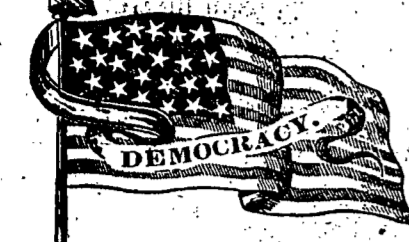


# AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.



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

**CARLISLE:**  
THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1841.

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID R. PORTER.**

**WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!**  
Those of our subscribers who promised us wood, will either have to bring it on immediately, or we shall have to "shut up shop"—that's all.

**TO-MORROW (Friday)** the election takes place throughout the County for Borough and Township officers, and for the Judges and Inspectors of Elections. We trust our Democratic friends will see to it, that the two last mentioned offices, in particular, be filled with the proper kind of men. "A word to the wise ought to be sufficient."

The Resolutions and Address adopted by the State Convention will be found in this paper.—We invite for them a careful and attentive perusal.

So little business of importance was transacted in the Legislature during the last week, that we think it useless to take up any room with their proceedings—for this reason we omit the letter of our correspondent this week. In lieu thereof, we make an extract from the Pennsylvania relative to the Camden State Convention, which will no doubt be agreeable to our readers:

**HARRISBURG, March 10, 1841.**  
Gentlemen.—To-day the Whig Convention assembled in this place for the purpose of nominating a Governor, and presuming you would like to hear of their proceedings, I attended the meeting of that body. From what I could learn, there was a good deal of trouble in procuring substitutes to fill vacancies occasioned by the absence of the appointed delegates. This, however, was accomplished, and the convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of Wm. Watts, of Erie, as Chairman. A committee was appointed to select officers, and the convention adjourned until the afternoon. Theodosius Stevens, Thomas H. Burrows, and the Buckeye Blacksmith, a citizen of Ohio, appeared to be the prominent managers.

In the afternoon, the committee reported that they had selected John H. Ewing, of Washington, President, and several Vice Presidents and Secretaries, whose names I do not recollect, and the report was agreed to. They then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and JOHN BANKS, of Reading, was chosen, he having received 127 votes, and Hannan Denny 6. We have thus, to use the words of a member of the convention, the question fairly before us, of "Banks against the People."

A motion was made that a committee should be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention. Mr. Stevens did not like the idea of appointing a committee or passing any resolutions. He said that they had seen the benefit in the late contest of making no declaration of principles—that they were composed of the fragments of all parties, and it would be better to let them all fight on their own hook, without being committed to anything. Mr. Clarkson, of your city, was in favor of resolutions, or at least one resolution in favor of "one term" for Governor. This roused Thaddeus, and he took strong grounds against the "one term" doctrine, pronouncing it emphatically a humbug! Mr. Clarkson was determined to take the sense of the convention upon it, humbug or not, and pledged himself, if it were brought forward in no other way, to bring such a resolution before it himself. Thaddeus had not time to get his whifflin' operation before the question was taken on the appointment of the committee, and it was agreed to. He must, however, have flourished the whip vigorously afterwards, for the committee, although they reported a string of resolutions, through their chairman, Senator Reed, took good care not to put in any thing like his principles, excepting an unmeaning resolution about the tariff and public lands, and Mr. Clarkson, for fear, as he said, of producing a division, backed out of his pledge about the one term resolution. The whigs are "whippable articles!"

The Blacksmith made a speech in his usual decent style, and avowed his determination of his becoming a citizen of Pennsylvania; and after he had concluded his speech he was very politely requested by the convention to sing them a song! This request he politely complied with, and sang, I presume out of the "book, with the yelliver," a song about as decent as his speech. The usual preliminary motions to an adjournment were made in the evening, and a Mr. Brown, of Northampton, was called upon for a speech. I stopped to listen to him for a few minutes, but coinciding in opinion with Thaddeus Stevens, who said, as he was about retiring, that he was talking "id—d nonsense," I also left, and afterwards understood that the convention adjourned sine die.

"Winter still lingers in the lap of Spring."—One snow hardly gets leave to settle down until another is added to it, and from present appearances we are not likely to have Spring for a month or more. "Wonder whether it is owing to the new administration which came into power on the 4th inst."

**New Hampshire.**—At the recent election in this truly republican State, the Democratic candidates for Governor and Congress were elected by overwhelming majorities. So much for a beginning under the new regime.

Mr. Penrose resigned his seat as Speaker of the Senate on Saturday last. Mr. Ewing is elected to supply his place. Mr. P. has received the appointment of Solicitor of the Treasury from Gen. Harrison.

**"THE YOUNG MAN."**—This is the title of a spirited little Democratic paper, commenced at Harrisburg by Messrs. Hutter and Bigler. The subscription price is \$1.00 for six months, payable in advance. Mr. Hutter was the principal editor of the "Nations" during the late campaign—the knowledge of which fact alone will ensure the "Young Man" an extensive circulation.

The U. S. Senate was still in session, at the latest dates, acting upon the appointments of the new administration. There was a duel in prospect last week, between Col. King of Alabama, and Mr. Clay of Kentucky—but by the intervention of friends the dispute has been amicably settled.—The affair grew out of the resolution to dismise Blair and Rives as printers to that body. They have since, contrary to law and established precedent, been dismissed by a vote of 26 to 18—all the Federal members present voting for their dismissal, and all the Democrats against it.

P. S. The Senate adjourned sine die on Monday.

**Can't pay it.**—We see it stated in several of our exchanges, that on the 1st of April next, \$5,000,000 of debentures owing by the U. S. Bank fall due; and on the 1st of October, \$5,000,000 additional—for both of which sums stocks are pledged.

We marvel that the stockholders of this rickety concern do not compel the Directors to place it in the hands of Trustees, so that what little yet remains may be saved. The Bank never can regain public confidence, and the longer the winding up process is delayed the worse it will be for the holders of the stock. By continuing the present state of things, the Directors are every day frittering away its remaining inadequate resources; and, under the most distant reasonable prospect of ever being able to set the Bank on its feet again.

**Tweando Bank.**—Rumor says that this institution has gone by the board. How many more will follow before the end of a twelve-month, remains to be seen. These are the days of "Harrison and Reform."

The number of persons present at the inauguration of Gen. Harrison, are variously estimated at from 20,000 to 100,000—at least three-fourths of whom were office-seekers and pick-pockets! This National Intelligencer states, that on the following day, one magistrate alone in the city was called upon by not less than fourteen persons who had their pockets picked either at the President's House, on Pennsylvania Avenue, or in the yard of the Capitol during the ceremonies of the inauguration. This is but the beginning of the end. If the public pocket is not picked before the end of four years, the citizens will not have to much longer to regret a change of rulers. We shall see what we shall see.

**M. VAN BUREN.**—The Democratic citizens of the District of Columbia, to the number of about fourteen hundred, went on President Van Buren, on the 1st inst., to tender him their respects and to take their leave of him, previous to his retiring from office. The President received them in the east room of the executive mansion, and replied to the address of Mr. Ward, in behalf of the citizens, by assuring the assembly that he fully reciprocated their kind feeling, and should gratefully remember their commendation of his public acts.—Each gentleman was then introduced to the President. The addresses were particularly neat, appropriate and patriotic.

**BETTER TIMES!**  
Under this caption the Pittsburg Mercury of the 4th inst. has the following well-timed and appropriate remarks:

**This is the fourth of March.**—This is the day which, according to federal predictions, is to bring prosperity to every man, woman and child in these United States. During the canvass, every one will remember that the advocates of Tippecanoe declared that the negro fact of his election would give a fresh and strong impetus to business, and that every branch of trade would be reinvigorated. His election was achieved, but where are its clearing effects on trade and manufactures? They are found in the fact that the large manufacturers in this region, curtailed the wages of their workmen immediately after the election. They are found in the fact that country produce has receded in price, and that the value of the money or "currency" which we buy it with is becoming less and more uncertain every day. They are demonstrated in the fact that the banks in Philadelphia and some other places have resorted to a "third suspension." They are realized in the loss of thousands by the stockholders and the noteholders of the Bank of the United States whose stock sells at \$17 for each \$100 of its capital paid in. And they are to be found in the general distrust which pervades the community—distrust of men in each other's honesty and solvency, and distrust of all in the solvency of the banks, and in their ability to answer the end of their creation.

At every step in the downward progress of things which has followed Harrison's election, the federalists, when reminded of their false promises and predictions, would place the period of redeeming their pledges further into futurity—but generally pointing, as-if-by common consent, to the 4th of March as the happy period. Well, that time has arrived, and we now call upon those who voted for Harrison in the hope that he would make their affairs prosper, to watch diligently for the tide that is to "lead them on to fortune." We do not suppose that a different state of things would have been present at this time, if Mr. Van Buren had been re-elected, for the demogogues ever denied that the operations of the General Government could or should have any influence on the private pursuits of the people. The distress and depression which pervades the community now, is but the return by raging fevers and racking pains to sobriety, after the debauchery and drunkenness of speculation, which, started and fostered by the banks, spread over the length and breadth of the country. These pains and penalties must be endured. The banking system has had its carnival, and it is impossible to avoid the penance we are now undergoing.—But in Mr. Van Buren's success there would have been this advantage: The administration would not have been pledged to procure "better times." The people would have depended on their own exertions to surmount their difficulties, as they will have to do at last. It is beyond the power of Federalism, Tippecanoeism, or any otherism to stay the certain downward progress of Bankism.

But nevertheless let those who, blinded by federal falsehood and misled by their own cupidly, voted for Harrison, for the sole purpose of having their pecuniary condition bettered, demand the fulfillment of the promises made by federal orators. Let them prepare for "better times" now or never, for the 4th of March is come.

Flour in Baltimore, \$4.12 1/2.

## ECONOMY—FEDERAL CONSISTENCY.

On the 23d ult., on motion of John W. Allen, a federal member from Ohio, an amendment was made to the general appropriation bill, authorizing the expenditure of six THOUSAND DOLLARS, to purchase furniture for President Harrison. In addition to the 6000 above appropriated he is to have the proceeds of all the old furniture sold, which added to the appropriation now made will form an amount much greater than has been expended for the same purpose by any of his predecessors. It appears that Mr. Allen, before moving in the matter in Congress, obtained from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, a list of articles, which in his opinion should be furnished Gen. Harrison in his new Log Cabin. The following, which we copy from the list furnished, must, we think, satisfy the friends of the President that his log cabin notions have all left him since his arrival within the District of Columbia. Now that he is elected, we have unerring proof that in practice he is no longer the devotee of republican economy and simplicity. But to the list:

- One Curled Maple French Bedstead, \$25 00
  - " " Wardrobe, 50 00
  - 12 Chairs Morocco seats, 100 00
  - Brussels Carpet for Ante Room, 375 00
  - " " Sofa, 150 00
  - Curtains for two windows, 60 00
  - Dinner set for Dining Room, 500 00
  - Bedding for sixteen servants, 160 00
- We might add many other items from the list furnished, but the above must suffice for the present. Look at it honest men of all parties, but especially do we call upon those who were induced to vote for Gen. Harrison, under the honest impression that Mr. Van Buren was extravagant and aristocratic, to look at it. Before the election it will be remembered, that the very men who now vote for and sanction this extravagance, were upon all occasions, prating about "Gold Spoons," "British Carriages, &c. &c." their promises to the people are all now forgotten, and we already find them, before the General has taken the oath, making preparations to furnish his house, in a style which has never been equalled, and at an expense which must astonish the well meaning portion of the federalists themselves.

**"Bedding for sixteen servants!"** think that ye plain republicans of Pennsylvania!—a republican President with sixteen servants at his heels. Queen Victoria has scarce so many, and it is doubtful whether Louis Philippe, can boast of a more formidable household retinue.

**Is this Republican simplicity? Is this the reform promised the people before the election?** We extract the following from the proceedings of the President's House, from the 21st ult. It will discover that the committee having charge of the public buildings did not deem such an appropriation necessary, and therefore reported no bill, but so anxious were the particular friends of the General upon the subject, that Mr. Allen, without consultation with the members of the committee offered the amendment above referred to.

**The question referred on Mr. Allen's amendment.**  
—Mr. Wise inquired on what authority this appropriation was asked for.  
Mr. Allen answered, on the authority of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings.  
Mr. Keim said that he was a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and nothing had passed between the Commissioner and that committee on the subject, and that Mr. Allen was not a member of the Committee.  
Mr. Allen said that doubtless all that was very true which had been stated by Mr. Keim, but he did not offer the amendment as a member of any committee; it had been usual, he believed, for some friend of an incoming President to make such a motion, and he, as the friend of Gen. Harrison, had offered the amendment.

Mr. Graves inquired of Mr. Keim, of the Commissioner of Public Building and Grounds, why it was that that committee had not acted in the premises.  
Mr. Keim answered that if any thing had been more distinctly decided in the late contest than any other, it was the extravagance which had been practiced in the President's House; and it was for this reason that the committee had not recommended anything for the President's household.

## GOVERNOR PORTER.

From every quarter of the State the intelligence is, that the nomination of our distinguished Chief Magistrate meets with the entire approbation of the great Democratic party. In Pittsburg, Greensburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and a few other places where a new man was preferred by a small portion of our friends, since the nomination they have all, with scarcely an exception, yielded their personal predilections, and are now moving on harmoniously with the great majority, in the glorious work of redeeming this ancient Commonwealth from the unnatural position she was made to occupy at the last Presidential election. Union and harmony are now the watchwords of the Democratic party from one end of the Commonwealth to the other, and from every quarter we hear the busy notes of preparation for the coming contest. With such a spirit animating the mass, and such a Christian to lead them on to battle, the legions of Democracy must march forward to certain triumph.

That the floodgates of villainy will be raised, and torrents of calumny and abuse from the Pains and Stoneworkers and Peg Baiters of the Federal party showered upon the devoted head of David R. Porter as it was in 1838, may be expected—and that the humbug of Log Cabins, Cider Barrels, Cow skins, etc. will again be resorted to for the purpose of diverting the public mind from the true questions at issue, no one at all acquainted with the modus operandi of that party, can for a single moment doubt; but that it will avail them ought in the ensuing contest, we are slow to believe.—The people are beginning to understand the drift of these devices, and they cannot a second time be deceived by the gull-traps of a party who pertinaciously refuse to make any declaration of principles for the public eye. The honest farmers and mechanics of the Commonwealth will look in vain to the proceedings of the Federal State Convention, which met at Harrisburg last week, for any avowal of principles whatever. The Stevenses and Burrowses of that body have closely trend in the footsteps of Gen. Harrison; and the prominent leaders of the Buckshot war will doubtless constitute a committee of supervision over the actions and sayings of their Buckshot Antinomian candidates.

We repeat, then, our firm belief in the re-election of David R. Porter by an overwhelming majority. He has had a troublesome time of it during his administration. The Federal Antinomian rule of his predecessor involved the State in difficulties from which it was almost impossible to extricate her;—and there has been increased by the lawless conduct of the banks and the general depreciation of the currency. But in the midst of

all this, when almost any other man would have given up in despair of extricating the Commonwealth from her embarrassments; he was the mind to plan and the arm to execute, and we are now indebted to his sagacity and firmness alone for saving Pennsylvania from violated faith and utter, hopeless, irremediable bankruptcy.

And will not Pennsylvanians, the predominant trait of whose character is gratitude, sustain such a Chief Magistrate? Will they not show to the world that their faithful public servants shall not go unrequited? Assuredly they will—and the 2d Tuesday of October next will demonstrate that David R. Porter is the man whom they delight to honor.

The Federal Antinomian State Convention, under the direction of Thaddeus Stevens and Thomas H. Burrowses (both of them delegates) of Buckshot memory, has placed in nomination, the Hon. JOHN BANKS of Reading, one of Riner's Antinomian Judges, as their most "available" candidate to be run against Gov. Porter at the next election. It will be remembered how violently that party opposed Mr. Van Buren during the late campaign, because, forsooth, he once in his day happened to belong to the legal profession—and how earnestly they enjoined upon the people the necessity of electing to the Presidency, a "Farmer," as they were pleased to dub General Harrison, who never, perhaps, in his life had hold of a plough-handle or a flail. All this will be collected by every body—and yet what do we see! In less than six months after this patriotic burst of feeling in favor of the Farmers, this same party turn a right-about-face, and nominate a man for their first office in the State, who was for many years a practicing lawyer, and who only left the bar to take his seat on the BENCH, where he still remains by virtue of the broad seal and commission of Joseph Risher! How admirably consistent these Federalists are! But their conduct in this particular is of a piece with their general conduct, and serves to show every man, who will not wilfully shut his eyes to the truth, that the leaders of the Harrison party in Pennsylvania are only consistent in inconsistency! The Whigs are "whippable articles," however, and Thaddeus has again drawn a tight rein upon them, and compelled them to jump into the harness and hurra for BANKS, despite the Antinomian profanity with which he is affected, and the obvious professions to which he belongs!

**THE INAUROVAL.**—The following remarks upon Harrison's inaugural Address, are taken from the Boston Courier, the editor of which had adhered to the principles of "half federal party, with a degree of honesty and consistency not surpassed by any individual.

"If General Harrison honestly intends, as we have no doubt he does, to reform many of the abuses introduced into the administration by his two immediate predecessors—which abuses are the practical effects of Mr. Jefferson's doctrine—we advise him, (for even we have a right to offer him advice) to forget Mr. Jefferson as quick as possible. We do not know of a single exceptionable act of General Jackson or Mr. Van Buren, which was not a mere carrying out in practice what Mr. Jefferson justified in theory, and would have performed, if he had been held before to meet the public indignation, which he foresaw such an attempt would provoke.

We should have been better pleased with the address, if the President had omitted all,—yes, all—that he has introduced about Greece and Rome, and Switzerland, and all other ancient or modern governments and countries, except our own. There are two columns of this superfluous matter—Not of a character to arouse opposition or to encourage prejudice, or to provoke ridicule; but to use a common phrase, lugged in by the head and shoulders, in excessively bad taste—enforcing nothing, illustrating nothing, proving nothing.—As a literary composition, we confess we are sorely disappointed with the address. It is no better than some other public documents, with which our Whig critics have made themselves merry. And this, we apprehend, is the consequence of the President's willingness to follow a most pernicious example, and make an address that should equal in length the addresses of his predecessors. If he had said nothing but what was pertinent to the occasion, without attempting any rhetorical flourishes, he would have given us a few grains of wheat without these five bushels of chaff. But, after all, as there are some hungry enough to feed on chaff, there was perhaps a provident disposition in the old General that induced him to furnish so liberal a supply of this cheap commodity. We are satisfied with the small quantity of wheat."

It is no "predecessor" ever set such an example of "lengthiness" in an inaugural address. Jefferson's was not more than an ordinary newspaper column—Jackson's still shorter. Mr. Van Buren's was the longest ever pronounced before Harrison's election, and it was not half the length of the interminable dissertation of the last Fourth of March.

**A MAGNIFICENT HUMBUG.**—The Hartford Times thus notices the disappointment of a Tennessee whig member of Congress, on his first visit to the President elect.—"This Tennessee will not stand still, and alone in his amazement. There was never such a humbug as this attempted to be palmed off upon an intelligent people.—Judge Stevenson is a whig member of Congress from Tennessee, who had been ardent in his support of Gen'l Harrison, called on the President elect after his arrival at Washington. On his return one of his colleagues inquired of him his opinion of his candidate. This gentleman did not conceal the severe disappointment he experienced, and declared he never wished to say a word on the subject; but being pressed for his opinion, finally said "it is the most magnificent humbug the world ever witnessed."

"The whig members of Congress who have the independence to speak at all on the subject, do not conceal their disappointment in the person of the Chief Magistrate elect. Some express their mortification and regret at the delusion they have helped to create, and lament the wrong they have inflicted on this country. He is represented as garrulous, weak and trifling in his conversation—in capable of profound remark—imbued to a great degree—delighted to be elected—vain, not possessing a burrowing desire of himself—unable to converse between good and bad advice, and the evidently helpless tool of a set of men whom the people would not trust, and whom they have often discarded. The Tennesseean alluded to, expected to find in Gen. Harrison some of that energy, and some of those glowing words that shone out so brightly in Gen. Jackson's and could not conceal his mortification and disappointment because the magnificent Tennessee warrior and statesman, and the Clerk of the Hamilton County Court."

**SANGUINARY BOAST.**—During the discussion between Doctors Draper and Watson, at Boston; Dr. W. stated that in the course of four years and a half, he had taken from the citizens of Boston and vicinity, one hundred barrels of blood! and had administered forty-nine quarts of mercury!

If the citizens of the Borough are satisfied with the general appearance of the streets and alleys, and the police as it has been for the last year, they will, we presume, on to-morrow, vote for men who will "follow in the footsteps of their predecessors." If, on the contrary, they prefer a different order of things, they will be likely to vote for a change of men and measures. We shall see. The following ticket, adopted at the democratic meeting on Tuesday night, is pledged to a reform in the above mentioned particulars:

- Chief Burgess,** ROBERT M'CLAN, sen.
- Assistant Burgess,** CHARLES BELL.
- Judge,** JOHN ZOLLINGER.
- Treasurer,** WILLIAM GOULD.
- Town Council,** HUGH GAULLAGHER, JOHN UNDERWOOD, JOHN MELLER, PETER GUTHSHALL, BERNARD HENDEL, JACOB DUEY, GEORGE W. SHEAFFER, SIMON UNDERLICH, JEFFERSON WORTHINGTON.
- School Directors,** ANDREW BLAIR, LEWIS HARLAN.
- Assessor,** JACOB SQUIER.
- Town Clerk,** ROBERT MOORE.
- Constables,** JAMES ARMSTRONG, (Tanner.) SAMUEL CHALE, GEORGE REISINGER, JACOB REHRAR.

## Corresponding Committee of Cumberland County, appointed by the State Convention.

- J. Ellis Bonham, Hugh Gaullagher, Willis Foulk, John Irwin, William Moudy, Joseph Culp, George Mathews, John Cornman, John Stuart, Jas. McCommon, W. Lamberton—Carlisle P. O.
- Jacob Heck, Joseph P. Nevin, James Willis, Samuel Wherry—Shippensburg P. O.
- Joseph M. Means, John M. Miller, Samuel Magaw—Newburg P. O.
- John Wallace, John Snyder, Samuel Tritt, John Bleam, Jacob Nagely, John H. Reed—Newville P. O.
- David Cornman—Carlisle Springs.
- Adam Longsdorff, John Clendenin, jr.—Hogestown P. O.
- Robert G. Young—Shippensburg P. O.
- Abraham Bratz—Harrisburg P. O.
- Samuel Eckles, Lewis Hyer—Shepherdstown P. O.
- Ira Day, Snyder Rupley—Mechanicsburg P. O.
- R. R. Church—New Cumberland P. O.
- Michael Miesler, David Martin—Allen P. O.

**THE PRINCIPLE OF PURGATION.**—The great principle of purgation in sickness is now one of our leading principles of the day. It is found much more convenient to take an occasional dose of those celebrated *Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills* and be allayed well, than to send for the Doctor and be bled, blistered, and salivated—with the certainty that if you are not killed, you will be sure to have months of miserable weakness, and the only one who is benefited is your Doctor.

**The Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills** require no skill in their administration; the printed directions only has to be observed, and it describes the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

They may be taken at any time the body requires medicine, either before or after meals, when out or at home without any inconvenience being experienced. And a certainty that no malignant disease can injure while they are used. Thus establishing the fact that they are only to use those remedies which purify the blood, to be free from all diseases, whether it be in head or feet, in the brain or meanest member, whether it be an outward ulcer or an inward abscess, are all, though arising from many causes, reducible to one grand fleet, namely, impurity of blood.

For sale by Geo. W. Hiner, Carlisle, and only in Cumberland county of Agents published in another part of this paper.

## MARRIED:

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. Emanuel Kurren, of Martinsburg, Va. to Mrs. Elizabeth Platt, of Carlisle.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. John Curwich to Miss Hannah Dixer, of all West Pennsborough township.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. John Conley, to Miss Catharine Ducey, both of South Middleton township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. John Mentzer, of Frankfort township, to Miss Elizabeth Sitz, of North Middleton township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. James C. Smith, to Miss Susan Rankine, of South Middleton township.

## DIED:

Suddenly, in Philadelphia, on Sunday last, Mrs. Ann Stiles, wife of Edward J. Stiles, Esq., late of this borough.

## HARD TIMES!

Wanted immediately one Journeyman CHAIRMAKER, one TURNER, and one ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, to whom constant employment will be given. None but good workmen need apply. Also, two APPRENTICES will be taken to the above business immediately.

C. E. R. DAVIS.  
Carlisle, March 18, 1841.

## WANTED.

Two apprentices to learn the *Saddlery Business*, in Springfield, Cumberland county. Boys between 15 and 16 years of age, who can well recommended, would be preferred.

WM. NOAKER.  
March 18, 1841.

## Estate of William Keith, dec'd.

**NOTICE.**  
LETTERS testamentary on the estate of William Keith, late of the Borough of Carlisle, Cumberland county, dec'd., have been issued to the undersigned residing in said Borough, in due form. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them without delay for settlement.

J. W. EBY, Executor.  
March 17, 1841.

## LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Sloughs town, January 1st, 1841.

- Clark William Mellinger Samuel
- Ecker David Montgomery James
- Hoch George Spotts Jacob
- M'Brice John Thugh Johnson
- JOHN STOUGH, P. M.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned will receive proposals at the old Church, on Saturday the 3d day of April next, from 12 to 2 o'clock, for the building of a new church on Longdorrff's church ground, in Silver Spring township, of the following dimensions, to wit: 60 feet long by 45 feet wide, to be built of limestone and brick, the foundation to be raised of limestone to about the height of 4 feet from the bottom, then to commence with good and sufficient brick 14 inch walls to the height of 18 feet, to be built after the plan of the German Reformed Church of Carlisle, in a good and workmanlike manner; the contractor to purchase all the materials, but the undersigned will have all the hauling done.

JACOB KOST,  
ADAM LONGSDORFF,  
MICHAEL KOST,  
Building Committee.  
March 18, 1841.

## 6 CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Newville, on Friday the 13th inst. an apprentice to the Carpenter and Cabinet making business, named John McCallister. Said boy is about 19 years of age, of slender make, and is a tolerable workman at the business. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension, but no extra charges.

JOSEPH OTTO.  
March 18, 1841.

## JURY LIST FOR APRIL TERM, 1841.

**GRAND JURY.**  
Allen—Henry Griesmer, George Hyder, Adam Seacrist, Nicholas Ulrich.  
Carlisle—Nathaniel Hanteh, John Hays, Daniel Keller, William Moudy, John McClure, Philip Quigley.  
Dickinson—John King, John W. Shriver.  
Mifflin—Thompson Matrics, Samuel Patterson.  
Newton—John Wallace.  
North Middleton—David Cornman.  
Silver Spring—Henry Groves, William Greenwood.  
Southampton—Peter Burkholder, Thos. Mathews.  
West Pennsborough—Jacob Burkholder, Peter Ferenbach.  
Whittenton—Andrew Forbis, Daniel Gring.

**TRAVERSE JURY—1st week.**  
Allen—Charles Bingham, Jacob Hiecknell.  
Carlisle—John Peters, George W. Hiner.  
P. Pennsborough—Saml. Baisore, Lewis Bricker, John Keefe, John Miller, David Martin, Daniel Ruby.  
Dickinson—Abraham Kurtz.  
Frankford—Henry C. Hackett, Frederick Mentzer, Adam Mounts.  
Hopewell—Samuel Duncan, Jacob Faglesonger, James Hemphill, William McElwaine.  
Newton—David Williams.  
Mifflin—Hugh Barr, George Christoph.  
Mechanicsburg—Geo. F. Cain, Valentine Sleck.  
Newton—William Buchanan, William Gracey, Jacob High, Isaac Marquard, Samuel Piper, John Roth.  
North Middleton—Jacob Biedler, Samuel Beistling, Andrew Monasmith, Benjamin Diller, Michael Wise.  
Silver Spring—William Adams, John Dunlap, Jacob Grove, Benjamin Haverstick, William Keller, George Keller.  
South Middleton—Henry Eben, Alexander Fulton, John Knable, Hugh Stewart.  
Shippensburg—John Elarot.  
West Pennsborough—James Grayson, Samuel McCormick, Frederick Zeigler.

**TRAVERSE JURY—2d week.**  
Allen—John Drawbaugh, Conrad Harb.  
Carlisle—Henry Myers, Clemens McFarlane, George McEgley, Peter Keefe.  
Dickinson—Jesse Brandt, William Line, George Martin, Samuel Stewart, Capt. Samuel Woods, Mathew Lynch.  
East Pennsborough—Jacob Bricker, Danl. Deitz, John Hofflinger, Adam Seifer.  
Frankford—Benjamin Aitor, William Campbell, Joseph C. McDowell, Christian Myers, David Nickley.  
Hopewell—David Duncan, sen. John Eberling, Jacob Myers.  
Monroe—John Beelman, Samuel Bricker, John Dornbaugh, John Line, Jacob Morrett.  
Mechanicsburg—William Meitely, Jacob Rupley, Robert Wilson.  
Mifflin—George Bratton, James Brown, jr. Wm. Stevenson.  
Newton—William Boyd.  
North Middleton—Joseph Wert.  
Silver Spring—John Christner, John Hinkle, John Trimbale.  
South Middleton—Henry Buttorff, Alexander Gregg.  
Shippensburg—John Saltzman.  
Southampton—John Highlande, Abraham Seavers.  
West Pennsborough—George M. Graham, Yost Spangler.

## To the Directors of the Common Schools in Cumberland Co.

**GENTLEMEN:**—The following statement is made in accordance with the school law, passed in 1837.

I am yours, respectfully,  
FRS. R. SHUNK,  
Supt. Com. Schools.

Harrisburg, February 23, 1841.  
The amount of tax every district must levy to entitle itself to its share of State appropriation, is a sum equal to at least six cents for every taxable inhabitant in the district, according to the last triennial enumeration made in the spring of 1839. A list of taxable in each district is hereto appended.

Districts that have already accepted the Common School system, and received their share of the appropriation for former years, will on levying the proper amount of tax, be entitled under existing laws to receive for the school year ending which commences on the first Monday of next June, one dollar for every taxable.

Districts which have not received any part of the appropriation of former years, but which accept the system for the first time, at the annual election in March next, and levy the proper amount of tax, will under existing laws receive \$4.40 for every taxable in the district in 1839, and \$5.00 for every taxable in 1839, according to the annexed list. These sums, by a resolution passed April 13th, 1840, will remain in the State Treasury for the use of non-accepting districts, until the first of November, 1841, and no longer.

Number of taxable inhabitants in the several School districts of the county, according to the enumerations of 1835 and 1839.

1835	1839
Allen	433
Carlisle	783
Dickinson	428
Frankford	291
Hopewell	204
Mechanicsburg	125
Mifflin	256
North Middleton	355
South Middleton	462
Monroe	508
Newton	291
Newville	132
East Pennsborough	428
West Pennsborough	397
Shippensburg Borough	297
Shippensburg township	28
Silver Spring	69
Southampton	305

By order of the Commissionrs.  
J. O. HINER, Clerk.  
Commissionrs' Office.  
Carlisle, March 15, 1841.