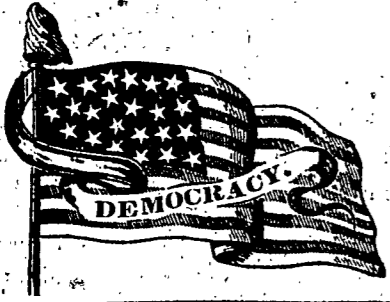


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

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 spotless fame shall be, Columbia's chosen band.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID R. PORTER.

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.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Agreeably to notice, the Democrats of the Borough of Carlisle met at McClellan's Hotel, on Saturday evening the 12th inst. On motion, Dr. G. D. FOULKE was appointed Chairman, and JOHN MAIN, Secretary.

The following named persons were then appointed a Committee of Arrangement for the purpose of making the necessary preparations for the celebration of the centenary anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, to wit: S. ALLEN, ALEXANDER S. LYNE and GEORGE MATHEWS.

Resolved, That the said Committee shall have full power to appoint the other necessary Committees, and transact all the business necessary connected with the celebration.

GEORGE D. FOULKE, Chairman. JOHN MAIN, Secretary.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Committee of Arrangement met, pursuant to notice, at the house of William S. Allen, on Monday evening, the 14th inst. Present all the members—when the following proceedings were had:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the 4th of July occurs the present year on Sunday, the Committee, upon due consideration, and in obedience to what they believe to be the wish of the people generally, have appointed Saturday the 3d of July for the celebration.

On motion Col. CHARLES McCLURE appointed to read the Declaration of Independence. On motion, the following Committees were appointed, viz:

TOAST COMMITTEE.

James H. Graham, Esq. Dr. George D. Foulke, Isaac Annumy, Esq. Lemuel Todd, Patrick Davidson, Esq. J. Ellis Bonham, Esq. Dr. Jacob Baughman, John R. Korman, Robert Snodgrass, Esq. Thomas H. Siddie, and Jason W. Eby, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF INVITATION.

Hugh Goughler, Esq. Peter Gutshall, Gen. Willis Faulkner, Wm. Z. Angrey, Henry Myers, John Corman, Esq. George Bretem, Esq. John Irwin, Esq. Stewart Moore, Andrew Roberts, Simon Wunderlich, Esq. and Col. Geo. McFeely.

WARD COMMITTEES.

North East. John Keeney, James Dunbar, James Liggett. South East. John Harris, John Hendel, Jacob Wolf. North West. James M. Allen, Charles Hoover, Alex'r. Edmond.

Hon. ALOS GUSTAVI will accept our thanks for various public documents.

Central Committee Address.—The second of the series of these ably written and interesting Addresses to the people will be found on our first page, to which we invite public attention. The position of the Committee gives them access to a large mass of valuable facts, which enables them to vindicate the policy of the State administration, and to refute the false charges and misrepresentations of the Federal presses. The Committee deserve praise for the industry and zeal which they manifest in this matter.

CASE OF McLEOD.

On the opposite page, we give, from one of our exchanges, an abstract, embodying all the material points in the correspondence that recently occurred between the British Minister and our Secretary of State—and also, in the Congressional proceedings, a synopsis of the remarks of Mr. BUCHANAN in opposition to the views of Mr. WASHINGTON, on the subject of the release of McLeod and his amenability to the laws of New York. Mr. B's speech is spoken of as one of great ability, fully sustaining his high character as a Statesman, and if it should hereafter be published, at length, as it no doubt will, we shall endeavor to give our readers the full benefit of it.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SOUTH!

In the House of Representatives, at Washington, on Monday week, the vote was taken on adopting the rules of the last session. An amendment was offered by John Quincy Adams to "except the 21st rule," which excludes the reception of Abolition petitions, and passed by a vote of 112 to 104—several Democratic members from the North voting for it. We are pleased at this result. Mr. Van Buren and several of the Democratic members from the free States sacrificed themselves to save the South—and all know the return they had from most of the slave-holding States for their kindness. Southern Whigs and Northern Abolitionists joined hand in hand to place the present administration in power—and now, we think, the Democrats ought to give them the fruits of the amalgamation to their hearts' content.

We regret to learn that the Hessian fly has seasonally injured the Wheat crop in some sections of this country. The late rains however, have improved it considerably, and it is to be hoped that there will yet be a tolerable crop. The Bye crop will be light. Corn, Oats and Potatoes promise well, although somewhat more backward than usual.

THE STATE DEBT.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE TAX-PAYERS!

That during the administration of Governor Ritner the State debt was increased from twenty years to THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS of Dollars, and that notwithstanding this immense expenditure within three years, NOT A SINGLE MILE OF CANAL OR RAIL-ROAD WAS COMPLETED—the public works, which were in good order when he came into office, were left in a state of dilapidation, requiring more than a million of dollars to put them in permanent repair. For facts, see Journal H. R. 1838-39, Vol. 3, pages 30 & 623. Senate Journal same year, Vol. 1, page 203, &c., together with the amount since paid for debts contracted during that administration.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE TAX-PAYERS!

That during the Session 1835-6, when the "bank Federal party had control of both the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, one of their first acts was that of incorporating the Bank of the United States! By the provisions of that iniquitous act, new works were contracted for, and new lines put under contract, the estimated cost of which exceeded twelve millions of dollars. Amongst the most prominent of these new lines of improvement, were the Gettysburg rail-road, Allegheny Feeder, and West Branch Canal, all of which have since been abandoned, after an expenditure thereon of upwards of a Million of Dollars! See pamphlet laws, 1835-6, page 36, &c.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE TAX-PAYERS!

That amongst the last acts of Governor Ritner and his board of Canal Commissioners, they recommended an increase of the State debt of more than Five Millions of Dollars. Of this amount they recommended the sum of "one million two hundred and fifty-six thousand and four hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents, as necessary for the permanent repair and prosperity of the improvements," and "one million one hundred thousand dollars towards the completion of the Gettysburg Rail-road, Allegheny Feeder, and Sinnemahoning Extension of the West Branch Canal, notwithstanding the construction of these works had been contemplated by the people, as a wasteful expenditure of the public money, merely to enhance the value of Thaddeus Stevens' Iron Works, and the property of a certain William F. Johnson, a bank bought by the Democratic party."

KEEP IT BEFORE THE TAX-PAYERS!

That the interest thereon falling due and compounding every six months, without any means in the Treasury to meet its payment, exceeded a million and a half of dollars annually.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE TAX-PAYERS!

That the Stock loans—the temporary loans for money borrowed by his predecessor, and the interest on the public debt falling due the first year of his administration, amounted to more than four millions of dollars, and that the amount required during the same year for the repairs of the public works, the payment of debts contracted during Ritner's administration and the expenses of the Bank-shot War, exceeded two millions of dollars! See Senate Journal 1838-9, Vol. 1, page 303, &c.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE TAX-PAYERS!

Who then INCREASED THE STATE DEBT?—Who has involved the State by putting under contract new lines of improvements which she is now unable to finish! Who has squandered millions of the public money on useless lines of canals, and rail roads, on Tape-worms and Bank-shot Wars, merely for the aggrandizement of a few reckless and abandoned politicians! We answer, and an intelligent community will answer, the bank Federal "reform" PARTY. The same party that, by chartering the Bank of the United States, have brought upon us the curse of suspensions and shillaber currency; the same party that has ever legislated for the benefit of banks, brokers, and stock-jobbers, at the expense of the Laborer, the Farmer and the Mechanic. The same party that attempted with "Bank-shot and Ball," to treat elections as though they had not been held. The same party that forced through the last legislature the iniquitous Revenue Bill. And in short, the same men and the same party who now advocate the election of "Honest" Judge BANKS.—State Capital Gazette.

GOVERNOR PORTER AND THE BANKS.

If any thing were wanting to convince the people that Gov. Porter acted wisely in vetoing the "Relief Bill," it will be found in the fact that a number of the best conducted Banks in the Commonwealth have utterly refused to accept of its provisions—preferring rather to resume specie payments, or wind up their affairs, than accept of a law which in its provisions is injurious alike to the people and themselves. But more than all, the wisdom of the veto will be seen by the Farmers and Mechanics, when they reflect that if the Governor had been sustained by the Legislature, their properties and occupations would not ultimately have to be taxed to pay the Banks the THREE MILLIONS which the State is run in debt to them by this same Bill. Governor Porter nobly performed his duty—but the representatives of the People proved recalcitrant to the interests of their constituents, and have saddled this additional debt upon us, which, like an incubus, must cling to every foot of land throughout the length and breadth of this bank-ridden Commonwealth. Let the working and industrious classes of the community reflect on these things—let them decide knowingly and righteously—and there can be no doubt of the result. A grateful people will sustain a faithful public servant who has been true to their interests.

THE "RELIEF BILL."

It appears that Messrs. Dallas, Ingersoll and Hurst, are not alone in their opinion that the "Relief Bill" passed by a Federal Legislature is unconstitutional. Messrs. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL and JAMES S. SMITH (two eminent Whig lawyers of Philadelphia) have also, it is stated, expressed similar views on the subject.—There appears to be but little doubt that the bills issued under the law are to all intents "bills of credit," such as the States are prohibited from issuing by the U. S. States Constitution. The Albany Argus, in concluding an article on this subject, thus speaks:

"The speculators and stock-jobbers are trampling laws and constitutions under foot, in carrying out their 'credit system,' and under the plausible pretence of 'relief' to the country. What the country most needs is 'relief' from a set of selfish, unprincipled legislators, who have private schemes to carry out at the expense of the public good.—It is imprudent legislation, effected sometimes by log-rolling and sometimes by direct bribery and corruption, which has entailed more injury on this country for a few years past, than any other cause. There are so many engaged in these nefarious transactions, that the pulley actors are not only screened but rewarded for their perfidy.—And if by an unexpected explosion there is a prospect of getting a view of the secrets of the prison house, the vouchers are destroyed!"

Flour in Carlisle, \$4.50.

REPEAL OF THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY!

The U. S. Senate, on yesterday week, by a vote of 29 to 18, repealed the Independent Treasury— all the Federal members voting for the repeal, and all the Democrats present against it; except Mr. BUCHANAN who voted in obedience to the instructions of our State Legislature. The following extract from his speech upon the occasion will be interesting to our readers:

Mr. BUCHANAN said that, at this stage of the discussion on the present bill, his peculiar position required that he should make a very few observations. In his opinion human ingenuity could not devise a wiser or better plan than the Independent Treasury for collecting, safe keeping, transferring, and disbursing the public revenue. In order to render it perfect there were but a very few amendments required. In regard to the specie clause—as it had been called—he believed that, in its practical operation, it would exercise a most salutary influence on the banks and the business of the country. But the decree had gone forth, and the Independent Treasury was deemed to be destroyed. He had been instructed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to vote for its repeal; and he had anxiously considered what was the proper course for him to pursue. The only alternatives with him were obedience or resignation. This principle he had often avowed. If by resigning his seat in the Senate, and retiring from public life forever, he could preserve the Independent Treasury in existence, and prevent the establishment of another Bank of the United States, he would make the sacrifice with more pleasure than he had ever sacrificed any other public duty. Such a sacrifice would indeed be trifling when compared with the benefits which it would purchase. But nothing could be done in this respect. The Independent Treasury, with or without his vote, it would be carried by a large majority. Under these circumstances, he had determined to obey the instructions, as he had done once before on a similar occasion, and not resign his seat in the Senate. A powerful reason why he should thus not venture to instruct him to vote for the National Bank. They well knew he never would have obeyed any such instruction. He was still free to exert all his feeble abilities against the establishment of a National Bank, which he believed to be unconstitutional and eminently dangerous to the purity of our Republican institutions. As he had determined to obey, he should do so in good faith, and would of course vote against all the amendments proposed by his friend from Missouri, [Mr. Benton], so far as they were portions of the present Independent Treasury law. He considered himself as acting merely in the character of a legislator, and not in any degree, upon his own personal responsibility.

THE "FISCAL AGENT."

On Saturday, Secretary Ewing's "Fiscal Agent," in the shape of another United States Bank, made its appearance in the Senate. It is a measure to be located at Washington City, of \$30,000,000, with power to establish branches in the several States; the Government to subscribe one-fifth of the capital. The Bank is to receive and distribute the funds of the United States; to issue no notes under ten dollars; to be managed by seven directors, two appointed by the President, and five by the stock-holders; and each branch by a like number, two to be appointed by the State, and five by the directors of the principal Bank. These are some of the provisions of this new "balance wheel" or "regulator" of the currency, and it remains to be seen whether or not it is to become the law of the land.

Can any of our honest farmers and mechanics, who were induced to vote the Federal ticket last fall under the plea of better times, tell when the good times are to come!

It is now more than seven months since the election, and nearly four since the new administration came into power, and what change for the better is discernible! On the contrary, it is not notorious that times have become a great deal worse than they were a twelve-month ago—the price of produce and of labor lower, and the currency in most wretched disorder! Let the working classes of the community, and especially those who were deceived by the promises of the Hard Cider party leaders, reflect on these things. Let them ask themselves the question—have we, or have we not, been deceived?

THE DOYLESTOWN BANK, EASTON BANK, AND KENNINGTON BANK, HAVE REFUSED TO ACCEPT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE "RELIEF BILL."

A number of other institutions throughout the State have rejected it likewise. As soon as a correct list of the accepting and non-accepting Banks can be obtained, we shall give it to our readers. The subjoined table from the Harrisburg Reporter will be satisfactory:

THE REVENUE LAW.

The following list comprises all the information we can furnish upon this subject. A good many of the banks have not yet determined what course they will pursue.—Harrisburg Reporter.

BANKS ACCEPTING THE BILL.

Table listing banks accepting the bill: Lancaster Bank (\$28,823), Farmer's Bank of Lancaster (60,000), Bank of Middletown (18,235), Harrisburg Bank (56,250), York Bank (37,171), Carlisle Bank (43,173), Bank of Chambersburg (49,515), Bank of Levisstown (36,944), Northumberland Bank (30,000), Wyoming Bank (15,171), Towanda Bank (28,125), Berks County Bank (18,563), Monongahela Bank of Brownsville (23,625), Exchange Bank of Pittsburg (117,597), Erie Bank (19,106), Moyamensing Bank (46,875), Bank of Pennsylvania—5's (125,000), Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank—5's (63,500), Lebanon Bank (13,178), United States Bank (1), Farmer's & Drorver's Bk. of Waynesburg (14,063), Bank of Gettysburg (92,919), Bank of Susquehanna county (18,750), Columbia Bank and Bridge Company (59,250), Merchant and Manufacturers Bank of Pittsburg (90,000).

BANKS WHICH HAVE REJECTED THE BILL.

Table listing banks rejecting the bill: Philadelphia Bank (\$202,414), Commercial Bank (131,250), Southwark Bank (46,875), Girard Bank (300,000), Western Bank (75,000), Franklin Bank of Washington (29,500), Bank of North America (131,250), Bank of Pittsburg—except (1).

THE DOYLESTOWN BANK, EASTON BANK, AND KENNINGTON BANK, HAVE REFUSED TO ACCEPT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE "RELIEF BILL."

We hear that the Montgomery county bank—the Farmers bank of Reading, & the Chester county bank, will also reject the bill. The whole issue under the bill might have been \$3,179,999. Refusal to issue of \$99,389. Balance, \$2,970,710.

Messrs. GALE & SEATON, Editors of the National Intelligencer, have been elected Printers to the House of Representatives.

RITNER'S LAST MESSAGE.

The Log Cabin Rifle and Telegraph are endeavoring to make a deal of capital, by copying the two following extracts from Governor Ritner's last annual message which was delivered on the twenty-third day of the hush-hut war. Extract from Governor Ritner's message, delivered December 27, 1838.

"The permanent state debt, which was \$24,330,000 30, in 1835, is now \$24,330,000 32. The state credit, which was at a low ebb in 1835, is now raised, and the commonwealth now obtains even her temporary loans at four per cent."

"In regard to the first of these extracts we will refer our readers to the statement which we published in the last Keystone, which shows conclusively that Governor Ritner left behind him when he went out of office a debt of upwards of THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS of dollars instead of twenty-four."

"And in regard to the second extract, Governor Ritner had sunk the credit of the state 40 such a low point by his unparalleled extravagance, that he says in the same message from which the above extracts were taken:

"It has come to pass that notwithstanding a succession of circumstances the most FORTUNATE and of receipts the most AMPLE and UNEXPECTED, the commonwealth is left without the means to continue her own works and REDEEM her own faith!!!!!!!"

Here it will be seen that Governor Ritner not only contradicted himself, but contradicts every thing which his friends now say in regard to the flourishing condition of the state finances when that gentleman went out of office.

It must be borne in mind too, that this message was delivered only about three years after the incorporation of that paternal institution, the United States Bank, which was "to preserve the credit of state, make her canals and rail roads, and educate her children."

Although Governor Ritner had discovered in that short time that this mammoth bank could not fulfill these promises of its friends, still he held to the doctrine of his party that she was to be a regulator of the currency. Hear what Ritner says in this same message:

"The currency which was on the eve of a fearful convulsion in 1835, has been carried through it with less injury, than was experienced in any other state, and has been restored to its usual soundness and has secured to it the aid of an institution which has been called the 'Bank' WHICH WILL HEREAFTER PRESERVE ITS UNIFORMITY!!!!!!!"

But what has become of this institution, created by Ritner, Stevens and Co. and eulogized by John Banks, which was to preserve the uniformity of the currency! Why she has broken up "stock and funds," and checked the people out of THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! The wailing of the widow and the orphan who have lost their all by having their funds invested in the stock of this wild institution, are to be heard in every street in the city of Philadelphia, and in every large town in the commonwealth, and the poor laboring men who are holders of her notes are compelled now to sacrifice them at twenty-five per cent discount.

Yet notwithstanding that this bank is in this miserable condition, she has determined, in case Judge BANKS is elected Governor, to come forward and obtain a new charter, so that her officers may again go on and swindle the public out of thirty millions more. Are the people of this state ready to submit to this! Are they prepared to vote for a man for Governor who has sustained this bank in all its nefarious transactions, and who would immediately confer upon it new powers, and new privileges, and permit it for another season to ride rough shod over the people? Are the people prepared to see this bank incorporated, and placed in the hands of men who would expend millions to carry elections, and BURN the books of the bank to prevent exposure! If they are prepared for these things, then Judge BANKS is the man to support for Governor.—Keystone.

The Doylestown Bank, Easton Bank, and Kennington Bank, have refused to accept of the provisions of the "Relief Bill." A number of other institutions throughout the State have rejected it likewise. As soon as a correct list of the accepting and non-accepting Banks can be obtained, we shall give it to our readers. The subjoined table from the Harrisburg Reporter will be satisfactory:

THE REVENUE LAW. The following list comprises all the information we can furnish upon this subject. A good many of the banks have not yet determined what course they will pursue.—Harrisburg Reporter.

Table listing banks accepting the bill: Lancaster Bank (\$28,823), Farmer's Bank of Lancaster (60,000), Bank of Middletown (18,235), Harrisburg Bank (56,250), York Bank (37,171), Carlisle Bank (43,173), Bank of Chambersburg (49,515), Bank of Levisstown (36,944), Northumberland Bank (30,000), Wyoming Bank (15,171), Towanda Bank (28,125), Berks County Bank (18,563), Monongahela Bank of Brownsville (23,625), Exchange Bank of Pittsburg (117,597), Erie Bank (19,106), Moyamensing Bank (46,875), Bank of Pennsylvania—5's (125,000), Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank—5's (63,500), Lebanon Bank (13,178), United States Bank (1), Farmer's & Drorver's Bk. of Waynesburg (14,063), Bank of Gettysburg (92,919), Bank of Susquehanna county (18,750), Columbia Bank and Bridge Company (59,250), Merchant and Manufacturers Bank of Pittsburg (90,000).

BANKS WHICH HAVE REJECTED THE BILL.

Table listing banks rejecting the bill: Philadelphia Bank (\$202,414), Commercial Bank (131,250), Southwark Bank (46,875), Girard Bank (300,000), Western Bank (75,000), Franklin Bank of Washington (29,500), Bank of North America (131,250), Bank of Pittsburg—except (1).

THE DOYLESTOWN BANK, EASTON BANK, AND KENNINGTON BANK, HAVE REFUSED TO ACCEPT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE "RELIEF BILL."

We hear that the Montgomery county bank—the Farmers bank of Reading, & the Chester county bank, will also reject the bill. The whole issue under the bill might have been \$3,179,999. Refusal to issue of \$99,389. Balance, \$2,970,710.

Messrs. GALE & SEATON, Editors of the National Intelligencer, have been elected Printers to the House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

An extra of the Flag of the Union gives full returns of the Alabama Congressional Election. The vote is as follows:

Table of Alabama election results: Democrats: Chapman (23,376), Houston (23,026), Payne (23,089), D H Lewis (56,329), Shields (23,992). Federalists: Rather (17,384), J M Lewis (17,179), Crabb (17,699), Hilliard (17,449), Burke (16,071), Dunn (620).

Average Democratic majority, 5,767 votes! The Globe adds: "The Democratic majority for Mr. Van Buren, last November, was but 5,520. The aggregate vote at the late special election was probably one-third less than that of last fall, and the diminution confined principally to voters in the country, as the Whig strength is to be found most generally in the cities and towns, convenient to the polls. Yet the Democratic majority has been increased to more than 6,000; and if the vote had been general, would probably have amounted to 8 or 10,000. We rejoice to see that Federalism finds no countenance or favor in the Republican State of Alabama. Her delegation is now wholly Democratic in both Houses of Congress."

The "Great Western" arrived at New York on Thursday evening last, bringing London and Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. There is no news of consequence, except that the affairs of the East have been settled by the five great Powers—France among the number—and that in consequence all difficulties between England and France may be considered to have ceased.

BRADLEE, the mail robber, who had his trial recently in Pittsburg, was found guilty, and sentenced to ten year's imprisonment at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary.

STATE MILITARY CONVENTION.—This body, to the number of about one hundred officers, in uniform, met at Harrisburg on Monday week.—The Convention was organized by the appointment of Brig. Gen. GOODWIN, of Philadelphia, President, Brig. Gen. ANSON, Col. JOHN THOMPSON, Maj. JACOB DORSEY, and Lieut. COL. JAMES W. WILSON, Vice Presidents, and four Secretaries. The Governor, in presence of the time, by invitation. A series of appropriate resolutions were reported by a Committee consisting of Adjutant General DILLER, Gen. WILLIS FOULKE, and others, and unanimously adopted by the Convention. The crowded state of our columns prevents any further notice of the proceedings at this time.

BANKERS IN TROUBLE.—The Rochester Democrat states that Benton and Wyckoff, Cashier and President of the Farmers' Bank of Seneca county, were brought from Maine to that city, and committed to jail on Tuesday in default of security, on several charges of a serious nature relating to financing operations.

The Washington Temperance Society of Boston, composed, it is said, exclusively of men who were hard drinkers, numbers upwards of twelve hundred. It was called into existence under the touching and powerful appeals made by the Committee of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, during their recent visit to that city.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—The Germantown Telegraph says that a Mr. C. S. Chandler, of Abington township, Montgomery county, has a calf several weeks old, with four mouths, two sets of teeth, two tongues, and four horns. It appears to be in good health, and eats with both of its mouths.

No change has taken place in the Baltimore or Philadelphia markets since last week. The receipt price of Flour continues at \$4.87 1/2 to \$5.00.

Correspondence of the Volunteer.

Leesburg, June 14, 1841. Mr. Editor:—The glorious cause of Porter and Democracy is going ahead in fine style in this section of the country. Many of those who were led astray by the cry of change, better times, &c., are now perfectly satisfied with Federal rule, and will never be caught in such a company again—while not a few well-meaning farmers that have for years voted the Federal ticket, are disgusted with the way things were managed by the Legislature last winter, and are coming fast round to the support of our honest and patriotic Governor. Judge BANKS, at the present time, could hardly raise a "corporal's guard" in this district, and he is losing ground every day. Porter's votes of the Bank Bills, the Gettysburg Rail Road Bill, &c., have had an astonishing effect among the people—and if every other part of the county is doing as well as we are, old Cumberland will give a sweeping Democratic majority at the next election.

Yours, &c.

The Principle of Purgation.—The great principle of the day. It is found more convenient to take an occasional dose of the celebrated Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills and be always well, than to send for a Doctor and be bled, blistered, and salivated,—with the certainty that if you are not killed, you will be sure to have months of miserable weakness, and the only one who is benefited is your Doctor.

The Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration; the printed direction only has to be observed, and it describes the just proportion of the dose in the magnitude of the disease to be cured. They may be taken any time the body requires medicine, either before or after meals, when out at home, without any inconvenience being experienced. And a certainty that no malignant disease can injure while they are used. Thus establishing the fact that they are only to use those remedies which purify the blood, to be free from ALL diseases, whether it be in the head or feet, in the brain or nearest member, whether it be an outward ulcer or an inward abscess, are all, though arising from the many causes, reducible to one grand effect, namely, impurity of the blood.

Purchase in Carlisle, of Geo. W. Hittner, and only in Cumberland county of Agents published in another part of this paper.

MARRIED:

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Stroh, Dr. W. D. LEE, of Mechanicsburg, to Miss SARAH MARTIN, of East Pennsborough township, in Harrisburg, on Monday the 7th inst., by the Rev. Dr. DeWitt, ISAAC VAN HORN, Esq. of Bucks county, to Mrs. MARY ADE LINE DEAN, daughter of Col. Richard M. Crain, formerly of this county.

DIED:

In this Borough, on Thursday morning last, of a pulmonary disease, Mr. STEPHEN KERR, in the 47th year of his age. On the 23d ult., at Hyattsville, Miami Co., Ohio, Mrs. ISABELLA HAYS, consort of Mr. Samuel Hays, and daughter of the late George Phillips, of this Borough. In Lancaster city, on the 1st ult., Mrs. MARY C. MUNKENBERG, mother of the Hon. Henry Muhlenberg, Reading, in the 85 year of her age.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Cumberland county, the following real estate late the property of Henry Zimmerman, deceased, will be sold on the premises, 6 miles west of the Harrisburg Bridge, on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, to wit:

All that certain plantation or tract of land situate in East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county aforesaid, bounded by lands of John Holts, Martin Reminger, Isaac Longuecker and others, containing one hundred & fifty acres more or less, about one hundred acres of which is cleared land, and the residue well timbered. The improvements are a

Two Story Log House, AND DOUBLE LOG BARN,

and other out buildings. There is a small stream of excellent water running near the house, and also a good spring. There is a first rate apple orchard on the premises, and other fruit trees. The terms of sale are as follows: Two hundred dollars to be paid on the confirmation of the sale. One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the widow to be paid yearly and every year to the widow during her life, said interest to commence first of April next, and the principal at her death to and among the heirs and representatives of the said Henry Zimmerman, the residue of the purchase money on the said 1st of April next, when possession will be given, and until which time the rent is reserved, said payments to be secured by recognizances in the Orphan's Court. ANTHONY GREINER, Trustee.

June 17, 1841.

Call at Burkholder's Woollen Factory,

Four miles south of Carlisle, on the Yellow Breeches Creek.

Carding at four cents per pound. COUNTRY FUELING.

Barred Flannels, per yard, 3 cents.—White Flannels, per yard, 5 cents.—Blankets, per yard, 5 cents.—Linsley Drab, do, 10 cts. Linsley Home dyed, do, 8 cts. Cloths, home dyed, do, 12 1/2 cts. Cloth, drab, do, 12 cts. Black, Blue, & Green, 15 cts.—Browns, 18 cts.—Cloth made from fleece, do, 45 cents.—Sattinets made from fleece, do, 35 cents.—Blankets, do, 34 cents.—S. Allen's Patent, do, 32 cts. in shop attending to the work. Good work may be expected.

THOMAS J. STEVENS, South Middleton township, June 17, 1841.

Estate of Rebekah McElheny deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Rebekah McElheny, dec'd. late of Milford township, have been issued to the subscriber in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them, without delay. WILLIAM BROWN, Administrator. June 17, 1841.

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 all assigned to me for my share—and as a large amount of debts due the firm, notwithstanding the frequent notices given, are remaining 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. Carlisle, May 20, 1841. E. CORNMAN.