

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1840.

Temperance Department.

Cumberland County Temperance Society. The Executive Committee of this Society, appointed on the 25th inst. have resolved to introduce themselves to your readers, by publishing the Report of the Society made last August, and which has not before been given to the public.

REPORT

Of the Executive Committee of the Cumberland County Temperance Society, August 14, 1840.

The regular annual meeting of the Cumberland County Temperance Society, was appointed at the German Reformed Church, in December last, and speakers secured for the occasion; but was deferred, subject to the call of the Executive Committee, in consequence of a violent storm and a heavy fall of snow.

On the 20th of April, 1839, a Society was organized, entitled "The Cumberland County Temperance Society, auxiliary to the American Temperance Society," pledging its members to abstain from the use of distilled spirits, except for medical purposes; not to allow the use of them in their families, nor to provide them for the entertainment of their friends, and in general to discourage the use of them in the community.

Early in 1836, a convention of the friends of temperance was held in Harrisburg, with the total abstinence principle formed the leading object of discussion.

As at first harbored with some hesitation, but received a full discussion, and was well sustained by the delegation from this society. The discussion resulted in a recommendation to the friends of temperance, to abstain entirely from fermented as well as distilled liquors, and to use their efforts that societies which may be hereafter formed, be formed on that principle exclusively, and to introduce the principle as far as it could safely be done, into societies already organized.

Within a short time, a meeting of our society was held, at which sixty-three signatures were obtained to the total abstinence pledge. On the 11th of January, 1837, this principle was introduced into our constitution by an article in the following words:

"WHEREAS, a very respectable portion of our association are fully and strongly impressed with the belief, that the use of fermented as well as distilled liquors is in a high degree dangerous to the best interests of the community, and that they are injurious in a greater or less degree to all, and are utterly unsafe, especially when used by the young and by those who have once acquired a taste for stronger drinks, only serving to lead on, by certain though perhaps imperceptible degrees, to intemperance and ruin;—the following pledge shall be adopted for such as wish to sign it, and shall be offered to every pledgee for signature, viz: 'We do hereby pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of all fermented as well as distilled liquors, as a beverage.'"

While however the total abstinence pledge has been acted on by the society for the last four years, the old pledge has also remained a part of the constitution. We have a pleasure however, in stating that the old pledge has met with little favor,—that pledge having received but thirty-two signatures since the adoption of the new pledge, and several of these having since been transferred to the new pledge. From Nov. 1836 to Nov. 1839, including a period of two years, the signatures to the total abstinence pledge were two hundred & six; and from December 8 1839, to the present time, including a period of one year and eight months, the number of signatures obtained to the total abstinence pledge, by the efforts of the Executive Committee of our society is two hundred and sixty-five.

One of the inferences to be drawn from these results is that the temperance cause is on the whole still advancing in our town; and another is, that the old temperance pledge still remains a part of our constitution, it exists but as a dead letter, and ought no longer to remain there as a reproach to our cause.

main there as a reproach to our cause. And if this report shall be accepted, your committee will present a resolution to have it no longer recognised by our society.

Another peculiarity of our organization is that it has for the last four years combined the influence of all the friends of temperance in public efforts to advance the cause—whenever private organizations have existed in the town. Prior to 1837 the temperance societies in the town acted as entirely independent organizations, and thus often came into conflict with each other in appointing meetings at the same time in the different churches, and thus unintentionally exhibiting the appearance of opposition in their action. The union of the several societies for the purpose of concerted action, was the result of a very full conviction of its necessity, and however much your committee may approve of individual effort, and however cheerfully lend their aid for the promotion of the temperance cause in any way, yet we are as ever satisfied, that the permanent interests of the cause in our town may be best promoted by a union of all the strength we can command.

Since the last report was made to this society, several meetings have been held under the direction of the Executive Committee in different parts of the county, where no independent temperance organizations are known to exist. A course of lectures by the Rev. Mr. Hunt was likewise secured, during the summer of 1839, which resulted in much good. Sometime last autumn a meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at which delegates were appointed to the State Convention held in Harrisburg on the 15th 16th & 17th of January last.

The subject here referred to was laid over as a mere matter of form, to the next annual meeting, when the proposed amendment of the constitution was unanimously adopted.

M. CALDWELL, In behalf of the Ex. Com.

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DELEGATES TO THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The following are the Delegates elected by the Cumberland County Temperance Society, to the Convention which is to assemble at Harrisburg, on Wednesday January 13, 1841.

- Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, GEORGE KELLER, Rev. JOHN ULRICH, JACOB FETTER, L. G. BRANDEBURY, Esq., Prof. M. CALDWELL, Rev. L. SCOTT, JOHN PHILLIPS, Esq., J. SANDERSON, Rev. W. M. HALL, HENRY DUFFIELD, JOHN HALBERT, Rev. D. MCKINLEY, SAM'L ELLIOTT.

By order of the Ex. Com. S. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.

For the Volunteer.

I hope the editor will find two dollars enclosed in advance for the Volunteer, and if he should be surprised at the subscription from such a source, I wish to tell him the reason why I have subscribed and paid in advance. It is owing to the generous and many interest the Volunteer has taken in the cause of temperance. My attention was attracted to the matter by "Gleaner" who subscribed for your paper and paid in advance for the same reason I now subscribe. I hope you will publish this note, as I wish to induce, if I can, all the friends of temperance in the county, who can possibly bear the expense, to subscribe for your paper as Gleaner and I have done, that you may receive some remuneration for your labor in the first great cause of humanity in our country. I shall also send two dollars to the Herald, because he has taken the same course with yourself. You and he draw swords about politics, and this is right; but you put them up in reference to the temperance cause; and I see both Volunteer and Herald, side by side, with cutlasses drawn, and I hope, scabbards thrown away, making common war on the common foe of humanity. I have no fear that your warfare will be unavailing; no it will be high-minded & gentlemanly—but it will be constant and effective. The good will pray for your success; the widow and the orphan will sigh, and wish you had been earlier, and thus, perchance, have saved the one from lonely widowhood, and the other from wretched orphanage; the true patriot will hail you with joy, and cheer you on your course; but the active friends of temperance must aid you by subscriptions paid in advance. Friends of temperance every where throughout the county, support the Volunteer and Herald in their generous offer of support to your good cause. Subscribe, and pay your subscriptions in advance. Through their columns the community may be reached more effectually than in any other way.

Allow me earnestly to recommend the friends of temperance every where throughout the county, to collect all the information they can touching the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, and of every thing else which may illustrate the interesting subject. I wish to submit two queries: 1. Which will yield the farmer the most money, to sell his grain to the distiller, or to feed it to stock, and then sell the stock? Farmers examine this question. 2. Can any body point to a single man in the county, or who has ever lived in the county, who has made money by distilling or selling liquor, and at the same time preserved his family from all intemperance, and left them in peaceful possession of property? Can such a case be found in the history of Cumberland county? Let us have an answer. Nay; can a single case be found where permanent property has ever been made by the manufacture or sale of liquor?

Paris had resembled a strong place infested by the enemy. The entire day the 40,000 men guarding the capital are consigned to their barracks, the posts are doubled, and the rounds of officers of the staff continual, and at night the streets are traversed by patrols, and cries of "Qui vive?" are heard in every direction.

A LOOKER ON.

INSTRUCTIVE TALE.

We have seldom heard of a tale of human life more instructive than that which we are about to relate. We heard the substance of it related by a friend, and have taken the liberty to throw it into its present shape, and lay it before our readers. It is a fine illustration of what Franklin so much insisted on, that industry and temperance are almost certain to lead to independence and comfort.

Thomas P., at the age of 18, was, by the death of his master turned loose upon the world, to gain a livelihood as a shoemaker. He shouldered his kit, and went from house to house, making the farmers' leather, or mending their children's shoes. At length a good old man, pleased with Tom's industry and steady habits, offered him a small building as a shop. Tom applied himself to work with persevering industry and untiring ardor. Earlier than the sun, he was whistling over his work, and his hammer song was often heard till the "nooks of night." He thus gained a good reputation, and some of this world's goods. He soon married a virtuous female—one whose kind disposition added new joys to his existence, and whose busy neatness rendered pleasant their little tenement. The time passed smoothly on—they were blessed with three smiling pledges of their affection, and in a few years Tom was the possessor of a neat little cottage and a piece of land.

This they handsomely improved, and it was evidently the abode of plenty and felicity. But now Tom began to relax from his strict habits, and would occasionally walk down to a tavern in the neighborhood. This soon became a habit; and the habit imperceptibly grew upon him, until, to the grief of all who knew him, he became a constant loungee about the tavern, and extremely dissipated. The inevitable consequences soon followed; he got in debt, and his creditors soon stripped him of all he had. His poor wife used all the arts of persuasion to reclaim him; and she could not think of using him harshly, for she loved him even in his degradation, and he had always been kind to her. Many an earnest petition did he proffer to heaven for his reformation, and often did she endeavor to work upon his parental feelings. He often promised to reform, and was at last induced to stay from the tavern three days together; and his solicitous companion began to cherish hopes of returning happiness. But he could endure no longer.

"Betsy," said he, as he arose from his work, "give me the decanter." These words pierced her heart, and seemed to sound the knell of her cherished hopes. She could not resist him. He went to the tavern, and after some persuasion induced the landlord to fill the decanter; he returned, and placed it in the window immediately before him; "for," said he, "I can face my enemy."

With a resolution fixed upon overcoming his pernicious habits, he went earnestly to work—always having the decanter before him, but never touched it. Again he began to thrive—and in a few years he was once more the owner of his former delightful residence. His children grew up and are respectable members of society. Old age came upon Tom, but he always kept the decanter in the window, where he first put it; and often, when his head was silvered over with age, he would refer to his decanter, and laugh heartily at its singular effect, and he never permitted it to be removed from that window while he lived, nor was it until he had been consigned to his narrow house.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Late From Europe.

The steamship Acadia was telegraphed at noon on Monday, and she arrived at East Boston about 2 o'clock P. M. She arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, 14th days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th inst. The whole passage to Halifax and Boston was made in less than 17 days.

We take the following abstract of the news from the New York Evening Star and Journal of Commerce.

The Acadia is to return January 2d. The President steamship arrived safely at Liverpool on the 27th. She will not return at present. Her day of starting again is fixed for the 10th of February. In the meantime the machinery is to be overhauled and the power increased.

The most interesting event is that of the accouchement of the Queen of England, of a Princess, which took place on the 21st ult.

At our latest dates, the 3d of December, her majesty was in a state of excellent health, as was also the young Princess Royal. A very severe gale was experienced in England on the 21st of November. Many vessels were lost including the steamer "City of Bristol," with all on board, (30 persons) except one; the brig Grecian, with all on board; the brig Superb, from Leghorn to Liverpool, crew saved.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—The Belle Poule frigate and her consort the Favorite, arrived at Cherbourg, Nov. 30, from St. Helena, with the remains of Napoleon.

The Minister Parisen states that the funeral in Paris was fixed for the 10th inst. but our private letters treat this announcement as erroneous. "The works in process of erection," says our correspondent, "cannot possibly be finished in the short space of a week, and even were they terminated within that time, many arrangements may become necessary, which would cause a postponement of the funeral ceremonies, admitting that the 10th inst. had been fixed by Government for that object."

It is reported that soon after the ceremony shall have taken place, Prince Louis Napoleon and his companions will be liberated, but that he will be required to pledge himself never to repeat his criminal attempt.

It is thought that the debates in the Chamber of Deputies have demonstrated that the French Government regarded the affair before M. de Chabot and the Porte, as terminated. The National of the 30 ult. states that

Paris had resembled a strong place infested by the enemy. The entire day the 40,000 men guarding the capital are consigned to their barracks, the posts are doubled, and the rounds of officers of the staff continual, and at night the streets are traversed by patrols, and cries of "Qui vive?" are heard in every direction.

The French army in Algeria are still fighting the Arabs. The expedition against the Medeah proved to be completely successful.

From Spain there is nothing important. The Provisional Regency of Spain on the 3d ult., publishes its programme, signed by all the ministers. It declares that it is resolved to adopt the Constitution rigorously, and to leave to the cortes the care of adopting useful reforms.

The ex-Queen, Christiana, late regent of Spain, had arrived at Paris, and was received with much kindness by the royal family.

It is said that King Philippe has succeeded in negotiating between His Majesty's youngest son, the Duke de Montpensier, and the Queen of Spain, so far at least as to go towards completing such an arrangement. According to another report a marriage with the eldest son of Don Carlos is proposed.

The inauguration of William Frederick, Count of Nassau, as King of Holland, took place on the 28th ult. The King ascended the throne, and being seated and covered, commanded the Secretary of State to read the whole of the Constitution. This being done, the King rose, and having uncovered his head, pronounced the oath, with a loud and distinct voice.

The news from the East is highly important. Under date of Nov. 11th, from Alexandria, news was received of the taking of St. Jean d'Acre on the 3d of that month after a bombardment of three hours only.

The principal fire was directed against the powder magazine, which was blown up by assault. The loss of the Egyptians is enormous—1800 blew up with the powder magazine, 400 wounded, and 3000 prisoners. About 3000 more escaped with Mahmoud Bey, the Governor of Acre. Ibrahim Pacha is so hemmed in by the allies that there seems great doubt if he may be able to escape. It was not known where Soliman Pacha was.

Orders have been sent to different provinces for a new levy of men from Syria, and also a number of Bedouins are under order to march immediately there.

On the 22d ult., this news caused a great sensation. The allied troops found immense quantities of ammunition and provisions in the fortress. It is surprising that the Egyptian troops who might have employed the night of the 3d in saving the public treasure, neglected to do so.

There was an Acre sum of two millions (query, piastres or dollars) which belonged to the Egyptian government. The news of the taking of Danascus has come by the way of Athens, but many persons doubt it, though it is said to have come from good authority.

From the London Morning Herald Dec. 4. NAPOLEON'S REMAINS.

The Belle Poule frigate, commanded by the Prince de Joinville, has arrived at Cherbourg from St. Helena, with the remains of the Emperor Napoleon.

The following is the report of his Royal Highness to the Minister of Marine—

Monsieur le Ministre,—As I had the honor of informing you, I quitted All Saints Bay on Sept. 14th, running along the coast of Brazil, with the wind at east, but which having steered to the north and north-east, enabled me quickly to get into the meridian of St. Helena, without having to pass the 28th parallel.

On entering the meridian I was delayed by calms and light breezes. On Oct. 8, I came to anchor in James Town Roads. The Brig Oreste, detached by Vice-Admiral de Mackan to bring to the Belle Poule a pilot from the channel, had arrived the day before. As this ship brought me no new instructions, I immediately occupied myself in executing the orders I had originally received.

My first care was to put M. de Chabot, the King's commissioner, in communication with General Middlemore, Governor of the island. These gentlemen having settled, according to their respective instructions, the manner of proceeding to the exhumation of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon, and their translation on board the Belle Poule, the 15th October was fixed for the execution of their plans.

The Governor charged himself with the exhumation, and all that was to take place within the British territory. By the order of the 15th, a copy of which I hereto annex, regularity to the honors to be paid on the 15th and 16th by the division under my command. The French merchant ships, the Comman Amie, Captain Gallet, and Indian Capt. Traquetil, eagerly rendered their assistance. At midnight, on the 15th the operation commenced in the presence of the French and English Commissioners, M. de Chabot and Captain Alexander, of the royal engineers; the works were directed by the latter. As M. de Chabot renders to the Government a circumstantial account of the operations to which he was a witness, I conceive that I am dispensed from entering into the same details; and shall content myself with saying that at ten in the morning the coffin was found in the grave. After having raised it in fact, it was opened and the body was found in an unbroken state of preservation.

At this solemn moment, at the sight of the easily recognized remains of him who had done so much for the glory of France, the emotion was deep and unanimous. At half-past three o'clock the guns of the fort announced to the ships and vessels in the roadstead that the funeral procession had commenced its march towards James Town. The militia and the troops of the garrison preceded the car, which was covered with pall, the cortège being borne by Generals Bertrand and Gougaud, and Messrs. de Lascassas and Marchand, the authorities, and a crowd of the inhabitants following. The guns of the frigate having answered those of the fort, she continued to

fire minute guns. From the morning the yards were slung, and the flags hoisted half-mast high, as a signal of mourning, in which the foreign ships and vessels joined.

When the procession appeared on the quay, the English troops formed a double line, through which the cars passed slowly to the shore. At the water's edge where the English lines had terminated, I had collected all the officers of the French division, waiting in deep mourning and heads uncovered the approach of the coffin. When within 20 paces of us, it stopped, and the Governor, advancing to me, delivered up to me, in the name of his government, the remains of the Emperor Napoleon.

As soon as the coffin was lowered into the boat of the frigate prepared to receive it, the general emotion was again renewed—the dying wish of the Emperor Napoleon began to be accomplished—his remains reposed under the national flag. All sign of mourning was from that time abandoned; the same honors which the Emperor would have received had he been living were paid to his mortal remains, and it was amidst salutes from the ships, dressed out in their colors, and their yards manned, that the cutter, escorted by boats of all the ships, pursued its way slowly towards the frigate.

On arriving on board, the coffin was received between two ranks of officers under arms, and carried to the quarter deck, which had been arranged as a chapel. According as you had ordered me, a guard of sixty men, commanded by the senior lieutenant of the frigate did the honors. Although it was already late, the absolution was pronounced, and the body remained thus exposed all night. The almoner and an officer kept watch by its side.

On the 16th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, all the officers and crews of the French ships of war and merchantmen having been assembled on board the frigate, a solemn funeral service was celebrated; the body was then lowered between decks, where a chappelle ardente had been prepared to receive it. At noon all was terminated, and the frigate was ready to sail; but the drawing up of the process-verbeaux required two days, and it was only on the morning of the 18th that the Belle Poule and Favorite were able to get under weigh.

The Oreste, which left at the same time, sailed for its destination. After a prosperous and easy passage, I had just anchored in the roads of Cherbourg, at five in the morning.

Received, admiral, the assurance of my respect. The captain of the Belle Poule, F. D'ORLEANS.

Roads of Cherbourg, Nov. 30. The Minister Parisen says the funeral ceremony is fixed for the 10th inst. Thursday week, and that orders have been given to hasten as much as possible the preparations of the Invalids, and along the line which the cortege will follow.

MOST ATROCIOUS MURDER!

A most shocking case of deliberate murder of five persons, committed, it would seem, for the sole purpose of preventing the discovery of a contemplated robbery, is related in the Portsmouth, Va. Times of the 16th instant as follows:

We learn that a series of most atrocious murders was perpetrated by a miscreant in Southampton county, on Monday night. An aged Quaker of the name of Scott, residing not far from Jerusalem, his sister, also aged, a little girl, about nine years old named Pertlow, a negro woman and her child, were successively butchered to further the design of robbery entertained by their destroyer. Six persons were on the premises at the time—and but one escaped. This was a young negro girl. She relates, we understand that a man residing in the neighborhood visited the house a little after sunset and spent the evening with the friends of Mr. Scott in conversation with the family. As he was about to quit, he asked Mr. S. to walk with him to the gate, as he had a word to say to him in private. To this the unfortunate man consented.

The girl saw no more of him. A violent struggle was next heard in the kitchen. The murderer armed with a short heavy dogwood pestle, had seized the negro woman, and was beating out her brains when the aged sister of Mr. Scott, attracted by the noise, appeared and begged him to desist. Irrevocably bent on his design he instantly dispatched the poor negro, and seizing the old lady felled her to the floor with a blow of the pestle. A negro boy about nine years old was then killed in the same manner. He next proceeded in search of the little girl and young negroes. The latter made her escape unobserved. The other child was not so fortunate. She was caught in the room and murdered as summarily as the rest.

Not seeing the negro girl, and resolved to leave no clue to this fearful secret, the monster made careful search of the rooms; turning over the beds and scanning every corner narrowly. Convinced that one of the family had escaped, he seems to have gone off without consummating the robbery. The girl fled immediately to the nearest neighbors, and communicated what had occurred in her sight and hearing. They repaired to the premises forthwith, and found the melancholy confirmation of her story. The murderer had fled and the house was burning slowly. The fire was extinguished before it had defaced the bodies, or done much injury to the building. In the morning among the spectators of the night's bloody fruit, was the individual spoken of by the girl as an actor in the scene. He gave an instant contradiction to her story, and referred to the absence of blood from his clothing as proof of his innocence. He denied also, we learn, having been on the premises for a fortnight. Traces of blood, however, it is said were found among his whiskers, and he was detained till search was made at his house. This resulted, we learn, in the discovery of a suit of clothing excessively beamed with blood. He was forthwith apprehended.

Mr. Scott was an old and esteemed resident of the county, and was reported to be wealthy. The hope of securing his money led to a scheme of murder as boldly conceived and deliberately executed as any furnished by the annals of crime. The escape of the girl alone prevented the full execution of the plan. If she had fallen, all explanation of the mystery would have been impossible. The house and bodies of the slain would have been consumed together, and the murderer would have possessed in

security the poor reward of his atrocities, beyond the fear of detection.

Calamity at Springfield.

A correspondent of the New York Sun furnishes the following particulars:

"A new engine, and one of the most powerful in the country, weighing itself about 20 tons, having just been put upon the road between 30 and 40 (an unusual number) of freight cars were attached for this place. In coming down the inclination of the road, just before reaching here, the whole train acquired such a velocity, owing in a great measure to the frost on the rails, that it was impossible to control or impede it, and it rushed through the car and engine house, carrying every thing before it, breaking its way through the walls and bringing up against a wood pile on the opposite side. A description of the scene of ruin and desolation is impossible. Another engine and tender, which stood in the way, were forced through the further wall of the building, both engines being smashed in pieces. The loss of property is estimated at from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

But more horrible is this accident from the loss of life it occasioned. The chief machinist and his assistant who were in the engine house, and who ran as usual to open the doors for the train, were crushed to death; also a brakeman and a fireman who were connected with the train. The engineer and the rest of the firemen jumped off just in time to save themselves. The bodies were most horribly mangled and bruised, and presented the most shocking spectacle I ever witnessed.

The names of the killed were Willard, chief machinist; Noyes, assistants; Marey, brakeman, and Bacon, fireman. No blame can be attached to any one, as the wheels were reversed earlier than usual, though without effect. The engineer warned the others in going down the descent, of the danger. The excitement is great. The men killed were highly esteemed, and have left families to deplore the loss.

The train went through the car house at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

Legislative Proceedings.

Senate. Weekly Extra. Capitol Gazette.

The Publishers of the State Capitol Gazette again return their sincere thanks to their friends, the public, and the Democratic party at large, for the very liberal patronage which has been bestowed upon them during the past year, and respectfully assure those who have stood by them in the future course of their journal that such as they feel confident will continue to receive the sanction and support of those true friends of republican principles who have thus far so generously sustained them, a continuance of whose patronage they earnestly solicit. The rapid increase of our subscription list within the last few months has been such as to exceed our most sanguine expectations, and is, of itself, we are proud to say, a sure guarantee that the course which has been pursued by us, as conductors of a public journal, has met with the decided approbation of those to whom we always have looked, and still look for support—the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The Legislature which is about to assemble—one branch of which, at least, will be composed of a majority of the opponents of Democratic measures—will, undoubtedly, be one of exciting interest to the People at large, will, no doubt, be brought before their representatives the coming winter, but in what manner it will be disposed of, or how far the trusts confided to them will be taken care of, yet remains to be seen. Let the issue be what it may, as conductors of a public journal at the seat of Government, we shall endeavor to do our duty, and while we will cheerfully award to every man, who faithfully and fearlessly discharges his reasonable praise, when praise is due, we shall not, at the same time, through a mistaken policy, be backward in exposing those who violate their obligations to the People, or who prove recreant to the wishes of their constituents.

As far as lays in our power, we shall use every exertion to make our paper, during the coming winter, interesting. Arrangements have been made to lay before our readers, at an early hour, full accounts of the proceedings in both branches of the Legislature, for which purpose we have endeavored to procure the aid of reporters, possessing abilities which are already known to the public, and justly appreciated.

TERMS. The STATE CAPITOL GAZETTE will be published twice a week during the sittings of the Legislature, and once a week for the remainder of the year, at the following prices: The session only, (twice a week) \$2 00 The whole year 3 00 Postmasters and others friendly to the Democratic cause, are respectfully requested to receive subscriptions to this paper. Any person procuring us five good subscribers, shall be entitled to the sixth copy gratis; or any person procuring six good subscribers and forwarding \$10 free of postage shall be entitled to the remainder for his trouble, and in the same proportion for a larger number.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that I 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 they have appointed Tuesday the 26th day of January 1841 for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GIVEN.

December 17, 1840. \* \* \* The "Pennsylvania," and "Banner Clipper" will please copy and charge this office.

Register's Notice.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, CARLISLE, Dec. 26th 1840.

Notice is hereby given to all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the following accounts have been filed in this office for examination, by the accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance on Tuesday the 26th day of January, A. D. 1841, viz: The supplemental and final administration account of John Rupp, administrator of Samuel Ruby, deceased.

The administration account of James Armstrong, administrator of Robert Armstrong, deceased.

The administration account of John H. Weaver, administrator of John Fleming, deceased.

The administration account of George Heikes, executor of William Carothers, deceased.

ISAAC ANGRY, Register.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE!