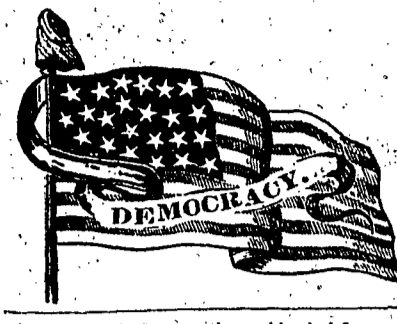


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.



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

CARLISLE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID R. PORTER.

Appointment by the Editor!

JOHN STOVING, Esq. of Stoughton, to be an Agent for the "Volunteer," in place of James Elliott, Esq. of Springfield, relieved from duty.

Can't our Democratic friends increase the circulation of the "Volunteer" in Cumberland county, a little—if they try? The gubernatorial campaign has commenced, and as it promises to be a warmly contested one it is highly important to the success of our candidate that the people should be kept advised of what is going on in the political world. We hope our friends will improve upon this hint, and try what they can do. Subscribers will be taken for three, six, nine, or twelve months—or until the election.

Congress met at Washington on Monday last. President Tyler's Message in our next paper.

The Address of the Democratic Central State Committee, recently published in the Harbinger, will be found on our first page.

For an account of another melancholy shipwreck and immense loss of lives, see opposite page.

Mr. Woodbury's Report.—The Federal prints, in the same spirit of mendacity which has characterized them since the reign of the elder Adams, continue to assert that Mr. Van Buren's administration left the country involved in debt to an amount of some thirty-five or forty millions of dollars. To show the utter falsity of this assertion, we refer our readers to the opposite page, to the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury, made upon going out of office. It is a most clear and satisfactory document, and cannot fail to convince every unprejudiced reader of the utter groundlessness of the charge in question. So far from the country being fifty millions in debt, Mr. Woodbury makes it appear that there was just no debt at all on the 24th of March—and, instead of Mr. Van Buren's administration having been reckless and extravagant in the expenditure of the public treasury, it was, on the contrary, one of the most economical and saving in the history of the Government. Mr. Woodbury makes it appear further that there is abundant means on hand to supply all the necessary wants of the Government, if they are properly husbanded.

We consider it opportune to publish the Report now, as Congress are in session, and the Administration, by the aid of the majorities it commands in both branches, is seeking to burthen the country with a new national debt, under the pretext of paying off arrearages left by Mr. Van Buren. Hence we find the Federal newspapers, taking their tone from the National Intelligencer at head quarters, every where urging the necessity of a loan, a high tariff, &c. &c.

We wish all our readers to give Mr. Woodbury's Report a careful perusal, and then judge for themselves whether a new National Debt is required for any purpose whatever. The truth of his statements cannot be brought in question.

Let the people bear in mind, that since the adoption of the Independent Treasury System, not a single dollar of the public monies has been lost—NOT A DOLLAR! Where would the revenue be now, and what would be the condition of the country, if Gen. Jackson had not removed the Deposites from the care of Nicholas Biddle—and if Mr. Van Buren had continued the connection between the Government and the Bank? Every man, woman and child, almost, in the community, might answer the questions without the least hesitation.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT.—At the special election held in the Fayette district, on the 24th ult., to supply the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hook, Gen. Henry W. Benson, the Democratic candidate, was elected over STEWART, the great gun of Whiggery, by about 1000 majority—being a handsome increase on Mr. Van Buren's majority. Gen. B. was the President of the last Fourth of March Convention.

The election to supply the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Mr. Ogilvie, is ordered for the 8th inst. Judge BLACKY, of Somerset, is the Federal candidate. The Democrats, it is understood, will have no regular candidate.

THE GREAT PIPE LAYER.—The trial of GLENTWORTH commenced in the city of New York, on the 26th ult., before the Court of Criminal Sessions. The principal witness on the part of the prosecution is a Mr. JONATHAN D. STEVENSON, whose testimony alone is more than sufficient to convict the Defendant of having entered into a most villainous conspiracy to defraud the people of that city out of their rights at the election of 1838. Verily, "Truth is mighty and must prevail," and the GLENTWORTHS and BADGERS, with the whole tribe of Federal "PIPE LAYERS," will at length have their vile deeds exposed. If we find room, we shall give the testimony of Mr. Stevenson a place in our next.

THE CROPS.—The Reading Press says:—"The crops in this county present a very thriving appearance. The grain looks remarkably well, and being free from the fly, promises to repay the farmer well for his labor, although the season has been three weeks later than usual." In this region, we believe, the wheat crop looks well. The rye will be light.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE U. S. BANK.—The "sober second thought" is doing its work even among Federalists. The rascality practised by Biddle and his co-conspirators, in opening the eyes even of Gen. Jackson's slaves. In a leading article under the editorial hand of the Boston Courier, a Federal print, commenting on the late disclosures made relative to the U. S. Bank, is the following passage:

"The first and most important question to the public is not whether there has been mismanagement in the Bank, for that I understand to be universally admitted, but whether that mismanagement did in fact arise during the existence of the old Bank of the U. States, at the time when the Whig party was advocating its recharter, or whether it took its origin since the institution became merely a State bank of Pennsylvania. It is one of the most unfortunate consequences of the present state of things, that it goes very far towards justifying the violence which President Jackson and his party ran into during this dispute about the recharter. The great mass of the people, who do not feel competent to judge of the details in complicated pecuniary transactions, and who take up with results only, will settle down in the conviction that, whatever might have been the errors of judgment of Jackson, he has proved right at bottom, and certainly HONEST—and that, on the other hand, the advocates of the Bank have now not merely proved wrong in their reliance upon it, but have exposed themselves, by their course, to excite the inevitable suspicion that they, from personal or party motives, continued to sustain it, notwithstanding, and in spite of a conviction, as their own minds tell them, that IT WAS DOING WRONG. Even those of us who will be least inclined to approve of the doctrines or policy of Jackson, must be constrained to admit that, if the recharter had been likely to result in any state of things like that in which the Bank now finds itself, the veto upon it by him must be regarded as a fortunate and wise measure. One consequence, and a most unfortunate one, of the course of Mr. Biddle, is, therefore, to place President Jackson in the light of a BENEFACITOR TO THE COUNTRY; in that very particular wherein he was charged by the Whig party with having done it the most injury!"

Great Bank Robbery!

The Frederick County (Md.) Bank was robbed on Saturday night week of upwards of \$185,000! Whether by out-door or in-door robbers is not certainly known. Perhaps the Watchman happened to be on the wrong side of the house at the time! The following particulars of the robbery we gather from the Frederick Examiner.

The Bank was situated in the town of Frederick, near the city mill, on Sunday morning. A dark lantern of red construction was also found. The key was filed off and filled up till it was made to fit the lock of the exterior of the Bank quite as well as the key which belonged to it. The lamp does not seem as if it had been the production of a workman, and looks as if it had been in service before. We understand that two men were seen entering the door of the Bank at an early hour, and seating themselves upon it for the purpose, doubtless, of keeping watch while the robbers were progressing with their work. A spur, with the strap broken, was found in the vault.

The progress of the robbers was obstructed by seven locks, some of them of the most complex construction. The street door must have been entered some time since, and the villains have been at work, doubtless, for some weeks in discovering the secret springs of the three locks in the outer door of the vault, and in taking impressions for the purpose of making suitable keys. All the contents of the iron chest, in the vault, were taken without any discrimination—including some of the issues of the Frederick corporation—notes that were laid aside as unfit for use in consequence of being worn out, &c. Of the silver, none of which was in the chest, they took but ten dollars. The amount of gold taken was over \$10,000, and notes \$175,000. The balance was in stock funds.

The entire capital of the Bank paid in was only \$175,000. Mr. Doyle, the cashier, has sworn to a statement made before Judge Shriver, of the manner in which he always kept the keys of the institution, &c. He states that when he went into the Bank on Monday morning, he found nothing disturbed, and did not detect the robbery until during the course of the morning he opened the iron chest, in the inner vault, and found its contents gone. The Frederick Herald says:—"We advise the public not to sacrifice their notes, as they will, doubtless, be paid in full." Doubtful!

The President of the Bank has offered a reward of \$10,000 for the apprehension of the robbers and the recovery of the money, or \$5,000 for the latter alone.

We can scarcely take up a paper now-a-days, without finding an account of Bank robbery and rascality practised upon the community in which it is located. Some President, perhaps, has robbed the institution of millions, or squandered hundreds of thousands in furnishing "PIPE LAYERS" with the means of electioneering for the Whig party, or in bribing Congressmen, Legislators and Editors! Again, a Cashier or Teller squandered with half the capital in his possession, and leaves the honest portion of the community to suffer. Anon, the bubble bursts, a bank explodes, and hundreds of the farmers and mechanics of the neighborhood are ruined!

This is but a faint picture of the every day occurrences of this age of banking. No man is safe now to keep bank paper in his possession overnight. All confidence in the system is gone, and every person is gazing in astonishment at the vast amount of corruption that is daily brought to light.

Our only wonder is, that the Bank, alias Federal party, can any longer blind the eyes of any portion of the people to the true condition of things—that they can still gull not a few of the workingmen, and induce them to believe that the policy of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren is injurious to the true interests of the country—that the Independent Treasury, which protects the public monies from being embezzled and squandered by Bank Presidents and Cashiers, is the Pandora's box of evils which is ruining the country! Surely the people can now see that Gen. Jackson was right in vetoing the U. S. Bank Bill, and in removing the Deposites from that rotten and corrupt institution. Surely they must be convinced by this time, that Mr. Van Buren pursued the true course in dissolving the unfortunate connection between the Government and the Banks. Who can any longer doubt the good policy of either?

THE "REVIER BILL."—The Philadelphia papers of Friday last, contain elaborate opinions from G. M. DALLAS, C. J. INGLETON, and W. M. HURST, Esq's, upon the constitutionality of that provision of the bill which authorizes the banks to issue notes upon the credit of the State. They unite in opinion that the notes in question come under the character of "bills of credit," and are therefore prohibited by the constitution of the U. S. States. So much for this bandling of a Federal Legislature.

MURCHILL, the Forger, has been fully committed for trial in New York. He refused to answer any interrogatories when before the Magistrate.

The Cry of Last Year. CHANGE! CHANGE! CHANGE! "BETTER TIMES! BETTER TIMES!"

Here we are anchored under the banner of a federal whig administration, and what "better times" has the change produced! We call upon the imperial of the successful party, to mark, from this time forward, until the end of the Websterian dynasty, the advance of "better times"; to notice the flourishing condition of a country doing its business with a circulating medium without a specie basis! History will furnish the materials for lasting honor to the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren! Posterity will do justice to the honesty and integrity of the democratic party; while the election of Harrison and Tyler by the base means used to accomplish it, will be placed side by side with the arbitrary administrations of the elder and younger Adams.

What "better times" do we experience! Are the affairs of the government better administered! Are its officers more faithful! No! No! The experience of thousands respondent that the times are worse—the officers incompetent—and the affairs of State in a deplorable situation. Intemperance and drunkenness has crept into the very Cabinet and Councils of our Nation!

It is stated, from a source entitled to credit, that Daniel Webster will soon retire from the Cabinet. That when Congress assembles, acting President Tyler will select another, more congenial to his own feelings, as his Secretary of State.

"Better times," indeed; where are they to be found? In the price of labor? No; the change has already made these two items in the life of man less advantageous to him. The promised advance in both have failed—the visionary dreams of "log cabin" and "hard cider" heroes, in place of being realized, have been changed into "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth"—have been turned into distress and misery! Where are the real estate speculators! Where the speculators in grave yards and public lands! Where is the prosperity of the dealers in bank and fancy stocks! Echo answers, where!

A more perfect scheme to rob the benevolent and worthy—to rob all our charitable institutions, to bring penny and want upon society, never could have been suggested, than that planned and carried out by means of fraud and paper money, in the last Presidential election. The guilty agents, however, under a good and kind Providence, are to be held accountable, and the "bank thief," and the "bearing swagging, drinking, cheating," "pipe laying" profligate, is certain of conviction and public disgrace.

Federal whig professions are all "humbug." They are empty sound, sheer hypocrisy, and foul deception. They are, and were made, but to gull the unwary and delude the innocent. Honest and efficient public officers have been turned out of place, to make room for blackguards, knaves and convicts! What a commentary upon "better times!" Virtue is discarded, and vice rewarded! What a burlesque upon the cry of "change! change!" What encouragement for all kinds of wickedness at the polls, and in stations of trust and profit under government. Let the people remember.—Spirit of the Times.

We hear of changes almost every day in favor of Gov. PORTER. Many of those who were induced to vote for Gen. Harrison under the specious plea of "better times," are now satisfied with the humbuggery of Federalism, and are fast returning to their "first love"—whilst not a few who voted for RITNER in '38, will, at the next election, cast their votes for DAVID R. PORTER. The mass of the people are honest, and influenced by pure motives—and, when not deceived, are always willing to do justice to a faithful public servant. They have "weighed Gov. PORTER in the balance, and he has not been found wanting!" They entrusted him with the destinies of the State at a critical period of her history, and have found him to be a Chief Magistrate of consummate sagacity and prudence—and now that they are again called upon to make a selection, they are ready to reward the man who has proven himself an able champion of their rights and interests. The hurra about Log Cabins and Hard Cider, has lost its charm—the "sober second thought" has taken the place of wild delirium and unnatural excitement—and on the second Tuesday of October next, the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania will show to the world that they are yet true to the unchanging principles of Democracy. That David R. PORTER will be re-elected by a triumphant majority, there can scarcely be a doubt.

A correspondence has lately taken place between a committee of the "Ironides Club" of Philadelphia and Commodore STEWART, on the subject of the next Presidency, in which the latter avows his political sentiments as being those of the true Jeffersonian and Jackson stamp. We are pleased at the candor of the gallant old Commodore—but at the same time are as strongly as ever inclined to the opinion that the agitation of the Presidential question now, is both premature and inexpedient. Let us by all means wait until we redeem the character of our ancient Commonwealth from the disgrace which attaches to her since the late election. If the Democrats of Philadelphia would engage with more ardor in the gubernatorial campaign, and evince less zeal in attempting to forestall public opinion on the subject of the next Presidency, it would be of vastly more importance to the Democratic party at this particular juncture.—Let them assist in advocating and electing the Governor, first—then it will be time enough to urge the claims of their favorite for the Presidency.

It is said in a letter published in the U. S. Gazette, that Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister in London, was induced to recommend the return of the Mediterranean Squadron, by information in his possession, that "the British Government had transmitted instructions to the Admirals on the American station, ordering them, immediately upon receiving authentic information that McLeod, an officer of the British Army, had been executed, to proceed on the coast of the United States, and to set fire to, and burn down our cities and towns along the whole coast."

Another financier.—The Bangor (Maine) Democrat, states that the President of the Frankfort Bank has been arrested on a charge of swindling, and bound over for trial. The substance of the charge against him is that he took funds of the bank, purchased stock of various persons at fifty per cent, sold it at par, kept the profits, and paid the bank in worthless wild land at \$2.50 per acre. If things go on as they have done of late, says the Baltimore Republican, the Democratic party will have but little opposition the next four years, as a majority of the Federalists will have either gone to Texas, Canada, or the Penitentiary!

DEMORALIZING—REWARDING VICE.

The Buckeye Blacksmith—this vagabond, who pretended that the "hard times" had driven him from his work and forced him to stroll about the country doing the very lowest political jobs for his Federal employers, has been appointed, as we learn from one of our exchange papers, to an office in Ohio worth \$750. What a humiliating spectacle does our country present—how low will the present rulers drag us by the example which they are setting, and the inducements which are held out in the shape of "rewards" for men to leave their honest and respectable callings and occupations, and become strolling politicals, pipe-layers and yarn spinners! Here is an individual who has travelled over much of our country, dealing out by wholesale the most disgusting trash and falsehoods; and declaring before large assemblages of people and calling Heaven to witness his sincerity—that he "wanted no office"—he "would have no office"—he was a "hard working man"—"Mr. Van Buren had ruined the country,"—he was determined to turn him out of office and then return to his avocation! And further than this, he actually published a "Card" in the pipe-layers organ of this city, declaring that he was no office seeker, but was ready to manufacture "hand cuffs" for the editor of the New York Herald. These things are not easily to be forgotten; and when we see such fellows "rewarded" for their falsehood and dishonesty, is it any wonder that our country should be filled with crime—that honesty and poverty should be made to bow down and pay court to wickedness and vice. What inducement is there for our young mechanics to be honest, industrious, frugal, and virtuous members of society, when such vagabonds are selected to fill the public offices! What safety is there for our institutions, when we find such men as Bala Bagger, the Buckeye Blacksmith, and others of the same stamp, chosen to fill offices of trust and profit! It is an outrageous mockery for the present rulers to appoint fast days, laud to the skies the christian spirit and religious feelings of their late chief, when they, by the dispensation of their patronage, reward and encourage men who have done so much to debauch the morals of the people, and cheat them of their political rights. It is nothing more than paying a premium to dishonesty, and sacrificing the virtuous and upright. God knows there is scarcely a rascality enough in the world, without its receiving countenance from those whose duty it is to promote the virtuous and public interests.

LANCASTER COUNTY BANK. During the recent session of the Legislature, a new Bank under this title was chartered in the city of Lancaster, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. It contains some provisions different from those of other "Bank charters," and which it is alleged will afford a better security. Every stockholder, besides paying the amount of his stock, gives to trustees a mortgage on unencumbered real estate, assessed at the triennial assessment at a value at least equal to that of the stock, which mortgages are to be held as security for the redemption of the notes and paying the deposits received and debts, owing by the Bank in case of deficiency of assets. In case of sale of the stock the purchaser may give the like security by bond and mortgage, upon which the seller's estate is to be released from the lien of that given by him.

Not more than three-fourths of the directors of the preceding year are to be eligible at any election of directors. No director is to receive loans on his notes or endorsements to an amount exceeding five thousand dollars. No money is to be loaned upon the security of the stock of the Bank, nor upon the stock of any other incorporated company. At any meeting of the board of directors, any director may call for any books or papers of the Bank, and examine the accounts of any persons. The Bank is forbidden to issue or circulate post notes.

George W. Hamersly, John H. Duchman and Samuel Keller, are appointed trustees to hold the bonds and mortgages above mentioned, and in case of the death, resignation or inability of any trustee or trustees, the vacancy is to be filled by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county.—Pennsylvanian.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.—The present ratio of Representation is for 47,000. Should the new ratio be one for every 60,000 inhabitants, it would give the States the following representation:

Table with 3 columns: State, New Ratio, Old Ratio. Lists states from Maine to Missouri with corresponding ratios.

This adds seven to the present number of the House of Representatives, already too large for calm and wise deliberation. It cuts down the delegation of some of the old States, while adding largely to those of some of the younger members of the Union.—N. Y. Am.

Steamer President.—Some faint hopes were entertained that this vessel might have reached Fayette—the following, however, which we find in the Pennsylvanian, seems to settle that point: From Royal.—The brig Harbinger arrived at Boston on Saturday morning from Fayette, whence she sailed on the 11th of April. [Six weeks after the President left New York.] Heard nothing of the President.

Mail Robbers.—Three stage drivers were recently arrested in Detroit, for robbing the mail. Subsequently, one of the fellows confessed his guilt, and implicated the assistant Postmaster at Cambridge, who, it is stated, is one of the newly appointed Whig Sub Treasurers!

The National Theatre, in New York, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The origin of the fire is said to have been the act of an incendiary.

The Florida war it appears is not yet over.—Several murders have recently been committed by the Indians between Fort Clinch and Tampa.—The Army is represented as suffering very much from sickness.

THE GREAT FORGER TAKEN.—The Louisville Advertiser says:—We learn from a gentleman from St. Louis that the great forger and swindler who has committed such depredations upon the banks was arrested in that city on Wednesday last, (the 19th inst.) He had entered his name on the books of the city hotel, as W. Williams, he had been in the city several days attending the races and was identified by Mr. Snyder who had pursued him from Philadelphia.

He has been examined and committed to prison in default of bail in the sum of \$10,000. He confesses that his name was not Williams, but he called himself Scott and Sutton alternately.

Distressing Intelligence from Canada.—The Montreal Herald of the 30th inst., mentions the report of a severe gale having occurred at the Cedars, about fifty miles from that city, which destroyed a number of masts, and it also stated about fifty trees. The Quebec Gazette also states that the accident which occurred in Champlain, by the falling of a portion of Cape Diamond, was more disastrous than at first supposed. Twenty-six persons were killed, twenty-two were saved, and six have not yet been returned.—Ledger.

BAITMORE MARKET. The price of Flour has gone a little up in the last two weeks. The rise is attributed to the news from England about the repeal of the Corn Laws. We clip the following from the Baltimore Republican of Monday last: Howard Street Flour.—Sales of Howard street Flour, of good standard brands, were made from store early last week at \$5; and subsequently a few small transactions took place at \$5 1/2 to \$5 25. To-day holders appear less firm, and the article has been offered at \$5 1/2 without finding buyers. The stock is very light, and the transactions during the week have not been large. The wagon price is \$5 with small profits.

A NEW DISEASE AND ARTIFICIAL HEALTH IN SOUVENIR OF POWER OR EVIL ONE.—Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, introduced into the United States, 18th May, 1835.—There has never been, an instance of these celebrated Vegetable Universal Pills not giving relief, and perseverance in old, obstinate cases, is sure of making a cure; provided nature is not entirely exhausted. In consequence of the pleasantness of their operation, they are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known, and are fast superseding every other preparation of professed similar importance. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified as cured solely from their use since the introduction of them in the United States. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills cure (the apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the theory, the utility of the practice is now beyond all doubt.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D., Purchase in Carlisle, of Geo. W. Hines, and one in Cumberland county of Agents published in another part of this paper.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE. A meeting of the Silver Spring Township Temperance Society, will be held the evening of Saturday the 5th of June, at the stony Church near Mrs. Stayman's.—Rev. Mr. Bowman, in behalf of the Com. Co. Tem. Society, will address the meeting. M. Caldwell, Ch. Ex. Com.

EPHRAIM STEEL'S NEW SHOP. MAY be found on the east side of Hanover street, a few doors south of the Market House, where he will attend to the manufacturing and repairing of:

CLOCKS, WATCHES & JEWELLERY, of every description, in the best manner, on reasonable terms, and will be thankful for all favors that may be conferred upon him in the above branches of his profession. He would also inform his friends and customers and the public in general, that he has received from the best manufactory in the country, an assortment of handsome first rate:

BRASS AND WOODEN CLOCKS, which will be warranted from one to five years, according to the quality of the materials used. He has also a variety of fine watches of different kinds and prices, to please the fancy and suit the pockets of purchasers, which he will exchange for cash, good paper, or country produce, at fair prices. He would respectfully invite persons wanting Clocks, Watches or Jewellery, to call at his shop before they purchase elsewhere, where they can see a variety of fine and useful articles, with which they may supply themselves on the above terms; among which are:

Gold-Brass Pins, Lockets, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Silver Trimbles, Everlasting Pencils, Watch Goggles, Chains, Seals and Keys; Musical Boxes, &c. Table, Tea, Salt, and mustard Spoons, of German & Spanish Silver. SPECTACLES & GLASSES of the best quality, to suit all ages and all kinds of frames.

All orders carefully and promptly attended to, by EPHRAIM STEEL, Carlisle, June 3, 1841.

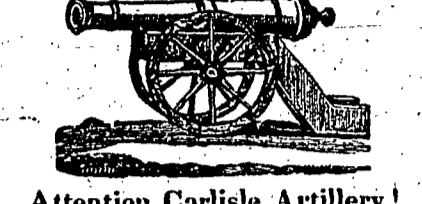
Correct Phrenological LIKENESSES, NEATLY PAINTED IN COLORS, AT THE LOW CHARGE OF THREE DOLLARS EACH. J. H. GILLESPIE, Respectfully solicits the inhabitants of Carlisle, to visit his PAINTING ROOM, in Main street, between the Post Office & Beeten's Hotel, where his very curious Optical and Mechanical Instruments may be examined, and where specimens may be seen. Mr. G. detains the person only ten minutes: Paints the features, drapery, and back ground in durable colors, highly finished, & at the REDUCED price of THREE DOLLARS.

The public should not forego the opportunity now offered them; as it is a fact, that there is no other professional Painter at present in the United States, whose establishments are so well calculated to produce correct and well executed Likenesses, at so low a charge. Mr. G. lately painted upwards of 800 in New York; nearly 600 in Philadelphia; 300 in Baltimore; and in Lancaster, Columbia and York, upwards of 400. Carlisle, June 3, 1841.

Letters of Administration with the will annexed, have been issued to the subscriber, residing in Newton township, on the estate of Mary Gray, late of West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, dec'd. Notices is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly substantiated for settlement without delay. THOMAS McCULLOCH, June 3, 1841.

Brigade Inspector's Orders.

An election will take place on Saturday the 12th of June instant, between the hours of ten in the morning and six in the evening, at the public house of Mr. McClelland, in Carlisle, for one First Lieutenant in the "Carlisle Light Artillery Company," in the room of Lieut. Noble, resigned, and for one Second Lieutenant in room of Lieut. Davis, resigned. Capt. J. Rehner, will serve as Judge, and Capt. Wm. Moudy, will serve as Clerk to said election. W. FOULK, Brig. Insp. Brig. Insp. Office, Carlisle, June 3, 1841.



Attention Carlisle Artillery!

You are ordered to parade at the Armory, on Saturday the 19th of June, at 9 o'clock, with arms and accoutrements in good order. By order of the Captain, JOHN R. KERNAN, O. S. June 3, 1841.

George Washington Artillery!

You are ordered to parade at the Armory, on Saturday the 19th of June, instant, at 1 o'clock, with accoutrements in first rate order. By order of the Captain, G. COOK, O. S. June 3, 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office CARLISLE, Pa. May 31st, 1841. Enquirers will please say advertised.

- List of names: Appleton C. W. Dr., Linnhart George, Anderson Jane, Mary Lindsey James, Albright John, Leuch Joseph, Armstrong Jacob, Leidy Catherine, Blinn P. le Hon., Miles William, Brown Wm. Mrs., Myers Benjamin, Brown Jacob, Maler Joseph, Barber Joseph, Mell John, Bausbach J., Minnick Leonard, Bedley Thomas, Moore Ann E., Babb Samuel G., More William, Burkholder Jacob, M'Henry John, Bollinger Mr., M'Gonigal John, Boyer Peter, Nelson M., Baidler Frederick, Nelson M., Barnes Mr., Nebel Jacob, Barnett Elder, Nelson David, Beiter Joseph, Peters Rosetta, Cook Stephen, Esq., Plank Samuel, Cortman William, Paetger John, Carban Michael, Porter Robert D., Conover Richard, Ringwalt An. Mrs., Chambers Thos. Esq., Ritter A. M., Corman Jacob, Ritchey William, Craft William, Rinehart John, Crider Jane, Rhot John, Davidson Mathew, Ritter John, Dinkle Henry W., Ritter John, Dougherty John, Snavely John, Diller Peter, Snyder William R., Dunbar James, Swanger Michael, Dunlap John, Swanger George, Ebaugh H. Dr., Spottawald James, Fry Martin, Strine Mary C., Fisher Margaret, Srum David, Fried Abraham, Seely Thomas W., Frieze Michael, Sebruks George, Frieze Margaretta, Steiner Yorg, Graham Thomas, Swisher Andrew, Galligher James A., Sanderson John, Gregg James, Style Benjamin, Esq., Galbraith William, Smith George, Esq., Gebhart Henry, Sherck Casper, Gibbons Michael, Sheffer Henry, Grim Nancy, Salter William, Garer Jacob, Speck Matilda, Gantly Samuel, Sanno Margaret, Ganby Robert, Spangler John, Green Lewesia, Stewart Joseph, Homewood Sarah, Saxon John, Hutt on George W., Thompson David, Hancher James, Tangart Jacob, Hillabaugh Henry, Tizard George, Hugert Samuel, Trimble John, Hughes Margaretta P., Thompson John M., Irwin William, Thomas Frederick, Jones Mahala, Walls Sabina, Johnston Catherine, Warden Wm., Kearnan Michael, Wilson James, Kissinger Susan, Wallack John, King Mary, Whisler Joseph, Kurtz Mary Ann, Wisp Leonard, Kuntz George W., Warral Charlotte, Koons George, White William, Koons Abner, Weaver Jacob, Keckler Michael, Ziegler David, Leidy Henry, Zelman John, R. LAMBERTON, P. M.

NOTICE. THE undersigned being duly authorized to receive and collect all debts due in Robert Blacksmith: All persons indebted to said Brown, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, and those having claims to present them for settlement. The books of the late Robert Blacksmith, are in the hands of James Elliott, Esq. of Springfield, who is authorized to bring suit if payment is not made on or before the 1st of August next. JAMES WIDNER, May 27, 1841.

Last Notice.

IT is now nearly one year since my connection with the "Volunteer" establishment ceased; at which time the books and accounts of the firm were all assigned to me for my share—and as a large amount of debts due the firm, notwithstanding the frequent notices given, still remains unpaid, it is therefore to give a final notice that unless payment be made on or before the 1st of July next, compulsory process will then positively be resorted to against each and every delinquent. E. CORNMAN, Carlisle, May 20, 1841. N. B.—The books are left with D. Smith, Esq. in Carlisle.