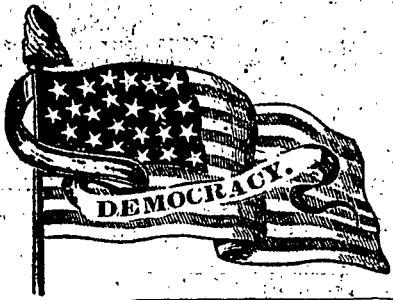


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.



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

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 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.

Those of our subscribers, in town and country, who change their places of residence this spring, will please inform us of their whereabouts—so that their papers may receive the proper direction.

A SPECIAL ELECTION.

By reference to another column it will be seen that Gov. Porter has issued his proclamation for a special election in this district, to supply the vacancy in the next Congress. This is rendered necessary on account of the called session, and the Democracy of the District will at once have to prepare for the election. As a preparatory movement we insert the following notice, and trust that it will be promptly attended to:

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Republican Standing Committee of Cumberland county are requested to meet at the public house of Col. JOHN COCHRAN, in Carlisle, on Monday the 19th of April, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full meeting is desirable, as arrangements will have to be made for selecting a candidate for Congress to be supported by the Democratic party at the special election on the 4th of May. The committee is composed of

Andrew Kreitzer, East Pennsborough; Thomas McCulloch, Newton; David Martin, Monroe; Joseph Trogo, West Pennsborough; Michael Wise, North Middlebury; James Hoover, Newville; Wm. Brown, Millin; Daniel Schuler, Allen; Wm. Z. Angley, Geo. D. Foulke, Carlisle; Wm. B. Cummings, Shippenburg; Benjamin Myers, Sen. Dickinson; William Mitchell, Hopewell; Jas. Willis, Southampton; W. W. Dale, Mechanicsburg; Abraham Boster, Silver Springs; Henry C. Hackitt, Frankfort.

For a detailed account of the loss of the American Ship Governor Fenner and 122 lives, see opposite page. We see it stated in several of our exchanges, that JOHN C. CARTER, the mate of the ill-fated vessel, and who besides the captain, is the only survivor of the crew and passengers, is a native of this borough.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

It is time for the people of the United States to begin to inquire whether they are to be any longer consulted, in the affairs of Government, or whether they are to be led blindfold from one measure to another, until they know not where they are to end.

We have just had a Presidential election, in which no principle was declared, or any system of policy, or any set of measures, was put in issue by the victorious party.

We have just had a session of Congress, in which, during three months, the victorious party preposterously refused to show their hand, or to commit themselves on a single principle, measure, or system, or even to indicate the substitute for the Independent Treasury, which they propose to repeal.

We have just had an inaugural address from the President elect, the largest one ever delivered, and not a word in it to give a glimpse of the course of the new Administration in relation to a single question, foreign or domestic, which occupies the attention of the country.

And now we have a called session of Congress, involving no less than ten special elections, in which the people are not informed what it is that they are to vote on at these elections, or what it is that their representatives are to vote on when they meet together at the extraordinary session in May.

Truly these are new scenes in the history of our country, and such as distinctly announce to the people that they are to be governed and not to govern! that hereafter they are to follow and not to lead the Government! that submission and acquiescence, passive obedience, and non-resistance, is to be their part in time to come!

If ever there was an occasion upon earth in which the people ought to have been informed what the extra session was called for—what the toil and expense of ten special elections was to be incurred for—this is the occasion. An election without a principle—a session of Congress without a declared measure—an inaugural without a point—and, we may add, a Cabinet without a committee to any thing with this chaos of policy before them, certainly the people were entitled to know what they were voting about when voting for Representatives in April, and what these Representatives would be called upon to do when they met together in May. In a free country, where liberty of speech, liberty of the press, freedom of voting, with responsibility in the representative, and the right of instruction in the constituent, prevails, certainly it is time, in calling this extraordinary session, to lift the veil, to cease the mystery, to quit the darkness, and emit one ray of light, for the information of the people. Nothing of this had been done. The proclamation for the called session is dark, is silent, is mysterious, and studiously so, upon all the objects of its meeting. Its words are: "Sundry important and weighty matters, principally growing out of the condition of the revenue and finances of the country, appear to me to call for the consideration of Congress at an earlier day than its next annual session," &c. This is all that the proclamation says in relation to the business for which the extraordinary session of Congress is called. What more vague and indefinite than this? "Sundry important and weighty matters." Why not name them? Why does this State paper, signed by President HARRISON, and

countersigned by Secretary WEBSTER, commence with the most insignificant and common place word in the English language? commences with the word with which a grocer's account terminates? "Revenue" and "finances" are tautologous. They both mean the same thing. They both mean the income—the annual income—of the Government. The only point stated, then, is the revenue; and here two inquiries immediately suggest themselves to the mind. First: Are the five millions of Treasury notes which were granted by the late Congress, in addition to the accruing revenue, insufficient to last the new Administration till September, when Congress could come together without inconvenience, and the called session run into the stated one, and save half the expense? Secondly: Is the Treasury to be emptied by a distribution bill, and then filled by a tariff bill? These are questions which will occupy the public mind, but which cannot find their solution until Congress meets.

We say that the proclamation is studiously dark on the objects of this called session; and we prove it by the contents of a letter which contains the internal evidence of its own authenticity. "The New York Journal of Commerce contains a letter from Washington written the day before the proclamation—written on the 16th inst.—the proclamation being on the 17th—which says: "The proclamation for the extra session will not, as was supposed, set forth the reasons of the call. I conjecture that it will speak merely in the formal manner, of GRAVE AND WEIGHTY MATTERS." Here the character of the proclamation is disclosed before hand—no reasons to be given to the people—nothing but the formality of "grave and weighty matters," to be presented to them. This shows that there was a consultation about the propriety of giving reasons—the propriety of letting the people know what they were called to hold special elections for, and what Congress was called to do in May; and that it was determined at this consultation, to give no such information!—So we go! "The people called out to vote in the dark—to follow blindfold a Cabinet, and President, and a leader in Congress, whose principles, systems and measures are unknown and unknowable!"—*Ugh!*

The Office Seekers.—It would appear from the following extract from the Washington letter of the United States Gazette, dated March 20th, that the army of office seekers had not yet been disbanded:

"Such is the pressure on the various members of the Cabinet, that they find themselves continually impeded in their efforts to transact the business which falls within the regular and necessary nature of their duties. Their attention is unavoidably kept in a state of distraction from matters which require solemn and absorbing deliberation; and it has been found impracticable to acquit themselves, as they are sedulously endeavoring to do, of the fearful responsibilities of their several stations, without regulating and limiting the hours in which applications for office will be received, and other minor and contingent matters permitted to occupy their care. Ordinary visits, therefore, are only allowed between the hours of twelve and two, at the State and Treasury Departments; and the case is not a solitary one, in which an individual (not seeking office) whose business is not connected with the public interests, has left the city for two or three weeks, intending to return, and pursue his object, after the demands on the time of the higher functionaries shall have abated, if not subsided entirely."

The Jersey City Gazette, a Whig paper, has the following in reference to Ogle's speech, which was such a favorite with the Harrisonians generally before the election:

"While House Furniture.—The 'palace' is said to be destitute of even decent and comfortable furniture—Ogle's speech to the contrary notwithstanding. Not having the sin of publishing that document to lay to our conscience, having no lot or part in the matter, we can consistently acquiesce in whatever proposal is made for providing the President's house with respectable fixtures. How stand our Whig brethren in the premises, and how will they escape the dilemma in which their ready endorsement of Ogle's nonsense has placed them?"

"Nonsense" is a mild term, to be sure, to apply to the outrageous stories thus circulated against Martin Van Buren, but still it is something to find that among the Whig press, journals are to be found which even venture to allude in terms of disapprobation to Ogle's inventions.—*Pennsylvanian*

Col. R. M. JOHNSON.—Not long ago a ridiculous story was put in circulation, that Col. Johnson had joined the Harrison party, which, though promptly contradicted, we observe is still going the rounds of the federal press. The following extract of a letter from Col. Johnson, dated on the 14th ult. which originally appeared in the N. Y. Evening Post, hails the falsehood to the counter:

"If rumor can make my friends believe that I have changed or can change my position in politics, it is very humiliating to see. The rumors of that kind cannot be worthy of any thing but the direct from those who have a confidence in me."

One Hundred Dollars per day.—The people of Pennsylvania should know that the federalists of the House of Representatives have an investigating committee now in session, which costs the Commonwealth more than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS per day; which committee is to furnish means to elect the federal candidate JOHN BANKS. The chairman of the committee has descended to put such trifling questions to a witness as "Did you exercise him? CURRY David R. Porter's horses!" The committee has been in session about six weeks, and will undoubtedly sit till the session of the legislature rises.—*Keizeron*.

A Grandiloquent Hamburg.
Decidedly one of the greatest favors of the age has been for some time exhibiting on the public stage here, under the especial supervision of a Mr. Lightner, a federal member of the lower house from the county of Allegheny. The dramatic performance consists of a special committee, raised on motion of that gentleman, which has, as a matter of course, the chairman. Ostensibly it has been "got up" for the purpose of "investigating the conduct of the canal commissioners." But in reality to manufacture POLITICAL CAPITAL in the coming campaign for John Banks—and this too, if it cannot otherwise be done, upon the ruins of gentlemen, whose moral and political reputation is as unshaken as that of any other gentleman in the Commonwealth. According to the code of ethics adopted by the pure and immaculate Mr. Lightner, it is perfectly immaterial, whether the fair fame of those officers be innocently sacrificed, or not; so that some pretext for the cry of "change" can be created. With him, "the end justifies the means," and the canal commissioners may be slaughtered without compunction, if it only serves the political purposes of their enemies. The more effectually, to consummate this di-

bolical project, an entire regiment of witnesses has been summoned hither from distant parts of the state, who, in nineteen cases out of twenty, upon examination, know not one syllable on the subject, either pro or con, and are again unceremoniously dismissed. The utmost ingenuity of the Chairman is however taxed, to elicit something, upon which to predicate charges of peculation, and not unfrequently his interrogatories are in clear violation of every principle of law and common sense. Take the following for example:

Question by Mr. Lightner.—"Did you not, sir, hear Tom Williams say, that he heard Charley Penrose declare, that Sam Borelay said, that Tom Cochran thought, that Ner Middleworth said, 'dream', that Danny Smyser affirmed, that 'Fenn swore, that the printer Benedict declared, 'John Stonebreaker alleged, that Sam Sturgeon confessed, that Peg Beatty told her yellow boy 'John in a public bar-room at Lewistown—that 'Bill Packard was no better than he should be?'"

It is by questions such as these—hear-say evidence, derived through the forty-second channel—which an impartial tribunal would scout at as INFAMOUS in the extreme—that this investigating committee expect to arraign the present able and unimpeachable board of canal commissioners before the people. Oh! shame where is thy blush! All that will come out of it, however, will be, that the state will be saddled with an expense of some FIFTEEN or TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and that Mr. Lightner will get some of the federal editors to puff him as a wonderful reformer! This, we predict, will be the "upshot" of the whole matter.—*Yeoman*.

The Canals are now open, and boats are running briskly. It is stated that a large amount of goods is now being purchased in Philadelphia, and that a good business is expected to be done on the public works the present season.

McLean's trial has not yet taken place, nor will it for some time to come. Some informality or mistake occurred in drawing the Jury, and the case is held over for the present, or at least until a special venire can issue, and a new Jury attend.

THE FEDERAL PAPERS AND THE INDEMNITY. Almost every place that we hear from, the Federal editors and leaders looked upon the inaugural address of President Harrison when it was first received as a hoax. There is not much wonder in this, for they had flattered themselves that it was to be something extraordinary—and so it is—but not in the way they supposed. It is extraordinary for its length—extraordinary for its silly bombast and egotism—extraordinary for its clumsy, awkward and unmeaning references to ancient history, having no bearing parallel to the cases with which they were compared—extraordinary because it proposes nothing for the consideration of the people, nor any measures for their relief from the pecuniary embarrassments with which they are surrounded, and which were to be swept away, as with the wand of the magician. No wonder, then, that his friends considered it a hoax, for they were hoaxed most egregiously, when they believed, or pretended to believe, that Gen. Harrison was a man of statesman-like talents; capable of producing a document creditable to the nation and the station he occupies. All who believed this were hoaxed, and we verily believe that many now wish that the announcement of his election had been a hoax rather than reality. Even the venerable editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, the biographer of Gen. Harrison, though an opponent, could not believe the document to be genuine, so far was its style and character below what he had expected.

We predict that Harrison's supporters are not yet done being hoaxed. He will, if life and health be spared him, we fear, not hoax them only, but the whole country, before his four years expire, to such an extent, that a few years hence there will be none possessed of hardihood enough to avow that they were Harrison men.—*Canon (O.) Dem.*

The Inaugural Address again.—We make the following additional extracts from our exchanges, to show the estimate put upon the Inaugural by some of those editors who ranked among "the friends of the present Executive."

Speaking of the address, the New York Herald, a Whig paper, says:

"The address is one of the most unevenly composed and written documents that ever came from the brain or pen of a public functionary. Part of it is most excellent, and other parts most trashy. The best parts of it contain some of the soundest and purest doctrines that were ever conceived; but they are hard, very hard to live up to. Many other parts are unworthy the tyro at college on his first attempt at composition."

"The nonsense about 'an exclusive metallic currency,' is a crotchet of his own brain; a sort of a shuttlecock which he stuck up and knocked down for amusement three times in one paragraph. The remarks about the District of Columbia are miserably written; the sentences are involved, complicated, and tortuous; they may be construed to mean anything or nothing." The holdenish about Oliver Cromwell, Caesar, and Bolivar, will elevate the President in the eyes of no one. He does not understand the character of either. The clumsy allusions to Greece and Rome repeated again and again, may be thought tedious by some, but it would be difficult to prove them so.

As to the statement about no republic ever merging into an aristocracy, Gen. Harrison ought to have read the history of Venice, and one or two republics we could name, before he made the sweeping assertions we find in his message.

The miserable manner in which the subject of abolition, and especially the subject of our foreign relations are slurred over, is sufficient to stamp the inaugural with reproach from all.

The Philadelphia Ledger, a paper neutral in politics, holds the following pertinent language:—"The currency question is entirely unimportant. The idea of an exclusively metallic currency, he considers to be fraught with the most fatal consequences. If there is one measure, he says, better calculated than another to produce that state of things so much deprecated by all true republicans, by which the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and the poor sinking deeper into penury, it is an exclusive metallic currency. It appears to us in this matter the President has taken an unnecessary alarm. We know of no economists who propose a currency exclusively metallic, or no country where it exclusively prevails. Where he could have procured the data upon which he grounds his applications of evil from its adoption, we are at a loss to conceive; had he been speaking of a currency exclusively paper, such as we now have, we could readily admit the force of his fears, and acknowledge them to be well founded."

"And more true joy Marcellus exultet feels, Than Ceasar with a Senate at his heels." The reception that Mr. Van Buren met with in Philadelphia and New York, upon his return to his native State, shows account of which will be found on the opposite page, has been extremely gratifying to his feelings. Slandered and vilified as he has been by the unprincipled party now in power—his every action misinterpreted, and during the whole course of his Presidential career, made the shining mark for the poisoned arrows of health malignity—such a reception by

thousands of his countrymen, in the hour of seeming adversity, is a token of respect which even a Jackson might envy. It was an homage paid to true greatness—a great moral spectacle upon which the world might gaze with admiration. The Ex-President, so stern and inflexible in the principles of his political faith, has here met with his highest reward—and the remembrance of these spontaneous tokens of approbation will give him more real pleasure, than if he were still the dispenser of favors to the multitude.

FOUND GUILTY.—Peter Robinson, charged with the murder of Mr. Soydam, whose trial took place recently at New Brunswick, (N. J.) before the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Middlesex county, was found guilty of murder in the first degree; and sentenced to be executed by hanging on Friday the 16th of April.

FLOOD.—The Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, is 15 feet above low-water mark. The water has overflowed the canal and railroad below that town in several places, and considerable damage has been done to the public improvements. There has not been so great a freshet for many years.

The Blood-hound Administration.—General Harrison has appointed as Gov. of Florida GEN. RICHARD K. CALL, the man who imported the BLOODHOUNDS into Florida. It will be remembered that the federal hard-cider party made a great outcry about the bloodhounds which they said Mr. Van Buren had obtained to hunt, worry and kill the Indians. It will also be recollected that when Gen. Call was in Philadelphia last year, speech-making for Harrison, he stated he was the man who brought over the bloodhounds; and that Mr. Van Buren and his administration, had nothing to do with it. Now General Harrison has endorsed and approved of this cold blooded wicked act, by making a Governor of the man who did it. This is not only granting a free pardon for what the federalists called a Heaven daring act; but it is approving it and rewarding the perpetrator. What hypocrisy!!!—*Keizeron*.

EXACTLY SO.—The United States Gazette says, "the Whig party of the nation have achieved a victory worthy of themselves worthy of their principles!" Exactly so;—and worthy of nothing else!—principles!—Just think of it.—The Whig party's principles!—Harrison and Webster's principles!—Black-cockade and Blue light principles! Pshaw! you can't come the "DELUSION" over the people about principles, however well you may have succeeded by crying "change!" "change!" "change!" "low price of gain," &c.—*Baltimore Republican*.

REMOVALS BY THE PRESIDENT.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS. COLLECTORS.

William Coad, St. Mary's Maryland, vice James W. Rober, removed.

John R. Kaylor, Alston, St. Mark's, Florida, vice John F. Kaylor, removed.

Arnold Naudain, Delaware, vice Henry Whiteley, removed.

SURVEYOR.

William Floyd, Town Creek, Maryland, vice James R. Thompson, removed.

LAND OFFICE RECEIVER.

Daniel G. Garnsey, Dixon, Illinois, vice John Demert, removed.

POSTMASTERS.

John C. Montgomery, at Philadelphia, in the place of James Page, removed.

James Rees, at Geneva, New York, in the place of G. J. Grosvenor, removed.

John Chambers, to be Governor of the Territory of Iowa, in the place of Robert Lucas.

Otho H. W. Stull, to be Secretary of said Territory, in place of J. M. Cantis.

Thomas B. Johnson, to be Marshal for said Territory, in the place of Francis Gehon.

Cornelius Darnagh, to be Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Walter Forward, who was appointed to said office, but declined its acceptance.

Levi Lincoln, Collector at Boston, vice George Bancroft, resigned.

State Legislature.

Letter to the Editor, dated

"HARRISBURG, March 27, 1841.

The all engrossing subject is decided. The Bank Bill from the Senate passed the House yesterday after undergoing sundry amendments, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Andrews, Banks, Bard, Bell, Branner, Chrisman, Clark, Correy, Cox, Cummings, Farrie, Dunlap, Dillworth, Eyer, Foreman, Funt, Funtley, Grant, Hanna, Higgins, Hinckman, Kennedy, Kerr, Kieffer, Luke, Letherman, Lightner, Livingston, McCure, McCurdy, Middlewarth, Miles, Montgomery, Musser, Myer, Pearson, Pennell, Purroy, Rush, Skinner, Smith, Smyser, Snively, Steele, Titus, Von Neida, Washbaugh, Crabbe.—Speaker, 49.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Apple, Barr, Bean, Beal, Benson, Broadhead (P.), Broadhead (Nth.) Church, Cortright, Croussell, Douglass, Ebaugh, Felton, Fenton, Flannery, Flannick, Fliok, Fogleman, Fuller, Gambia, Gilie, Has, Hahn, Hogleman, Hill, Horton, Johnston (Arms'g) Johnston (Westmoreland) Kutz, Leidy, Lusky, May, McCully, McKiver, Moore, Painter, Penniman, Pierce, Pollock, Snyder, Trach, Vanhorn, Walker, Weaver, Wilkinson, Wright, ZIMMERMAN—48.

It was immediately sent to the Senate, and after an animated discussion to-day, the amendments were contained in, and the Bill passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barclay, Brooke, Brower, Case, Cochran, Hiesler, Huddleson, Killinger, McAsey, Mathers, Pearson, Reed, Spackman, Stedman, Strohm, Sullivan, Williams, Waring, Crispin.—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Coplan, Crisp, Feagley, Fleming, Gibbons, Hays, Headley, Kingsbury, Mulzeau, Patterson, Plumer, Smith, Snyder—14.

quence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the desired effect, in the easiest, and at the same time, in the most effectual manner.—*Dr. H. Ebaugh's Vegetable Universal Pills* remove all noxious accumulations, and purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconveniences being composed entirely of vegetable matter, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary, they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances. They do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health.

Purchase them in Carlisle of George W. Hiner, and only in Cumberland county of Agents published in another part of this paper.

BEETEM'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to that large and commodious establishment on the North-west corner of the Public Square, late the property of Thomas C. Lane, which he has fitted up in a very superior manner as a

PUBLIC HOUSE, and where he is prepared to furnish all who may favor him with their custom with the very best accommodations.

This Hotel, from its central location, is very convenient for business men; and being near the stopping place of the Cars on the Railroad, will also furnish Travellers with a ready place of rest and refreshment. The ROOMS are large and airy—

TABLE will always be well supplied with the best markets can afford—the B. A. R. with the best of Liquors—the charges will be reasonable—and nothing shall be left undone on the part of the subscriber to merit a share of public patronage.

BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year.

Commodious Stabling attached to the establishment, and an attentive Oastler always ready to attend to that department.

GEORGE BEETEM.

DR. ROBERT ARTHUR, SURGEON DENTIST.

IS now in Carlisle, and it is to remain for a short time, and respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and vicinity. He is prepared to perform all dental operations in the best manner, and to insert the latest improved incorruptible artificial teeth from a single one to an entire set.

Dr. A. is a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and believes that the advantages he has enjoyed for acquiring a knowledge of the theory and skill in the practice of his profession, entitles him to the confidence of the public.

April 1, 1841.

PROCLAMATION. PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DAVID R. PORTER, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

To PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, Esquire, Sends GREETSING.

Whereas a vacancy has happened in the representation of this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, in consequence of the death of William S. Ramsey, Esquire, elected a member of the twenty-seventh Congress from the thirteenth Congressional District—Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions in such case made by the constitution of the U. States, and by the act of the General Assembly, passed the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1837, I do hereby vest in you, PAUL MARTIN, being vested with the executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania, have issued this writ, hereby commanding you the said Paul Martin to hold an election in the said county of Cumberland, on Tuesday the 4th of May, for choosing a representative of this Commonwealth, in the House of Representatives of the United States, to fill the vacancy which has happened as aforesaid, and you are hereby required and enjoined to hold and conduct the said election and make a return thereof in the manner and form as by law is directed and required. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg this 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-fifth.

By the Governor.

H. PETRIKEN, Deputy Secretary, of the Commonwealth.

In pursuance of the above writ, PAUL MARTIN, High Sheriff of Cumberland county, do hereby give public notice that an election will be held in said county, on TUESDAY the 4th of MAY, for a representative in Congress, occasioned by the death of the Hon. William S. Ramsey.

And the several Judges and Inspectors, (with the clerks appointed by them,) who were elected on the 19th of March, are required to attend and perform at the said election the several duties enjoined on them by law.

And the return Judges of the several election districts of Cumberland county, are hereby required to meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Friday next after the said election, at 11 o'clock A. M., with certificates of the election in their hands, to be signed by the return Judges, and the said certificates to be given under my hand at Carlisle, this 1st day of April, A. D. 1841, and the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff.

STOLEN HORSES.

On Monday night the 29th of March, were lost at the house of the subscriber, one Bay Horse with three white legs, and one dark brown Mare, with the left hind leg white. The above Horses were sent to the care of the undersigned by a man now in the Frederick county (Md.) Jail, on charge of horse stealing, who calls himself Wilkins, but whose real name is supposed to be John Russell, and are no doubt stolen property. The owner or owners by proving property and paying charges can have them, on applying to the subscriber in Hogestown, Cumberland county, Pa.

JOSEPH GRIER.

Hogestown, April 1, 1841.

NOTICE.

The notes given at the sale of the personal property of Anthony Black, dec'd, were due on the 6th of February last: This is therefore to give notice that unless payment is made on or before the 17th of April, the notes will be left in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, Executor of A. BLACK, dec'd.

April 1, 1841.

NEW HARDWARE AND VARIETY STORE.

The subscribers have opened a general assortment of new goods: (in the room lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton & Grier, on the South east corner of Hanover and Luther streets,) consisting of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, &c. &c.

Having selected their goods with care, they are prepared to sell low. Those desirous of purchasing will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

BOSSERMAN & HUTTON.

Carlisle, April 1, 1841.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

THE subscriber hereby informs his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his Boot & Shoe Manufactory from Pointst to the Main street, in the room formerly occupied as an office by J. Squire, Esq. a few doors west of the Car Office, on the north side of the street, where he will manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, in a neat, fashionable and substantial manner, at moderate prices for cash, good paper, or approved country produce. He returns his sincere thanks to his customers for their favors, and will be happy to serve them as formerly. At the same time, he respectfully solicits a share of the public's favor. Punctuality may be depended upon.

HENRY WARNER.

Carlisle, April 1, 1841.

N. B. An apprentice will be taken to learn the above business.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 12th inst. a SMALL DARK RED COW, with curled horns and white face, and sunk in the ramp.— Any information that can be given of her will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

WM. MCPHERSON.

Carlisle, April 1, 1841.

Teeth! Teeth! Teeth! DR. H. EBAUGH.

Begs leave to inform the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, that he has removed to the greater part of his time in Carlisle, and may be consulted at his rooms at McFarlane's Hotel on all the various Branches of his profession. Families in Town and Country visited as usual. Dr. E. has given Messrs. Stevenson & Dinkla a Receipt for making and furnishing his artificial Gum Dentures, where it may be had wholesale and retail.

JOHN MCCLELLAND.

Newville, March 19, 1841.

DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, at their store in South Hanover street, a large and general assortment of Spring & Summer Goods.

They have also on hand a large stock of Groceries and Flour, all of which they offer to the public (for cash) as low as they can be purchased at any other establishment in the county.

J. & A. BENTZ.

Carlisle, March 25, 1841.

Brigade Inspector's Orders.

THE enrolled inhabitants subject to military duty residing within the bounds of the 1st Brigade 11th Div. P. M., will parade and drill in companies or troops under their respective commanding officers on Monday the 3d day of May next, and the Regiments and Battalions will parade for inspection as follows, viz:

The 1st Bat 86th Reg't and the 2d Bat Cumberland Vol on Monday the 10th day of May next.

The 2d Bat 86th Reg't and the 1st Bat Cumberland Vol on Wednesday the 12th of May.

The 1st Bat 23d Reg't on Thursday the 13th of May.

The 2d Bat same Reg't on Friday the 14th of May.