

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Whole No. 1366.

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday February 18, 1841.

New Series—Vol. 5, No. 36.

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq., New Hope... JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq., Shippensburg... WILLIAM M. MATHER, Esq., Leesport...

BOOT & SHOE



EMPORIUM.

THE subscriber thanks for past favors... fully announces to the citizens of Mechanicsburg and vicinity...

GEORGE F. CAIN, Mechanicsburg, January 7, 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office CARLISLE, Pa. January 31st, 1841.

- Enquirers will please say advertised. Arthur E. Guil, Alspaugh John, Beatty Mary 2, Brandt Isaac, Bradley Thomas, Black John, Brown George, Bitner Adam, Baker George, Baynton Samuel P 3, Black Sarah, Bell Sarah, Barber Joseph, Boyles Patrick, Brubaker George, Clark Chauncey P 3, Canada Loves, Caines Janes, Cremler John, Cairns George, Cinnamon Samuel, Creigh Alfred, Clever David & John K. Kelso, Culver John C, Chappel Margret, Callio Catherine, Cart Charles, Cooper Sally, Diller Jacob 2, Dougherty James A, Darr Peter, Dougherty John, Diller Peter, Dehaven James, Dunbar Isabella, Dugant George, Dillow George, Dunbar James, Davis R M Revd, Eggan Jacob, Eversole Christian 2, Elder Josiah, Embick Eliza H, Elliott John, Eppenshild David, Elberfeld Geord, Palmestock Wm, Foulk Jobis, Fremant George, Farinbaugh Joseph, Feinobid Margaret, Eyster Thomas J, Fisher Michael, Galbraith Samuel 2, Gibbins Michel, Gorgas John D, Gutshall Peter, Gohbart Heinrich, Hofman Philip, Hoover D, Hartz Peter, Hendel Rosannah, Hills John, Hershe Abm or Jacob, Hefer Jacob, Holcomb Mr, Heavener Catherine, Hanchew John jr, Hare John sr, Johnston Samuel 2, Kaufman Isaac, Keller John, Kreeger John, Kendly Larince, Keller Christian, Kellerman Michael, Kost Geo, or Michale Zeigler Martin, R. LAMBERTON, P. M.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, &c. The subscribers have just received a supply of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Vanishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by STEVENSON & DINKLE.

CORNS. The American Corn Plaster stands unrivalled in the long list of remedies for the cure of corns... STEVENSON & DINKLE.

Estate of William Gillespie, decd. Letters of administration on the estate of William Gillespie, decd., late of Cecil county, Maryland, have been issued to the subscriber residing in Frankford township, Cumberland county, Pa. All persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. JAMES V. GILLESPIE, Adm'r. February 4, 1841.

Economy. The Vestimental Spirits prepared by Dr. W. C. McPherson, are warranted to be superior to any other preparation of the kind now in use for the removal of all kinds of Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, Wax, &c., from ladies' dresses, children's wearing apparel. For sale in Carlisle by STEVENSON & DINKLE.

NEW GOODS. JUST received some desirable GOODS suitable for the season, at the store of A. RICHARDS, July 20, 1840.

Message from the Governor.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN—The Bill entitled "An Act relating to Canal Commissioners" has been presented to me for the Executive approbation. As I cannot approve the Bill, I return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections thereto, in order to such further action thereon as is provided by the Constitution.

The Bill provides for the appointment and election of three Canal Commissioners to wit: the election of one Commissioner by the Senate and one by the House of Representatives, and the appointment of one by the Governor. This mode of appointment, as to officers of Government, is novel and without precedent; and I confess I can see in the system here proposed, nothing but discord and confusion.

On the sixth day of April, 1830, in less than a year after its passage, the Act of 16th April, 1827, was repealed, and the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons as a Board of Canal Commissioners; public opinion having decidedly pronounced against the appointment by the Legislature.

any office during the term for which he shall have been elected; it manifestly shows that the people intended to confine the principal duties of their Representatives to direct legislation. If this Bill becomes a law, and the principle extended, they might fill all offices out of their respective bodies, which would destroy their purity, and destroy the incompatible principle of the Constitution which restrains the Governor from making appointments from either House, during the time for which they shall have been elected.

In point of expediency I think the Bill ought not to become a law, and this I think is manifest from our previous legislation on this subject. Under the acts of 27th March, 1834, 11th April, 1825, 10th April, 1826, and 16th April, 1827, the Canal Commissioners were appointed by the Executive.

On the sixth day of April, 1830, in less than a year after its passage, the Act of 16th April, 1827, was repealed, and the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons as a Board of Canal Commissioners; public opinion having decidedly pronounced against the appointment by the Legislature.

Every set of men have the right, I suppose, to change their opinions, when and as often as they please; but I confess I find some difficulty in keeping pace with some of the changes of modern times; for what was then right cannot now be considered wrong.

There is another and to my mind an insuperable objection to vesting the power in the Legislature, as provided in this Bill; and that is, the fact that from the manner in which the State is divided for Senators and Representatives by the Act of 16th June, 1836, the political character of both branches of the Legislature does not correspond with that of a majority of the people of the State; and it is impossible not to see that the effect of the Bill in question, will be to give a political complexion to the Board of Canal Commissioners, different from that of a majority of the people.

The issue is now before the people of this Commonwealth for decision; and with that decision, whatever it may be, I shall be perfectly satisfied. Should a majority determine that I have done wrong in refusing to sanction this change in the mode of appointing Canal Commissioners, that this contemplated alteration is wise, prudent and safe, and that better selections would have been made by the two Houses of the Legislature than by the people, or the Executive, they can easily proclaim this opinion, and execute their purpose by some other Executive agent; but if they think otherwise, if they agree with me—if they can see in the proposed system only political scrambling for office, discord and dissension, they will also pronounce that judgment for the guidance of our future course, and will thus settle on a certain basis, the organization of the Board of Canal Commissioners, in reference to which, we now unfortunately entertain such conflicting opinions.

DAVID R. PORTER, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, February 10, 1841.

The New-Year's Night of an unhappy Man.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN. An old man stood on New Year's night, at the window, and with alarm and despair in his countenance, looked by turns, up to the immovable, eternal, blue heavens, and down upon the quiet earth, of all whose inhabitants none were then so joyless and helpless as he.

Alas! the snakes hissed in his ears, and drew tight their slimy folds about his breast; the poison-drops fell thick about his blistered tongue, and he knew well where he was. Wild with fright and unspeakable grief, he cried to heaven, "Give me my youth once more. O, Father! place me but once again at the beginning of life's road, that I may choose more wisely."

These recollections of youthful days fevered his imagination, and it appeared to him that the skeleton, now clothed with his own features, raised itself slowly up in the dead house, and finally, with the aid of that superstition which on New Year's night peopled the world with spirits, became a living youth, fair favored and infinitely graceful, as he was himself when life was yet in the bud, and ere the canker worm of vice had rubbed the blossom of its fragrance and destroyed the timely fruit.

And they did come again, for it was a frightful dream which had visited him on New Year's night he was still a youth. But his errors were not a dream, and he thanked God that he was still young—and could turn back from the impure current of vice, and seek out and follow the true path of virtue; which leads to the land of purity and peace.

A CHRISTIAN VIEWING DEATH. I have seen one die: she was beautiful and beautiful were the ministries of life that were given her to fulfill. Angelic loveliness, enrobed her, and a grace; as if it were caught from heaven, breathed in every time, hallowed every affection, shown in every action; invested as a halo her whole existence and made it a light and blessing, a charm and a vision of gladness to all around her; but she died! Friendship and love, and parental fondness, and infant weakness, stretched out their hands to save her; but they could not save her; and she died! What, did all that loveliness die? Is there no land of the blessed and the lovely ones, for such to live in? Forbid it reason, religion! bereaved affection, and undying love! Forbid the thought! It cannot be that such die in God's council; who live, even in frail human memory, forever!

looked upon had just compassed that most useful, most practical of all knowledge, how to live and to act well and wisely; yet I have seen such an one die! Was all this treasure gained only to be lost? Were all these faculties trained only to be thrown into utter disuse? Was this instrument—the intelligent soul, the noblest in the universe—was it so laboriously fashioned, and by the most varied and expensive apparatus, that on the very moment of being finished, it should be cast away forever! No, the death, as we call them, do not so die. They carry out thoughts to another and a nobler existence. They teach us, and especially by all the strange and seemingly untoward circumstances of their departure from this life, that they and we, shall live forever. They open the future world, then, to our faith.

EXTRAORDINARY RECOGNITION. A most singular and extraordinary incident took place in this city last week. Two brothers have been living for twenty years within a hundred yards of each other in neighboring streets, and the consanguinity was never known until a most trivial accident a few days ago developed the story.

MARRIAGE IN LAPLAND. It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without the consent of her parents or friends. When a young man has formed an attachment to a female, the fashion is to appoint their friends to meet to behold the two young parties run a race together. The maid is allowed in starting the advantage of a third part of the race; so that it is impossible, except willing herself, that she should be overtaken. If the maid overrun her suitors, the matter is ended; he must never have her, it being penal for the man to renew the motion of the marriage.

HOW SMART?—A young lady, rather given to gossiping, was in the habit of complaining of a bad taste in her mouth every morning. She consulted a physician upon the matter. He told her it was because she went to bed every night with so much scall in her mouth. "What, then, doctor," said she, "if that is the case, I will be sure to let it all out before night, hereafter."

THE MILLER AND HIS THREE SONS.—Coming into the mill and finding a grist in the hopper, the old man calls out: "I'm here you told'd this grist?" "Yes sir." "Bill have you told'd this grist?" "Yes sir." "Sam! have you told'd this grist?" "Yes sir." "You are a pack of lying scoundrels," says the old man, "I don't believe a word you say"—Pill toll it myself!

Eventful Life of Louis Philippe.

A very interesting lecture was delivered in this city on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Abbott, on the personal history of Louis Philippe, King of the French. The lecturer commenced with the observation that of all romance the romance of reality was the most wonderful. The truth of the remark must have been acknowledged by all who followed him in the detail of the chequered life of the French King, Louis Philippe is now sixty-four years old. His father, the profligate Duke of Orleans, was as much distinguished for his vices, as his mother was for her virtues and piety. Under the care of the latter, and the tuition of Madame de Genlis, the youth of the young prince was passed. In the luxurious and vicious court of the Bourbons, he was a pattern of sobriety and virtue. He was early taught to restrain his passions; to cultivate his mind, and to endure fatigue.

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THE VARIOLOID.

The varioloid disease prevails to a considerable extent in this city. Persons are attacked by it without having to their knowledge, been exposed to the contagion. We have heard of several cases in which it has been fatal, and the remark has been made, with what truth we cannot say, that it appears to be more virulent than usual.

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