Jacob Spangler.

TRAVELER JURY.

- Allen—Joseph Brownwell, Daniel Shelly. Carlisle—Jos. Hershey, Lewis Harlan, Ross Lambert, William Leonard, Samuel Sipe. Dickson—John Coover, Jacob Hoffminger, Henry Ruple, Samuel Holmes. E. Pennsboro—George Bowman, Jacob Elbergo, George Glime, Samuel George, Jacob Hoover. Frankfort—Samuel Snyder. Hagerstown—Adam Aughinbaugh. Mechanicsburg—Martin Brandt, Joseph Brandt. Mechanicsburg—William Henry. Middletown—Adam Jacobs. N. Middletown—Abner Crain, Philip Kitch, Jacob Ringwall. Newville—Abraham Erb, Jacob Nagley. Newton—Jacob Keller. S. Middletown—Adam Lehman, Jacob Ritner, Peter Slothover. Southampton—Robert Allen, John Bay, John H. Cressler. Shippensburg—David Criswell, David Deal. Silver Spring—Abraham Bessler, John Eshelman, John Swartz, John Saxton, William Trimble, John Glendwin, J. W. Pennsboro—William Carothers, James Davidson, William Davidson, James Lindsey.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a tract of land situate in Perry county, of Saltsville township, on the state road leading from Landisburg to Mifflintown, (about seven miles from the former place), containing two hundred and ninety six acres, with the allowance, (about one hundred and twenty five acres of said land are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a sufficient quantity of meadow; the remainder is well timbered, with two Apple Orchards, having thereon erected an elegant

WOOLEN FACTORY.

not equalled in the county. Also, a GRIST MILL, on the most improved plan, and a SAW MILL. The whole are erected on, and are propelled by Buffalo creek, never falling stream of water, sufficient to propel a flutter wheeled Saw Mill until the month of July, in connexion with all the Machineries on the stream, which have a sufficiency of water all the year round. There are also four

DWELLING HOUSES

on the property, three of which are first rate; one has been used as a Store and Tavern for many years, and the fourth is an ordinary tenant house. Also, Barns and Stabling sufficient, with all other out-buildings suitable for the convenience of the whole.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the Blacksmithing business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th inst. The books and accounts of the firm are left with David Smith, Esq., for collection, where those interested would do well to call without delay.

JOHN MOORE, RICHARD ANDERSON,

Carlisle, December 10, 1840. N. B. The business will be carried on at the old stand by JOHN MOORE.

CREDITORS' NOTICE.

TAKE notice, that we have applied to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County, for the benefit of the insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and that they have appointed the 2d Monday of January next, for the hearing of us & our creditors, at the Court House, in Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

DAVID TURNER, THOMPSON MARTIN, CHRISTIAN SHORT, THOMAS LUDWIG, MICHAEL G. EGE.

December 10, 1840.

Estate of Wilmina Kreitzer, dec'd.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Wilmina Kreitzer, late of East Pennsboro' township, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

PETER BARNHART, Adm'r. December 10, 1840.

Estate of Michael J. Dill, dec'd.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Michael J. Dill, dec'd., late of East Pennsboro' township, have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

PETER BARNHART, Adm'r. December 10, 1840.

Estate of Jacob Kintch, dec'd.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Kintch, late of West Pennsboro' township, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

CHRISTIAN MYERS, Adm'r. December 10, 1840.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Newton township, Cumberland county, about a quarter of a mile west of Wm. Park Tavern, on the Walnut Bottom road, on the 27th of October last, a large Red Steer with a white stripe on his back and a piece cut off both ears. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

THOMAS LONER, Jr. December 3, 1840.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office CARLEISLE, Pa. November 30th, 1840.

Enquirers will please say advertised.

- Alsphugh John Kruger Johannes Allen Americus Kosh G. Kridler John Inham Jacob Breneman Henry Mueller Heinrich Bernger Mary Main Catherine Bollinger Daniel Muhn Jakob 2 Bot Barbara Maclardy F N 2 Burkholder Wm M'Cartney Sarah A Beltzhoover John 2 M'Feely Ann 2 Bitzer Samuel M'Feely Elizabeth 2 Brown Samuel M'Glaughlin Peter Brown Susan Newville George Clendenin J M Nisley Abraham Lieut U S A Oatman Andrew Cook Margaret Penwell David Crowley Kaichiel Parkinson John Cooper Harriet Pendergrass Mary Carter William Riley John Coall Margaret J Ringwall Catherine Dolan Catharine Rittenhouse Augustus Dicken Moses Robinson Jane Dunbar Mary Randolph Mary Ann Dyer Jacob Spangler Matilda Diller Benjamin Swonger Peter Egin Mary Sherban Daniel Elliot Sarah Strickler John Ege Michael Staub Barney Erb Abraham Stahler George Fishburn John Sentman S 2 Glass Henry Strickler John Giffin Margaret J Swanger George Guy William Sanderson William 2 Green Louisa or Sanderson John 2 Grooms J M Shuart William Grooms N Shapple Margaret Hengy John Sharp Daniel Horner Henry 2 Spotwood Harriet Hamilton Samuel Thompson Walter Hoffman Phillip Usher Sarah Hamlin Joseph 2 Usher Catherine 2 Houser Martin Vansadal Margaret Humer Mary Wendelich Elizabeth Hurch Richel Welsh Wilsoit Harner Justice Wals Sabina Harwood Sarah Williams Ellen M Hedges John Wabert Henry Heitzler Christian Wareham Mary Kraemer Martin Zerman John Kipp Henry

R. LAMBERTON, P. M.

Daily and Semi-Weekly

Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

DURING the ensuing session of the Legislature, the Pennsylvania Intelligencer will be published Daily and Semi-Weekly, on the following terms: Daily during the session \$5 00 Semi-Weekly do do 4 00 Daily during the session and semi-weekly during the remainder of the year, per annum 5 00

The Daily paper will be published on a sheet sufficiently large to contain full reports of the debates in both branches of the Legislature, sketches of Congressional proceedings, and the general news of the times, together with miscellaneous articles on a variety of subjects. The Semi-weekly paper will be published on a sheet of double-medium size, and will contain as much valuable matter as any paper ever published in Harrisburg.

It is our intention to employ competent reporters in both Houses of the Legislature, and enrich our columns with every thing worth recording, which may be said or done by the representatives of the people.

The editorial department of the Intelligencer will be conducted with dignity and spirit, and every pains taken to render the sheet valuable and interesting, and worthy of public confidence and support. In national politics we will, as heretofore, sustain what we conceive to be the true principles of democracy. Having been among the earliest supporters of President Harrison, and contributed to the utmost of our abilities to his election, we will yield to his administration a firm and hearty support. In regard to state politics we will so shape our course as to promote the best interests of the Commonwealth.

With this brief allusion to our principles, we refer to our past course as a pledge that our promises will be fulfilled. We trust that our numerous friends throughout the state will exert themselves in the circulation of the paper. We are determined to merit encouragement by every honorable effort, and we hope to receive it.

ELLIOTT & M'CURDY, Harrisburg, Nov. 18, 1840.

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