

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newell... JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippensburg... WILLIAM M. MATHER, Esq. Lee's Bluffs...

American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON. "OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG." [AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

TERMS OF PUBLICATION. \$2 00 per annum, in advance—or \$2 50, if not paid within the year.

Legislative Keystone.

DURING the ensuing session of the Legislature, the Keystone will, as usual, be published twice a week and contain full reports of the proceedings in both Houses.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Mr. Hazewell—the intelligent and very able Editor of the Nantucket Islander—comments upon the result of the General Election as follows:

to his house, got his gun, and when within a few yards of Magruder discharged the gun.

of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer that that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received through its minister here since your separation.

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GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, AND THE Ladies' and Gentlemen's World of Literature and Fashion.

NEW Volume, under the above title, of the well established and fashionable Magazine, The Philadelphia Casket in conjunction with the gentleman's Magazine, which has been every where pronounced the most readable and popular of the day.

THE TERMS OF THE KEYSTONE ARE THE SAME AS HERETOFORE.

During the session semi-weekly \$2 00 For the year \$20 00

Any person forwarding us \$2.00 shall receive the Keystone from the time of subscribing to the close of the session—or six copies will be sent for any one office for \$10.00.

All Post Masters are invited to act as agents for the Keystone, in receiving subscribers and their willingness to act in such a manner, shall receive a list of our subscribers in his town and neighborhood, with our terms of agency.

HARRIETT & PARKE.

Harrisburg, Nov. 26, 1840.

Estate of Joseph M. Kee, deceased.

LETTERS of administration with the will annexed, of Joseph M. Kee, late of Newton township, dec'd., have been issued to the subscribers residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to pay off immediately, and those having claims to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID J. M'KEE, JOSEPH M. M'KEE, Administrators.

November 26, 1840.

LAST NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the estate of David S. Fomey, dec'd., by book account or otherwise, are hereby requested to come and settle the same, on or before the 23d day of December next, as no further indulgence will be given.

G. W. SIAFFER, JACOB SHROM, Executors.

November 26, 1840.

FATHERS, PEACHES, &c.

The subscribers have just returned from the West with a lot of PEATHERS, and DRIED PEACHES, which they offer for sale at their store room corner of Hanover and Leather streets.

HAMILTON & GRIBB.

Carlisle, Dec. 3, 1840.

At a stated Orphans' Court.

begun and held on Monday the 9th day of November, 1840, at Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, before the Hon. Samuel Hepburn, President, and John Stuart and John LeFevre, Associate Judges of the same, assigned, &c., the following proceedings were had, to wit:

Upon the petition of John K. Longnecker, Administrator of Henry Longnecker, dec'd., respectfully representing that four partitions were appointed Administrator of the estate of the said Henry Longnecker, dec'd.—that he has filed his administration account, and there is upon the settlement of said account a balance overpaid by account of \$3119.91: There are no funds belonging to the estate except the recognizance entered into by John K. Longnecker for farm taken by him at the valuation—he therefore prays the Court to grant a Rule on the Heirs, to shew cause why the amount overpaid by him should not be credited on the said recognizance as of the 1st April 1840.

10th November 1840. Rule granted. Personal notice to be served on those in the county, and notices to be given to those out of the county by publication in two newspapers in the county for six weeks, returnable at the January Court 1841.

I, Willis Foulk, Clerk of the Orphans' Court in and for said county, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of record. Witness my hand and seal of said Court, at Carlisle, the 16th day of November 1840.

W. FOULK, CLK. O. C.

FARM FOR RENT.

WILL be rented for the term of one year, on the premises, on Saturday the 19th of December inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a valuable and well improved farm, situate in Dickinson township, into the property of Anthony Black, dec'd.

WILLIAM CAROTHERS, Executor of A. Black, dec'd.

December 3, 1840.

SELLING OFF AT FIRST COST!

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

The subscribers, intending to leave Carlisle, offer their entire stock, comprising an extensive variety of every description of DRY GOODS,

for sale at FIRST COST!

Country Merchants, and the public generally, will find it decidedly to their advantage to call, examine, and purchase—as they cannot obtain goods cheaper in the city.

Call and see—call and purchase.

Depend upon it, bargains are now offered to every one who desires to purchase.

ARNOLD & Co. Carlisle, Nov. 12, 1840.

N.B.—Persons indebted are requested to call and settle before the first of January next.

THE BALTIMORE SUN CONTAINS A STATEMENT SHOWING THE SALARIES OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE VARIOUS STATES COMPOSING OUR UNION, OF WHICH THE FOLLOWING IS AN ABSTRACT:

Table with 3 columns: State, Governor, Salary. Includes Louisiana (\$7500), Maryland (\$4200), New York (\$4000), Pennsylvania (\$4000), Georgia (\$4000), Massachusetts (\$3666), South Carolina (\$3500), Virginia (\$3333), Mississippi (\$3000), Kentucky (\$2500), Florida, Terr. (\$2500), Wisconsin (\$2500), Iowa (\$2500), New Jersey (\$2000), North Carolina (\$2000), Arkansas (\$2000), Tennessee (\$2000), Michigan (\$2000), Missouri (\$2000), Fairfield, Ohio (\$1500), Shannon, Indiana (\$1500), Bigger, Illinois (\$1500), Carlin, Delaware (\$1333), Page, New Hampshire (\$1200), Ellsworth, Connecticut (\$1100), Jenison, Vermont (\$750), King, Rhode Island (\$400).

MURDER MOST FOUL.

The Malboro' Gazette gives the following account of one of the most bloody deeds we have ever been called upon to notice.

Notwithstanding the heinousness of the crime, we find the old plea put in behalf of the culprit, of respectability of relatives, and he is actually admitted to bail.

The occurrence took place in the neighborhood of Bladensburg on Saturday last, as we are informed by the Gazette, which says:—“We learn that a misunderstanding had for some time existed between Clement T. Hillery and a young man named Albert Magruder; and that on Saturday they met at the Church near Hillery's house, where they were quarrelled. Some threats, it is said, were passed between them—which Hillery went

to his house, got his gun, and when within a few yards of Magruder discharged the gun.

effect in the forehead, the remainder passing through the hat. [We have no desire to prejudice public opinion against Hillery—we therefore state that at this stage of the affair there are contradictory statements in circulation;—one is that Magruder approached Hillery before he shot; and another that he advanced after he was shot. There were, we believe, two white witnesses of the whole matter.]

We have yet to record the most shocking part: After shooting the young man, we learn that Hillery ordered one of his negroes to hold him, while he with the butt end of his gun, literally knocked out the man's brains!”

Hillery has heretofore stood fair in this country, and has many respectable relatives. There are, we suppose, some extenuating circumstances attending this bloody deed, as his honor Judge Stephen permitted bail in this case. The amount of bail required was \$6,000.—Baltimore Republican.

NO NEWSPAPER.—The time is coming when a man who has the means, and does not take a newspaper, will be looked on by his neighbors as a fish without a fin, a crow without a wing, a blind horse, a mole, or what you please.

Such an individual might do well enough to live in the manner of Robinson Crusoe, but he has no excuse for thrusting himself amongst those who do take newspapers and are better informed, to gather whatever political or general intelligence they may choose to drop for him.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the second Session of the Twenty-Sixth Congress.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty, and peace.

Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded; and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical juncture of the affairs of the world.

A rigid and persevering economy at this critical juncture of the affairs of the world, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them.

Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it can alone be preserved.

A series of questions of long standing, difficult in their adjustment, and important in their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honor of the country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years, (the most of them during the successful administration of my immediate predecessor,) been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining are, I am happy to say, in a fair way of being speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

With all the Powers of the world, our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony.

If clouds have lowered above the hemisphere, they have not cast their portentous shadow upon our happy shores. Bounded by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation.

Yet it behooves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national intercourse, for which this government has ever contended.

In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement.

Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught, and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable.

In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain, had been received, and that a counter-proposal, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment

of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration.

The answer that that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received through its minister here since your separation.

These were promptly considered; such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States, and reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox.

That minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own Government for its final decision.

Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation.

Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session, providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the states of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which may have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the United States.

It was, among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system of government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the territorial rights of a state, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed, on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its Minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points of difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly Power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent.

No answer has yet been returned by the British government to this proposition. With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and the remaining Powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character.

With Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity and equality, was concluded in March last, and having been ratified by the Belgian government, will be duly laid before the Senate.

It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations.

A messenger has been despatched with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, where, according to stipulation, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 26th of August last, by the plenipotentiaries of the two governments.

Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantage which the United States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign Powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Under the appropriation of the last session of Congress, an agent has been sent to Germany, for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco trade.

The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico having met and organized at Washington, in August last, the papers in the possession of the Government, relating to those claims, were communicated to the board.

The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two Governments, through the medium of our minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different Governments of South America. I regret, however, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late Republic of Colombia have not yet been satisfied by the separate Governments into which it has been resolved.

The charge d'affaires of Brazil having expressed the intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the United States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, for American property seized in 1819; and to add that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that Government.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the convention between the United States and Texas, for marking the boundary between them, have, according to the late report received from our commissioners, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary north along the western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude.

The commission adjourned on the 10th of June last, for resumption on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty-second degree of latitude

with the western bank of the Sabine, and the meridian line thence to Red River. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the present season.

The present sound condition of their finances, and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the people and Government of the United States may well congratulate themselves.

An overflowing treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the U. States.

Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has on the contrary, been found to consist in ample resources unencumbered with debt; and, in this respect the Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate and truly enviable position.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March 1837, the act for the distribution of the surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars of the public moneys were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the States in the months of January, April, and July of that year.

In May, there occurred a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, including with very few exceptions, those in which the public fidelity the Government had unfortunately made itself dependent for the revenues which had been collected from the people, and were indispensable to the public service.

The suspension, & the excesses in banking and commerce, out of which it arose & which were greatly aggravated by its occurrence, made to a great degree unavoidable, the principal part of the public money then on hand suspended the collection of many millions accruing on merchants' bonds, and greatly reduced the revenue arising from customs and the public lands.

These effects have continued to operate in various degrees, to the present period; and in addition to the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of duties have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1833, and probably as much more upon the importation of iron for railroads, by special legislation.

What has been our condition for the last four years in relation to revenue, we have during the same period, been subjected to an unavoidable continuance of large & extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudice to the public interest.

Of these the charge upon the Treasury, in consequence of the Cherokee treaty alone, without advert- ing to others arising out of Indian treaties, has already exceeded five millions of dollars; the removal of the Seminoles Indians, which were found in progress, has been nearly fourteen millions; and the public buildings have required the unusual sum of nearly three millions.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to say, that, from the commencement of this period to the present day, every demand upon the government, at home or abroad, has been promptly met.

This has been done, not only without creating a permanent debt, or a resort to additional taxation in any form, but in the midst of a steadily progressive reduction of existing burdens upon the people, leaving still a considerable balance of available funds which will remain in the Treasury at the end of the year.

This small amount of Treasury notes, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars, still outstanding, and less by twenty-three millions than the United States have in deposits with the States, is composed of such only as are not yet due, or have not yet been presented for payment.

They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenue, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount within which they may, it is thought, be kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be as large as may justly be anticipated.

Among the reflections arising from the contemplation of these circumstances, one, not the least gratifying, is the consciousness that the Government had the resolution and the ability to adhere, in every emergency, to the sacred obligations of law; to execute all its contracts according to the requirements of the constitution; and thus to present when most needed a rallying point by which the business of the whole country might be brought back to a safe and unvarying standard—a result vitally important as well to the interests as to the morals of the people.

There can surely now be no difference of opinion in regard to the incalculable evils that would have arisen if the government, at that critical moment, had suffered itself to be deterred from upholding the only standard of value, either by the pressure of adverse circumstances or the violence of unmerited denunciation.

The manner in which the people sustained the performance of this duty was highly honorable to their fortitude and patriotism. It cannot fail to stimulate their agents to adhere, under all circumstances, to the line of duty; and to satisfy them of the safety with which a course really right, and demanded by a financial crisis; may, in a community like ours, be pursued, however, apparently severe its immediate operation.

The policy of the Federal Government, in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and subsequently in resisting every temptation to create a new public debt, serves to be regarded in the same favorable light.

Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the coffers of foreign stockholders, is one which is every day gathering strength. Already have the resources of many of the

(Continued on Second Page.)

FASHIONS AND ENGRAVINGS.

In compliance with the almost unanimous wish of our lady subscribers, we shall the ensuing volume furnish them with a beautiful and correct plate of Fashions monthly, a feature, it is believed that will neither be unwelcome nor unpopular.

The fashion plates shall be drawn from original designs from Paris and London, and may always be depended upon as the prevailing style in Philadelphia and New York for the month in which they are issued.

These, however, shall in no wise interfere with the regular and choice engravings, and music which accompany each number of the work.

The splendid Mezz-tint engravings from the burin of Saitan, which have been so justly admired, will be followed during the volume by several from the same hand, while the steel engravings in the best style of art, from interesting scenes shall enrich the Magazine.

The choicest pieces of music for the Piano and Guitar shall accompany each number of the work.

Time of Publication.—The work will be published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union.

The most distant subscriber will consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities, agents have been established, to whom the Magazine is forwarded, prior to the time of issuing it so that they may be delivered to resident subscribers by the first of the month.

This is an important arrangement to distant subscribers who require a convenient, and eventually discontinue it, in consequence of the great delay by publishers.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum. Or two copies yearly for five dollars, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the name of a responsible agent. For the second volume, those who wish to subscribe for either of the following Philadelphia periodicals this Liberal Proposal is made.

Five dollars current money free of postage, we will forward Graham's Magazine and Goden's Lady's Book, for one year. Address, post paid.

GEO. R. GRAHAM, south west corner of Chesnut & Third st. Phil.

VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on the premises, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, on Monday the 14th of December next, the following described Out Lots, late the estate of Robert Armstrong, deceased.

No. 1.—Adjoining lots of Fm. M. Biddle, Esq. L. Keller, Leather street continued, and the College lane, containing One and Two Thirds Acres.

No. 2.—Bounded on the north and west by lands of James Noble's heirs, on the east by a lot of the heirs of James Moore, dec'd., and on the south by lots of James Armstrong and Mrs. Cooper, containing Three Acres.

No. 3.—Bounded by lands of Baughman's heirs, Andrew Blair, Patrick Phillips and others, being part of an additional lot No. 15, containing Two Acres and Forty Perches, all situate in the Borough of Carlisle.

The terms of sale are: one half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where due attendance will be given by

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Adm'r. of Robt. Armstrong, dec'd. November 19, 1840.

WANTED.

A boy to learn the Shoemaking business.—One from the country would be preferred.

HENRY WARNER, Carlisle, Nov. 12, 1840.