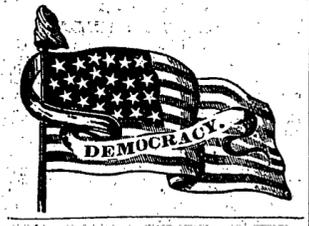


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. BY GEO. SANDERSON.



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

CARLISLE! THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1841. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID R. PORTER.

Can't our Democratic friends increase the circulation of the "Volunteer" in Cumberland co. 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.

Attention Democrats!

The Democrats of the Borough are requested to meet at McLELLAN'S Hotel, on Saturday evening next, the 12th inst., at early candle light, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence. A general attendance is desirable.

GLENTWORTH.—The Jury, in the case of this notorious pipe-layer, could not agree, and were discharged. There were seven of them in favor of the defendant, and three for the State. On the opposite page will be found the testimony of STEVENSON in the case, which was strongly corroborated by nearly all the witnesses. Of Glentworth's guilt, no reasonable man can for one moment doubt, and yet he has been screened from punishment by a Federal Court and Jury!

PARSONS'S MESSAGE.—Our first page is occupied with this anxiously-looked-for document. It is rather a queer compound of non-committalism, and appears to be neither "fish, flesh, nor salt herring." We give the comments of the Extra Gleaner upon it:

It has been the most painful abortion ever delivered. The FISCAL AGENT, which it has cost so much labor to bring forth, will cost the public quite as much to become acquainted with, from the lineaments portrayed by the parent in the Message. It is the most needless monster we have ever seen. It has no handle to its face—no point. It has no head; and what is so bad, in this case, it has no tail to it. It is, too, without an eye to see its way in the world, for the fiscal agent as presented by the message, the reader will perceive has all its eyes put out by the father. It is "monstrum horrendum, cuti humani ademptum." The recommendation of the new banking, begins by declaring that a Bank of the United States had not only been condemned by the two last Administrations, but that they had been supported by the people in its condemnation; that the people had condemned the State Bank system also, and finally a constitutional Treasury, or, as it is called in the message, the Sub Treasury. This Sub-Treasury is, in fact, nothing but a Government Treasury; and according to Mr. TYLER, then, the nation means to get rid of a Treasury of its own, and resort to some other Treasury not its own. The only three modes of keeping the public money yet tried, having all been condemned by President TYLER, the eye of experience is put out. Surely there was reason to expect, that he would open that of theory. But he does not give us the light of philosophy to keep us out of the darkness in which the message involves every thing. It recommends a FISCAL AGENT—but what sort of a fiscal agent the President saith not. The Senate would have been left in this utter darkness if Mr. CLAY had not come to the rescue of the bewildered body. He rose and gave notice that he would on to-morrow move for a special committee to report upon that portion of the message which recommends a fiscal agent; whereupon, Mr. MERRICK, Senator from Maryland, inquired what sort of a fiscal agent was meant. Why, said Mr. CLAY, in reply, "I mean a Bank of the United States." This explains the whole matter. The UNDER-PRESIDENT, for such Mr. TYLER certainly is, has not ventured to say what he proposes, because he simply proposes to adopt whatever chartered fiscal agent Mr. CLAY and his friends may create.

The rest of the progeny of the Message are akin to this greater brother. The whole liter are abortions. The President is for adherence to the compromise tariff, and yet he is for levying whatever taxes shall become necessary. He finds the revenues altogether inadequate, and yet he is in favor of giving away the public domain to the States, and suggests whether it would not be well to give it twice—first to the fiscal agent, that it may profit by them; and then the fiscal agent to make partition among the coparceners States. The dividends, after passing through this mill, and paying the requisite toll, would, we suspect, turn out about as much to the States, as the BIBLE Bank now distributes among its stockholders. In addition to this mode of depletion, the message proposes vast additional appropriations!! How is all this to be provided for without breaking down the compromise act, or the creation of a public debt yet against this latter expedient, the PARSONS yet embraced a still earlier occasion—his inaugural address—to pronounce most emphatically.

There was one mode through, which the PARSONS might have attempted to reconcile such inconsistencies, that is by proposing economy; but he has cut himself off from this, by proposing increased expenditures. We are mortified to find no retrenchment of expenditure, nor any economy recommended in essential particulars. The great burden of the song is, additional appropriations—additional and increased expenditures. He and his Secretary of the Treasury seem to have found little or nothing of the monstrous ar-

rearages, and forty millions debt, which rung so loud in and out of Congress last winter. But they speak of an increased expenditure for the year—of six or seven millions beyond the estimates made by their predecessors. This has been effected by appropriating near two millions more last winter than the annual estimate; by calling an extra session to cost another million; and by asking for two or three millions more of appropriations of this session for army, navy, pension, and other purposes.

Again, they speak of a reduced revenue of four or five millions, which their own friends have produced by causing the banks in the Middle, Southern, and Western States not to resume, and by aid of the enormous frauds and corruptions in the management of the United States Bank, to injure business and credit, so as to reduce imports and the sale of lands far below what they would otherwise have been.

The Federal prints appear delighted with the small notes issued by the Banks, because they look so pretty! and even go so far as to urge this as a reason why, the people ought to be satisfied with the law allowing their circulation!! If this were a good reason, then we think that it is a most ungracious thing for the people to turn up their noses at Millington, or United States Bank notes, as we know of no paper issues that have a more beautiful appearance than they.

THE BANKS AND THE PEOPLE. Now that the small notes issued by the Banks are beginning to make their appearance, it might be well for the people to consider what is to be the end of this thing. End it must, sooner or later, and it will be a fortunate escape for the mass of the community if they do not make egregious sufferers by the winding up process. The notes have a very pretty appearance, it is true—and if nothing more than breaking a five dollar bill was required, they would do it handsomely. But then they are valueless in themselves, and are based on no more available capital than just so much blank paper. They purport on their face to be redeemed at the Banks—but how! not in specie or its equivalent, but in "certificates of State Stock!" Who wants any State Stock! Is there a farmer, mechanic or laboring man in the community who is willing to exchange the proceeds of his daily toil for such an equivalent! Not one. The truth is, this handling of a Federal Legislature is an irreparable paper expedient, and will only serve to create a new and more serious source of trouble, by laying by any portion of his earnings in such trash.

But then the law that gives the Banks power to issue these small bills, also legalizes a suspension of specie payments until the State pays them back the three millions borrowed from them. When will the Commonwealth have the means to command to do this? Will it be in five years, or ten years, or twenty years? We doubt it exceedingly. Under former laws, the Banks were prohibited from declaring dividends while in a state of suspension—and this was considered a sufficient bar against their propensity to act dishonestly and fraudulently. But the late Legislature, as if willing to cap the climax of folly, removed even this frail barrier, and the Banks are now permitted to continue in a state of suspension to the end of their charters if they choose, and declare dividends for their stockholders all the time! and this will be done, unless they should hereafter find it to be their interest, in another point of view, to change their policy. When they come before the legislature to ask for a re-charter, they may then for a while pay out some of their hoarded specie—particularly if the Legislature to whom they should apply should happen to be democratic.

But how is the community to get along for change under a dollar? We hear a general complaint within a few days, that small change is becoming scarce every day. What is the remedy? We cannot tell, unless the people elect another Federal Legislature next fall, and petition them to grant the Banks privilege to issue bills from one cent up to ninety-nine. Is the country prepared for this? time only can determine.

We advise the working classes of the community to "stand firm under." The public will hurt one day or other, and who to those who are within the circle of its influence. Let the people see to it.

A somewhat interesting correspondence has recently taken place between the British Minister, Mr. Fox, and Mr. WENSTON, the Secretary of State, on the subject of McLeod's release and the burning of the Caroline. Mr. Fox demands the release of McLeod on the ground that he was acting, engaged in the affair at Schlosser at all, under the orders of his Government, and therefore cannot be made personally and individually answerable to the laws of New York for his conduct. Mr. Webster, in his reply, yields this point—but contends that the obligation now rests upon the British Government to show that the burning of the Caroline and the invasion of our territory, were in any respect justifiable or necessary. The subjoined paragraph extracted from the letter, will show the position the British Government is placed in by Mr. Webster, and the opinion of the transactions alluded to held by the administration at Washington:

"Under these circumstances, and under those immediately connected with the transaction itself, will be for her Majesty's Government to show upon what state of facts and what rules of national law the destruction of the 'Caroline' is to be defended. It will be for that Government to show a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming, leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation. It will be for it to show, also, that the local authorities of Canada, even supposing the necessity of the moment authorized them to enter the territories of the United States at all, did nothing unreasonable or excessive; since the act, justified by the necessity of self-defence, must be limited by that necessity, and kept clearly within it. It must be shown that admission or remonstrance to the persons on board the 'Caroline' was impracticable, or would have been unavailing; it must be shown that day-light could not be waited for; that there could be no attempt, at discrimination between the innocent and the guilty; that it would not have been enough to seize and detain the vessel; but that there was a necessity, present and inevitable, for attacking her in the darkness of the night, while she lay at anchor, and while her crew were asleep on board, killing some and wounding others, and then drawing her into the current, above the cataract, setting her on fire, and careless to know whether there might not be in her the innocent with the guilty, or the living with the dead, committing her to a fate which fills the imagination with horror. A necessity for all this the Government of the United States cannot believe to have existed."

The Carlisle Bank has commenced issuing small notes. Address of the Central Committee, No. 2, shall appear in our next.

TRUTH vs FALSEHOOD.

The Federal papers of Harrisburg are doing a large business at the present time, in the way of circulating, to show that Governor Ritner was an economical man, ergo John Banks ought to be elected governor. Well, we have no objection that they should try to elect him upon Governor Ritner's popularity, if Mr. Banks has no popularity of his own, and we are perfectly willing that they should pledge themselves that he will follow in the footsteps of his illustrious patron; but we protest against their setting down false figures for the purpose of forwarding the claims of their candidate. The federal papers say that Governor Ritner went out of office, leaving behind him a debt of but \$24,330,000. We know that Governor Ritner said in his last annual message, that this was the whole amount of the permanent debt, but every one knows that he left behind him temporary loans, and a floating debt of ten or twelve millions; and he had destroyed the credit of the state so completely by his recklessness and extravagance, that he declared himself in his last message "that the Commonwealth was left without the means to continue her own works and redeem her own faith."

For the purpose of showing the utter recklessness of the whig prints, we have examined the various messages and appropriation bills, and find that when Governor Ritner went out of power he left behind him an actual debt, then due of upwards of thirty-three millions of dollars. Governor Porter in his first annual message delivered January 26, 1839, only ten days after his inauguration, laid down the following as the public debt, so far as regarded moneys actually borrowed and appropriated.

Table listing various debts and amounts: Loans not relating to canals and rail roads, 1,680,000 00; Loan for eastern penitentiary, 123,000 00; Loan for Union canal company, 300,000 00; Temporary loan by act of 10th June, 1836, 800,000 00; Temporary loan by act of 14th April, 1838, 800,000 00; Debts due on appropriations to miscellaneous objects, 1,445,729 86; Debts due by appropriations to internal improvements, 532,657 01; Debt due the United States on account of conditional loan of surplus revenue, 2,807,514 78; Amount of public debts, \$30,174,304 97; Add to this interest due on the 1st Feb., fifteen days after Gov. Porter's inauguration, \$602,250 00; Huntingdon Branch, debts due on Gettysburg rail road and Buckshot war, 730,000 00; Amounts drawn by Ritner's canal officers for repairs, &c. after they went out, 144,493 90; For debts due the Sinema-honing Extension, Allegheny Feeder, &c. &c., 250,000 00; Amount necessary for repairs to put the canal in navigable order.—See Dickey's report and Gay's estimate, 1,125,761 00; Total, \$33,025,869 87.

Thus it will be seen that the state debt, when Governor Porter came into office, was absolutely upwards of thirty-three millions of dollars. If there be added to this the three millions of dollars of interest on this debt, which Governor Porter has been compelled to pay to save the credit of the state, it will make this debt upwards of thirty-six millions, without appropriating one dollar to the canals and rail roads of the state, or to carry on the government, since he came into office.

It must also here be borne in mind, when Gov. Porter is charged with extravagance, that Governor Ritner's Board of Commissioners, in their last report, recommended appropriations of \$1,100,000 to carry on the Gettysburg rail road, Sinema-honing Extension and Allegheny Feeder, for another year, all of which works Governor Porter stopped and saved that amount of money annually to the state, for some three or four years.

We shall pursue this subject at some other time, and show that all the expenditures of money under Governor Porter's administration, with the exception of perhaps \$200,000, for completing surveys, and the necessary amount to carry on the Government, were, to complete works which had been begun by Gov. Ritner, and carried on so far that it was too late to discontinue them.—Keystone.

COUNTY TREASURERS.—The bill passed by the Legislature for the election by the people of County Treasurers, has been signed by the Governor, and has therefore become a law. We annex the first section:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that on the second of October next, and on the same day every two years thereafter, it shall be lawful for the qualified voters, in each of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to elect a suitable person to serve as County Treasurer, who shall enter upon the duties of his office on the first Monday of January next after his election, and perform the duties of the office by law on the several County Treasurers of this Commonwealth, until the first Monday in January two years next after his induction into office as aforesaid.

National Bank.—The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ewing, in his report, recommends the establishment of a National Bank of some kind as a fiscal agent of the Government. The Pennsylvania has the following on the subject: The Fiscal Agent.—This handling of the great democratic whig national republican party, seems not a thing to be easily linked into form. We have had President Harrison's inaugural, Mr. Tyler's message, and now Mr. Ewing's report, together with Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate, all hinting more or less obscurely at the "little cherub," but the public who are to adopt the darling are still left in ignorance, whether it is a quadruped or a biped, whether it has horns and hoofs, or feathers and claws. It would seem as if its progenitors had been in horrible labor, comparable to that of Sin, as described by Milton, and that of the fruit of that labor, it may as yet be said, as it was of the orchard, "What form it had, which shape had none," &c.

MITCHELL, THE FUGITIVE.

Speaking of the arrest of this notorious scape-gallows, the Pittsburg Manufacturer has the following: "It is very evident that those who have now brought the career of this swindler to a close, are actuated by some other motive than a desire to punish him for dishonesty; for we see it stated that the federal leaders of his district, lawyers, Judges, doctors, &c., have for years had information in their possession of crimes committed by him that far exceed in enormity those for which he is now apprehended. But with the full evidence before them that he was a scoundrel of the blackest dye; knowing that the crimes already committed must consign him to the Penitentiary at an early day, these honest dispensers of law and justice used all their influence and zeal to elect him to Congress.

We might wonder that men calling themselves honorable and honest, would use their influence to persuade the people to place confidence in an unscrupulous swindler, did we not know that such is the code of morals patronized by the party now in power."

REVENUE FROM TAXES.

Table showing revenue from taxes: William B. Reed, Esq., of the State Senate, has published a statement in the National Gazette, explanatory of the several tax laws now in force in this Commonwealth, from which it appears that the taxes levied under the Act of 1840, and those provided for under the "Relief Bill," of the late session, will be as follows: Taxes under Act 11th Jan. 1840, \$1,200,000; Taxes under Act 4th May, 1841, 710,000; Auction duties and Commissions, 110,000; Collateral Inheritance Taxes, 30,000; Hawkers and Pedlars, 4,800; Tax on Writs, 39,000; Tavern Licenses, 50,000; Brokers Taxes, 3,000; Taxes on Bank Dividends, 100,000; Total amount of Revenue from taxes, \$2,246,800.

Prescription is still the order of the day by the Whigsterian dynasty. Scores of petty village Postmasters are being daily sacrificed on account of their principles—and all for the "good of the country!" This is the Administration that was to have "proscribed" prescription! This is the party that promised to adopt the Jeffersonian motto, "Be it capable, is he honest!" Heaven protect the poor office-holders from such ravenous Jackals.

Appointment by the Governor. JOHN D. CANTON, Esq., of Perry county, to be a Commissioner of the State, in place of Robert Orr, Esq., resigned. The appointment was first tendered to HENRY GAULLEHER, Esq., of this Borough—who declined accepting it.

W. COST JOHNSON, at present a member of Congress, has been nominated for Governor of Maryland, by the Federal convention which recently assembled for that purpose. The Democratic candidate is not yet nominated.

THE NECESSITY OF REFORM.

The following table exhibits the number of whigs and democrats in office in the different departments of the Government on the first of March 1841 under Mr. Van Buren! Compare it with the "proscription" of the present Christian Administration.—Phila. Spirit of the Times.

Table showing political classification of persons in the United States Government, March 1, 1841. Dom. Whigs. State Department, 5 17; Patent Office, 4 13; Treasury Department, 15 5; First Auditor Office, 5 8; Second do., 6 13; Third do., 8 22; Fourth do., 11 7; Fifth do., 3 6; Auditor's Office Post Office Department, 29 23; First Comptroller's Office, 10 8; Second do., 3 5; General Land Office, 4 2; Treasurer's Office, 5 9; Register's Office, 3 22; Solicitor of Treasurer's Office, Post Office, 45 8 3; War Department, 4 4; Pension Office, 3 12; Ordnance Office, 0 6; Paymaster General's Office, 0 6; Adjutant's, 0 6; Indian Affairs, 3 10; Chief Engineer's Office, 0 4; Subsistence Office, 0 2; Topographical Bureau, 0 5; Quarter Master General's Office, 1 5; Commissary General's Office, 0 3; Surveyor General's Office, 0 3; Commanding General's Office, 0 1; Clothing Bureau, 1 0; Navy Department, 6 5; Navy Commissioner's Office, 1 8; Total, 218 281.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1841. Mr. Clay from the Committee on Finance, reported the following bill, which was read and ordered to a second reading: A BILL to repeal the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, and to provide for the punishment of embezzlers of the public money."

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the U. States in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue," approved on the fourth July, eighteen hundred and forty, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Provided, always, That for any offence which may have been committed against the provisions of the seven-teenth section of the said act, the offenders may be prosecuted and punished according to those provisions; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any officer charged with the safe keeping, transfer, or disbursement of public moneys, or connected with the post office department, shall convert to his own use in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan with or without interest any portion of the public moneys entrusted to him for safe keeping, transfer, disbursement, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned; which is hereby declared to be a felony; and the refusal to pay over, on demand, any public moneys in his hands upon the presentation of a warrant drawn upon him and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be prima facie evidence of such conversion to his own use of so much of the

public moneys as may be in his hands. Any officer or agent of the U. States and all persons advising or knowingly and willingly participating in such embezzlement, upon being convicted thereof before any court of the U. States of competent jurisdiction, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay to the U. States a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled, and shall suffer imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor more than five years.

The Senate then adjourned over Monday.

From the Baltimore Sun. REVIEW OF THE BALTIMORE MARKET, for the week ending Friday, June 5.

BEEF CATTLE.—The supply was quite limited on Monday, but probably fully equal to the demand. The fair sized commanded about \$6. Hogs sold for \$4 75 per 100 lbs.; in some instances a fraction over.

COFFEE.—The sales of Rio have been at 93 a 10 cts. for the ordinary and inferior qualities; and 10 1/2 a 11 1/2 for middling to good. Sales of Laguayra at 10 1/2; and St. Domingo 9 1/2 cents.

FLOUR.—Toward street flour has been generally \$5 per bbl. through the week; the sales and receipts light, and the demand also limited. The receipt prices generally, \$4 87 1/2. Sales of City Mills have been made at \$5.

GRAIN.—No Maryland Wheat coming forward. Pennsylvania has sold at 1 1/2 to \$1 3/4 for prime No. 1, and \$1 1/4 for white. Sales of Maryland Rye at 58 to 60 cents, and Pennsylvania something over. Corn has been rather unsettled, but the late operations were at 54 to 55 cts. for all the descriptions of fair quality. Oats 37 to 40 cts.

PROVISIONS.—There has been less activity during the present week than the past week. A few small sales of Howard street flour have been for stores, at about \$12 50 for Mess Beef and Pork, and \$10 for the Prime of the latter. Western Bacon, in lots, has sold at 6 cents, four months, for prime hog round; and the hams at various prices, from 6 to 8 cents per lb., according to quality and size, the larger sizes commanding the smaller prices. There have been no transactions in Lard or Butter, that we have understood. Shad are held at \$8 for No. 1, trimmed; and Herring \$2 50 per bbl.

To the Patrons of the Branteth Vegetable Universal Pills.—I have often found persons desirous to know how soon this medicine will cure them. It is impossible to say—it altogether depends upon the state of the blood and humors. One thing may be relied upon—that if the pills are persevered with according to the printed direction which accompanies each box, the cure will be effected. The many lingering chronic diseases we daily see, are owing either to mercury or bleeding, or not having been properly purged in Ebers, Inflammas, Cold, Measles, Small-Pox, or Lying-in. It is utterly impossible for us to attain or keep health without sound-purging. We may fasten up the disorder by bark and tonics, but if it be in the body, it must come out before health can be enjoyed, and sooner or later, it will break out of itself, worse than ever. At this method of purging the body is delayed too long. No danger arises from purging with Branteth's Vegetable Pills. It has been proved beyond doubt, that these celebrated Pills and the human body are naturally adapted one for the other. By the use of this Glorious Medicine the contents of humors of the body can be entirely evacuated, altered, and completely regenerated; and in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure. Purchase in Carlisle, of Geo. W. Hitter, and only in Cumberland county of Agents published in another part of this paper.

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. John Derhousen, to Miss Susanna Myers, both of Frankfort township. On the 27th ult. by the same, Mr. Harman Longstaffe, to Miss Elvina Sponser, both of Silver Spring township.

DIED.

In this Borough, on Monday last, of consumption Mrs. CATHARINE CAROTHERS, wife of Mr. John Carothers, and daughter of Mr. Andrew Kerr, in the 36th year of her age. She had been long and severely afflicted with this complaint, and was attended by her affectionate husband, two infant children, an aged father and mother, and a large circle of relatives and acquaintances, to mourn over their bereavement. But their loss is her infinite gain—and in bidding adieu to a world of trouble and pain, she has entered into that everlasting rest prepared for the true Christian at the right hand of God. She died in the full assurance of a blissful immortality. S.

WANTED.

A LAD from 13 to 15 years of age is wanted to stand in a Store.—Enquire of the Editor of the Volunteer. Carlisle, June 10, 1841.—3t.

DENTISTRY.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS, permanently located in Carlisle, and will perform all operations that are required in Dental Surgery, such as FILING, PLUGGING and EXTRACTING TEETH, and inserting ARTIFICIAL TEETH from a single tooth to a full set. He will also attend to all diseases of the Mouth, Gums, &c., and direct and regulate the first and second dentition so as to render the teeth of children and young persons regular and beautiful. Dr. Loomis may at all times be found at his office in Main street, opposite M'Farlane's Hotel. Carlisle, June 10, 1841.

Estate of Daniel P. Erb, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel P. Erb, late of Wornlysburg, Cumberland county, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber residing in the same place. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them for settlement. HENRY CHURCH, Adm'r. June 10, 1841. 6t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between RICHARD ANDERSON and PETER M. BOYER, in the Blacksmithing business, was dissolved on the 7th inst. by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of R. Anderson for settlement. R. ANDERSON, P. M. BOYER. N. B. The business of Coach & Blacksmithing, will hereafter be carried on by RICHARD ANDERSON at the old stand. Carlisle, June 10, 1841.—3t.



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.

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 & Denton'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 background 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 establishment is 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; 306 in Baltimore; and in Lancaster, Columbia and York, upwards of 400. Carlisle, June 3, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned being duly authorized to receive and collect all debts due to Robert Brown, 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 aforesaid Robt. Brown, 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. 3t.

Last Notice.

It is now nearly one year since my connexion with the "Volunteer" establishment ceased, at which time the books and accounts of the firm were assigned to me for my share—and as a large amount of debts due the firm, notwithstanding the frequent notice given, still remains unpaid, this 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.

Brigade Inspector's Orders.

An election will take place on Saturday the 12th 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. Reharr, will serve as Judge, and Capt. Wm. Moody, will serve as Clerk to said election. W. P. O. L. K. Brig. Insp. Brig. Insp. Office, Carlisle June 3, 1841.

ATTENTION

George Washington Artillery! You are ordered to parade at the Armory, on Saturday the 19th of June, instant, at 9 o'clock, with accoutrements in first rate order. By order of the Captain. C. COCKLIN, O. S. June 3, 1841.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office CARLISLE, Pa. May 31st, 1841.

- Enquirers will please say advertised. Appleton C. W. Dr. Linnhart James Anderson Jane Mary Lindsey George Albright Jacob Leech Joseph Armstrong John Leidy Catherine Blinn P. le Hon. Miles William Brown Wm. Mrs. Myers Benjamin 2 Brown Jacob Maler Joseph Barber Joseph Mell John Baubach J. Minnick Leonard Bledley Thomas Moore Ann E. Babb Samuel G. More William Burkholder Jacob M'Ilhenny John Bollinger Mr. M'Gonigal John Boyer Peter M'Gowen John Baider Frederick Nelson Mr. Barnes Mr. Newman Joseph Barnett Elder Nebel Jacob Beitzer Joseph Nelson David Cook Stephen, Esq. Peters Rosetta Caldwell S. Plank Samuel Corman William Paigler John Carbaugh Michael Porter Robert D. Comere Richard Ringer A. M. Chambers Thos. Esq. Ritchey William Cornman Jacob Ritchey John Craft William Rinehart John Crider Jane Rhote John Davidson Mathew Richeson Mary Dinkie Henry VV. Ritter John Dougherty John Snavely John Diller Peter Snyder William R. Dunbar James Swanger Michael Dunlap John Swanger George Ebaugh H. Dr. Spottswood James Fry Martin Strine Mary C. Fry Margaret Srum David Fried Abraham Seely Thomas W. Frieze Michael Seubruks George Fuller Margaretta Stenower Yorg Graham Thomas Swier Andrew Galligher James Sanderson John 2 Gregg James Styles Benjamin, Esq. Galbraith William Smith George, Esq. Gebhart Henry Sheek Casper Gibbons Michael Shaffer Henry Grimm Nancy Salter William Garer Jacop Speck Matilda Gant Samuel Sanno Margaret Gant Robert Spangler John Green Lewesia Stewart Joseph Homewood Sarah Saxon John Hutton George W. Thompson David Hancher James Tangart Jacob Hildabrain Henry Tizard George Hacket 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 Wise Leonard Kuntz George W. Warral Charlotte Koons George White William Kerns Abner Weaver Jacob Keckler Michael Zeigler David Leidy Henry Zerman John R. LAMBERTON, P. M.

WOOD WANTED AT THIS OFFICE