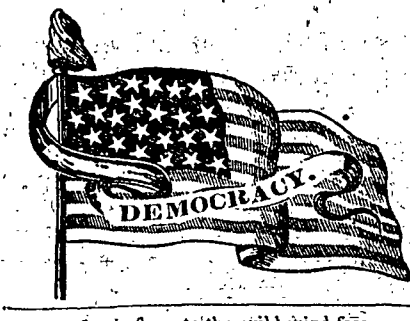


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.



Now our flag is flung to the wild wind free, Let it float o'er our fatherland— And the guard of its spotless fame shall be, Columbia's chosen band.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR IN 1841, DAVID R. PORTER.

Subject to the decision of a State Convention.

From the Baltimore Republican

BALTIMORE MARKET—Feb. 27

FLOUR.—Sales of about 1500 barrels Howard et al. Flour of good common brands have been made from stores at \$1.37 1/2. City Mills scarce and sales at \$1.63. The wagon price has declined, and we now quote at 4 25.

COFFEE.—At auction 4174 bags Rio were offered, but the sale was stopped after receiving 2000 bags at 10 1/2 to 11 7/8 cts. The bulk of the sales was from 11 to 11 1/2 cents and the average about 11 1/2 cents for the whole amount sold.

GRAIN.—A parcel of about 100 bushels of red Wheat received by wagons, was sold yesterday at 92 cents. We quote prime rye at 90 and 92 cts. The last sale of Corn was at 34 cts for white and 45 cents for yellow—some now ahead. A small sale of Oats was made yesterday at 31 cts. We quote 30 3/4 cts.

PROVISIONS.—The sales of the various articles under this head are very small, with very little demand and prices unsteady. We note sales of 300 new Baltimore cured Hams Bacon at 10 1/2 cts each. We quote sides of the same description at 81 cts. New Western Assorted is held at 7 1/2 cts; Hams at 9 1/2 cts; Sides at 7 1/2 cts and Frederick county assorted at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 cts. The sales of all qualities of Bacon during the week have been in small parcels, principally to retailers. Recent arrivals have advanced considerably to the stock of the market, and the result is a considerable reduction on last quotations. The price of the article is now unsteady with an evident disposition to decline. Prime Beef is held at \$12.50; No. 1 at \$11.50; No. 2 at \$10.50. We note a sale of No. 1 Lard in barrels in handsome condition at 54 cts. Kegs of the same description and quality are held at 8 cents on tin and are very dull. In Butter there is nothing doing and prices are nominal at last quotations, viz: Western at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 cts; Glades No 2 at 11 to 12 cents and No. 3 at 10 to 12.

CHEESE.—Sales of limited parcels of strictly prime are making from stores at \$5 1/2 and 5 1/4 either retail prices at 5 25. The wagon price is 5.

WHISKEY.—Continues very dull. Small sales, however, continue to be made at 20 3/4 to 21 cts for hhd, and 23 1/2 cts for blbls. The wagon price of blbls is 18 1/2 cts exclusive of the barrel.

At the request of our military friends we insert the Report of the Minority of the Committee appointed to visit the Military Academy at West Point, during the last summer. It will be found on our first page, and will doubtless be interesting to the generality of our readers.

Gen. Harrison will be inaugurated President of the United States this day.

The Democratic State Convention meets for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, at Harrisburg, to-day. We shall give a synopsis of the proceedings next week.

The Intelligencer says Mr. Williams "dissected the Governor's veto." It should have said butchered and mangled the message. The "dissection" of Mr. Williams is such as hundreds of street sweepers, dock cleaners, and ear-graspers could perform. It was the lowest kind of blackguardism, such as may be heard in the lanes and alleys of almost any city or town in the country.—Keystone.

Mr. Williams has in the debate upon the veto of the canal commissioner's bill, discharged a quantity of bile which from its offensive character, shows that it has long been pent up, or that the source was corruption itself. This last, if we take the opinions of his own friends, is probably the case. The floundering in this matter proves most conclusively that the Governor was right in his remarks as to legislative tampering, but wrong in excepting all the members of the present legislature. If we were to publish the character of Mr. Williams as drawn by members of his own party in Pittsburg, where they know him, it would show that his denunciations ought not to disturb any honest man.—W.

Our neighbor of the Herald, whoever he is, (for we are in the dark as to the editor of that paper,) has taken us to task for daring to assert that there is a feud in the Harrison party, and that it showed itself in the election for delegates in this borough some three weeks ago. We can inform our neighbor that the information was derived from a true Harrison man, and that whatever the Herald man may say to the contrary, we feel bound to believe our informant, who is a person of veracity, in preference to the patched up denial of an unknown scribbler in the employ of a defeated aspirant to a seat in the cabinet. The Herald, however, admits that "there was an opposition candidate," [opposition to the regular built Strom's candidate,] and that he was elected; but makes a silly attempt to smooth the matter over, by saying "it was the result of a misunderstanding which has since been rectified by mutual explanations." Why not explain between whom and upon what account, the "misunderstanding" took place? Perhaps a few simple questions may not be displeasing to the Herald. We shall see:

Was not the regular candidate friendly to Mr. Strom's nomination—and was he not selected by the Peenrose clique to carry out the views of their leader, in the convention?

Was not the "opposition candidate" run by those opposed to this clique—and was he not selected to favor the nomination of Mr. Banks, who is well known to be the especial favorite of Thaddeus Stevens?

And was not the same clique defeated in their selection of delegates to the State Convention?—Although on this part of our article the Herald man is as mute as a mouse.

The above are plain questions, and require only plain answers. If the editor, however, will have the goodness to raise his voice, and let the public know who he is, we shall not fail to acknowledge ourself under some obligation for the concession.

The Herald is without a locality, as well as a head. The last number purports to be "printed and published" no where, by no body!

The Herald must be particularly interesting to its readers of late. Its columns are generally filled with laudatory articles of Mr. Penrose, to the exclusion of almost every thing else. By the way, this "soft savdler" applied to that gentleman, by his own paper, must be very consoling to his wounded feelings at the present time. Very!—Wonder whether he furnishes the articles himself?

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF SATURDAY SAYS:—From information, which we presume may be relied on, we have the pleasure of being able to inform our readers that, in all probability, the Cabinet of the new President, so far as depends upon him will be thus composed:— Secretary of State—DANIEL WEBSTER, of the State of Massachusetts. Secretary of the Treasury—THOMAS EWING, of the State of Ohio. Secretary of War—JOHN BELL, of the State of Tennessee. Secretary of the Navy—GEORGE E. BADGER, of the State of North Carolina. Postmaster General—FRANCIS GRANGER, of the State of New York. Attorney General—J. J. CRITCHFIELD, of the State of Kentucky.

The London correspondent of the New York Signal, writes in a postscript:—"I have just learned that the Four Powers are so indignant at the extensive warlike preparations which France continues to make, notwithstanding all their remonstrances against them, and the teeth of the pacific assurances given both by Louis Philippe, and Mr. Guizot, that if she persists much longer in her present course, the consequence will be an open rupture with the other power."

A WAR SIGN.—The London correspondent of the New York Signal, writes in a postscript:—"I have just learned that the Four Powers are so indignant at the extensive warlike preparations which France continues to make, notwithstanding all their remonstrances against them, and the teeth of the pacific assurances given both by Louis Philippe, and Mr. Guizot, that if she persists much longer in her present course, the consequence will be an open rupture with the other power."

It should be remembered that in the speech of the Queen of England, no allusion whatever, is made to the relations between Great Britain and France. The Journal des Debats thus alludes to the omission:—"This is a fact which we have not the slightest intention of dissimulating. We accept this silence without exaggeration, as also without diminishing its significance. This kind of international courtesy ought to be entirely free; we have no right to claim it in her present course, the consequence will be an open rupture with the other power."

CONSISTENCY.—The Federalists have time and again denounced Gen Jackson and Mr Van Buren, for appointing members of Congress to important and responsible stations under the government—and this was one amongst the many "reforms" they promised should Harrison be elected. Well, they succeeded in electing their favorite, and what do we see? Of the six members of the Cabinet, six semi-officially announced, you are now, or were at the time of their appointment, members of Congress, viz:—Messrs. Webster, Crittenden, Bell and Vanez: a much larger proportion than they were when they were appointed.

A great number of private and local bills were disposed of in the Senate during the past week.

The editor of the New York Herald, who is at present in Washington, writes as follows:—"A Queen's messenger arrived recently from Upper Canada, with important despatches from Governor Arthur to Mr. Fox. On these despatches Mr. Fox re-opened the correspondence, and has made new and menacing demands upon our government to interfere and protect McLeod from the legal authorities of Lockport, New York. He has gone over the recent riotous events, and indulged in a strain of acrimony and harshness, which has rekindled a fresh flame in the breast of our Secretary. There is every reason to believe that the organization of a war army of 40,000 men, regular and militia, in Canada, is intended to enforce the demand of the British Government for the delivery of McLeod, nor is there the slightest hope to think that the disputed territory in Maine will ever be given up by England."

Rumors are rife that the U. S. Bank has made an assignment. The Philadelphia papers of Tuesday morning, however, make no mention of it.

State Legislature. Letter to the Editor, dated Harrisburg, Feb. 27, 1841.

At length the plan of the dominant party in the Legislature to favor the Banks, is beginning to "show its ugly head." On Thursday, the Bank Committee of the House reported a general bill on the subject of the late suspension of specie payments. The two most important features of the bill, are the legalization of the suspension until the 13th of May, 1845, (two years and three months) and giving the Banks the privilege of issuing one, two and three dollar notes, for a period of five years!

AGAINST THE VETO. Messrs. Barclay, Brower, Case, Cochran, Ewing, Heister, Huddelson, Killinger, Macley, Mathers, Pearson, Smith, Spackman, Sterrett, Strohm, Sullivan, Williams, Penrose, Speaker.—18.

measure, and behaved so badly that some of the more respectable Senators of his party were actually ashamed of his conduct. The Governor was ably defended by Messrs. Brown, Gibson, Fleming, and others—and the arguments of the Federal orators knocked completely into pi.

Since the Veto has been sustained, and the prospects of the Federalists getting control of the public works knocked in the head, these gentlemen are beginning to talk against passing any improvement bill for the current year. This shows their cloven foot, and must convince the people that the only aim of these men is to get into power—and if they are foiled in this, then to sacrifice the interests of the Commonwealth. Like Milton's devil, they would rather "rule in hell" than serve in Heaven.

Whether or no there will be a quorum in the Legislature next week, remains to be seen. So many of the Federal members are talking of going to Washington city to see old Tip take the chair, and get a sip of his hard cider, that it is doubtful whether enough will remain even to take charge of Mr. Hinckman's Bank banking.

The Governor has re-nominated Judge Fox of Bucks county, for President Judge of that Judicial district. A number of Associate Judges have also been nominated. A considerable amount of local business has been transacted during the present week.

For the Volunteer. Mr. SANDERSON.—As the spring election is approaching, I wish to direct public attention to the Board of School Directors for the Borough. There are two Directors to be elected each year—the term of Messrs. BLAIR and HANNAH expires first. Now, as the efficiency of the present Board is known and acknowledged by every person, would it not be advisable for the citizens to lay aside party politics entirely, and re-elect the above named gentlemen? I understand they will make no objections to serve another term, if elected, and I am sure that it would be to the interests of the Common Schools to retain them. I hope, therefore, that every citizen who wishes the system continued, will use his influence for the nomination of Messrs. Blair and Hanan, and vote for them without regard to party, and thereby assist in continuing a system which has benefited all for the last five years.

The Inaugural Address of Tippecanoe Anticipated! Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives.—It affords me great pleasure to tell you, that I am quite transported! The wondrous change from the dark region of the White House in the Capital of our Country, has dazzled my eyes and bewildered my brain. But, a change was sought for! Since I have got loose from, or out of the leading strings of the Committee of North Bend, I am constrained to confess my imbecility! True! I had counsel—then I had comfort! But now, I am out of my element—and more like a lost cat in a strange garret, than the proud Chief of a great Nation! When I was among the Log Cabins in the West, with oceans of crab-apple cider, I was, literally, at home; but having had to hear and comply with the vox populi, because it appeared in my case, to the vox Dei, I half reluctantly left the dear home of my once loved situation, to share the responsibility that has attached itself to the Antinomians and Whigs of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and all North America, in bringing about the promised grand National Reformation!

In the first place, gentlemen, we must dignify our stations, which have been so long corrupted, I ought to say polluted, by the grege pecus or common herd; let us overlook the minor concerns of the country—the disposal of the public lands—the pre-emptive rights of foreign emigrants—the disputed Canadian boundary line, and the McLeod concern, and turn our whole attention to the main point, the main spring that brought us into power! You stare, gentlemen, as tho' you did not understand me! I mean the UNITED STATES BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA! Upon that institution, gentlemen, hung the fate of Cato and of Rome, as it were, as to our defeat or our triumph!

To that institution we owe all our prospects of greatness—and as it was an established maxim of a prior and popular administration, that "to the victors belong the spoils," let us profit by it—our opponents were not always wrong!

THE LEVER OF ARCHIMEDES, in missing us into power, could not have been more effectual, than was that now dead and rotten U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania; yet, I would not, by any means, recommend its resurrection—its character is too well known, and can never be retrieved—it would be a Sisyphean task to undertake it—real labor in vain. Besides, a good new character will wear better than an old mended bad one—if it were possible to mend it. But, in establishing the new one, we must, like Frencheman, not let the cat out of the bag, or, in other words, let it be known that we shall be as friendly to the British interest, as we are to that of America! But that matter can be managed by our Prime Minister, sub rosa, who, during the late campaign, made a grand entree at the Court of St. James, incog—as he supposed!

and then will be the loss of one wing of our party, unless their fear of annihilation shall cause them to stick to us to save themselves! We, by this I mean, the Heads of Department, can't lose either our influence or our stakes for we are pledged to one term—and if we were not, the eyes of the people have been opened by our false pretences; and we would be hurled from our ill-gotten eminence into the lowest abyss of disgrace—there to remain as the monuments of misery, and beams of human depravity, till our vile deeds would be forgotten! It is with great reluctance I state this fact, gentlemen; but it is necessary to relieve my conscience from the burden that made the appointment of the North Bend Committee necessary!

The state of our Foreign relations can be known by referring to the annual message of my immediate predecessor—my time was occupied so much at home, by matters of more importance to me than such outlandish affairs, that I did not turn my attention that way, till it was too late to do them justice—and, you all know I never do things by halves! My conduct while Governor of Indiana, ought to satisfy you on that point.

As respects our home relations, they augur no evil. It is not likely that we shall be troubled by the Indians; they have generally been removed towards the Rocky mountains; but if they were not, my name, you know, would keep them quiet! Our administration will, therefore save to the country as many hundreds of men, and more thousands of dollars, than were spent in Florida, by my immediate predecessor!—That's a fact, my how!

We now have the ball at our own feet, and we will, when it suits our convenience, put it in motion; by our convenience, I mean the benefit of the country; for we are the majority, and the majority must rule! Our public servants are those appointed by us. We are true servants of the power of the people—that is, of the whole democracy, has been legally, constitutionally, and righteously dedicated to us, for the time being!

After my first Cabinet meeting, another message may be expected, in which will be found all that may be wanting in this, except that which shall relate to the establishment of another humbug;—and you all know, it would be bad policy to make a public blowing horn of that which is intended for our private interest, and the perpetuation of our party politics.

A CURE AND PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.—Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills are no less a cure than a preventative of diseases. When we feel dull, pain in the head, or a heavy eye, or any least exertion, it is then we ought to take a dose of these Pills. This will give us a good effect; because it is impossible for pain to be in the body without the presence of those humors which produce it, is only by them being forced out by purging that health can be restored.

PROCLAMATION. PURSUANT to the provisions of the 3d section of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Common Schools," passed the 13th of April 1834, I hereby give notice to all the citizens in the several School Districts in the county of Cumberland, to meet in their respective townships and boroughs, at the places where they hold their elections for Supervisors, Town Council, and Constables, on the Third Friday and 19th day of March instant, then and there elect two Citizens of each School District to serve three years as School Directors of said Districts respectively, which elections are to be conducted and held in the same manner as elections for Supervisors and Constables are by law held and conducted.

PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the Hon. Samuel Hepburn, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, and the Hon. John Stewart and John Levere, Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, have issued their precept bearing date the 16th day of January, 1841, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminus, and General Jail Delivery, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Carlisle, on the second Monday of April, 1841, (being the 12th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, and that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their records, inquisitions, Examinations, 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.

NOTICE. Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Nancy C. Fleming, late of South Middleton 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.

LAY & STOFFER'S New Foundry and Machine Shop.

The subscribers thankful for past favors, hereby certify the public that they still continue at their stand in Main Street, a few doors east of the Jail, where they are prepared to do at short notice.

CASTINGS. OF ALL KINDS, such as Turnings, Lathes, Apple Nuts, Plaiter Breakers, Corn Shellers, Hollow Anvils, Mandrills, Patent Mallets, for bending Wagon Tyres, Wagon Boxes and Coach boxes of all sizes, Stone Plates, Mill Castings, &c. They will also build HORSE POWERS AND THRASHING MACHINES, and do all kinds of repairing, as they are well prepared with patterns of various kinds. They will also manufacture Cutting boxes, &c. They are also prepared to execute patterns for Mill Gearing, and of every kind, at short notice.

LIST OF CAUSES For Trial at the April Term 1841, First Week, commencing 12th April A. D. 1841.

Second Week, commencing 19th April 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office CARLISLE, Pa. February 28th, 1841.

ARMOR EDWARD GENL HAMMAN CATHERINE ALEXANDER THOMAS HANPTON THOMAS D ANGLE DAVID HAVERTICK MICHAEL BERTHILL PHILIP HARKNESS ISABELLA BEULCHIEL IRLWIN ARMSTRONG BUTTOLF FREDERICK JUNCEMANN CARL BROWN JACK JOHNSON JOHN BAKER MIKLO JOHN JOHNSON JOHN BARE JOHN JUNR JACOBS HENRY BRADLEY THOMAS KENLY JOSEPH BECK M LEHMAN JACOB B BANTZ CHARLES J LANSLOW JESSE BRETZ JOHN LANHARR GEORGE BROWN MOSES LEICID DAVID BELLAS HUGH ESQ LENTHART SAMUEL BELL SARAH MRS MARTIN WILLIAM BOLTZHOEVER MICHAEL MYERS HENRY BROWN WILLIAM MINICK JOHN 2

INKEEPER 2 MILLER DAVID 2 MOUNTZ DANIEL 2 MATHEWS WORLEY B MILLER J C MURPHY JESSEE MCLURE PRISCILLA J MCLAUGHLIN THOMAS MCAVLEY WILLIAM MCGREER JOSEPH OR SAMUEL MCGRAW HUGH B NEWELL JAMES NEWCOMER ABRAHAM POWEL POLLY PLANK SAMUEL RISSEY JACOB RANDOLPH ELIZA ROBINSOON HUNTER RHODES MRS RITNER JOHN RICHARDSON JOHN SMITH THORNTON STYLES DANIEL SHROM JACOB STICHER WILLIAM SPANGLER REBECCA SANDERSON DANIEL S SMITH DANIEL ESQ SHOFFER DAVID SERFF MIS STRIGLER JACOB SMITH ELY SHARBORN DANIEL TRONT WILLIAM THOMPSON MARY WISE BARBARA WINSHIP OSCAR F WILLIAMS DAVID 2 WISE LEONARD WEBERT HENRY WOODHAM MARY ANN WOODS JANE M WERTS JAMES ZERMAN JOHN ZEIGLER JACOB ZELL PETER R. LAMBERTON, P. M.

For Sale, or to Let. A first rate farm, for sale or rent, situated within one half mile of the Borough of Carlisle, known by the name of Col. McClure's Farm, containing Two Hundred and Eighty-two Acres. This Farm is well calculated for a Grazing or stock Farm. Also to let a GRIFFIN MILL situate one mile from Londisburg, known by the name of Divan's Mill. Possession will be given of both properties on the 1st of April next. Enquire at Oak Grove Furnace or CHRISTIAN THUDUM, Oak Grove Furnace, March 4, 1841.

WOOD WANTED, AT THIS OFFICE.