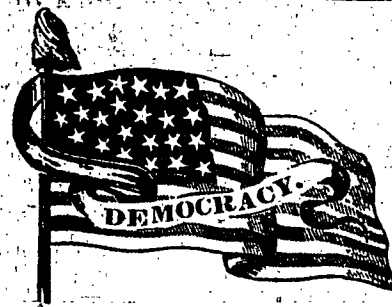


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.



Now our flag is flung to the wild wind free, Let it float o'er our fatherland—

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1841.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID R. PORTER.

PETER McLAUGHLIN, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Papertown, in this county, in the place of William B. MULLEN, Esq. resigned.

The conclusion of Mr. Buchanan's speech, in opposition to Mr. Clay's Fiscal Bank, will be found in our columns this week to the exclusion of much other matter. We again invite public attention to this masterly production, and trust that no one will be deterred by its great length from giving the whole speech a thorough and careful perusal.

THE COUNTY MEETING.—This assemblage of the Democracy was every thing that could have been desired, whether we regard it in point of numbers, intelligence or respectability. It was truly heart-cheering to see the great mass of the "bone and sinew"—the honest and industrious working classes of the county—thronging the Court House, until it was literally filled to overflowing—and the zeal which appeared to animate them.

From the appearance of the meeting on Monday night, we augur the best possible result for the campaign which has now commenced. Old Mother Cumberland will gallantly redeem her character on the 23d Tuesday of October. Gov. PERRY is growing stronger in the affections of the people every day, and it is not venturing too far to say that he will receive a most triumphant majority in this county. We congratulate our Democratic friends at the auspicious commencement of the fight—at the advantages with which we embark in the contest—and the inevitable triumph which must ensue, if we are all faithful and persevering in the discharge of our duty.

From the appearance of the meeting on Monday night, we augur the best possible result for the campaign which has now commenced. Old Mother Cumberland will gallantly redeem her character on the 23d Tuesday of October. Gov. PERRY is growing stronger in the affections of the people every day, and it is not venturing too far to say that he will receive a most triumphant majority in this county.

THE DEFAMING BANKS.—We learn from the Pennsylvania, that the Attorney General, Mr. Johnson, has been instructed by the Governor to institute proceedings against the Southwark and Kensington Banks, both of which refused to comply with the requisitions made upon them, under the resolution of the 5th of May, directing the Banks of the Commonwealth to make a loan to pay the interest on the State debt.

THE DEFAMING BANKS.—We learn from the Pennsylvania, that the Attorney General, Mr. Johnson, has been instructed by the Governor to institute proceedings against the Southwark and Kensington Banks, both of which refused to comply with the requisitions made upon them, under the resolution of the 5th of May, directing the Banks of the Commonwealth to make a loan to pay the interest on the State debt.

THE DEFAMING BANKS.—We learn from the Pennsylvania, that the Attorney General, Mr. Johnson, has been instructed by the Governor to institute proceedings against the Southwark and Kensington Banks, both of which refused to comply with the requisitions made upon them, under the resolution of the 5th of May, directing the Banks of the Commonwealth to make a loan to pay the interest on the State debt.

THE DEFAMING BANKS.—We learn from the Pennsylvania, that the Attorney General, Mr. Johnson, has been instructed by the Governor to institute proceedings against the Southwark and Kensington Banks, both of which refused to comply with the requisitions made upon them, under the resolution of the 5th of May, directing the Banks of the Commonwealth to make a loan to pay the interest on the State debt.

THE DEFAMING BANKS.—We learn from the Pennsylvania, that the Attorney General, Mr. Johnson, has been instructed by the Governor to institute proceedings against the Southwark and Kensington Banks, both of which refused to comply with the requisitions made upon them, under the resolution of the 5th of May, directing the Banks of the Commonwealth to make a loan to pay the interest on the State debt.

THE DEFAMING BANKS.—We learn from the Pennsylvania, that the Attorney General, Mr. Johnson, has been instructed by the Governor to institute proceedings against the Southwark and Kensington Banks, both of which refused to comply with the requisitions made upon them, under the resolution of the 5th of May, directing the Banks of the Commonwealth to make a loan to pay the interest on the State debt.

THE DEFAMING BANKS.—We learn from the Pennsylvania, that the Attorney General, Mr. Johnson, has been instructed by the Governor to institute proceedings against the Southwark and Kensington Banks, both of which refused to comply with the requisitions made upon them, under the resolution of the 5th of May, directing the Banks of the Commonwealth to make a loan to pay the interest on the State debt.

THE DEFAMING BANKS.—We learn from the Pennsylvania, that the Attorney General, Mr. Johnson, has been instructed by the Governor to institute proceedings against the Southwark and Kensington Banks, both of which refused to comply with the requisitions made upon them, under the resolution of the 5th of May, directing the Banks of the Commonwealth to make a loan to pay the interest on the State debt.

REFORM! REFORM!—The Tariff proposed to be established by the present "Reform" Congress, is intended to tax the people twenty per cent. for the necessary articles of SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, SALT, &c. In other words to make them pay as much for five pounds of sugar, tea, or coffee, as they now pay for six! But the "reform" does not stop here. It is not a sufficient "relief" to the Farmers, Mechanics and Laboring men, to make them pay a fifth more for what they need for the daily subsistence of themselves and their families—but by way of carrying out the federal principles of the party in power, the bill, as it has passed the House of Representatives, proposes to lessen, in a relative proportion, the duty on GOLD WATCHES, JEWELRY, GEMS, and PRECIOUS STONES—thus in effect taking the money out of the pockets of the industrious classes, to enable the rich nabobs of the country and their sons and daughters to make a splendid appearance, and ape after the fashions of the European Nobility! Was ever such flagrant injustice attempted to be practised in this country before! and this too under the pretence of "relieving the people!"—From such "relief" may kind Heaven protect the Working-men of the nation.

The latest news from England renders it certain that the TORIES have a complete triumph in the election for members of the House of Commons—a clear majority of from 70 to 80, over the WHIG party, alias the people. The Tories there, are the ARISTOCRACY, who riot in splendor at the expense of the working classes. In this triumph of the privileged orders, the mass of the people will be crushed into mere subject dependence and slavery, and to use the language of a cotemporary, a darker cloud will spread over England than has been before since the days of Cromwell.

The unexpected success of the Tories is attributed to the influence of bribery and corruption at the polls, and to the falsehoods and misrepresentations which were propagated during the canvass throughout the United Kingdom. How strikingly coincident this course of conduct and success, with what occurred on this side the Atlantic during the late Presidential campaign. The Aristocracy of England have acquired power through the same means so successfully employed by their younger brethren in this country, and it is not stretching the imagination too much to suppose that their conduct when in power will be of a similar character.

From the earliest ages of the world down to the present time; the same interests have been arrayed against each other—the wealthy and idle FEW against the poor and industrious MANY—the ARISTOCRACY against the DEMOCRACY. The PATRICIANS of ancient Rome were constantly engaged in attempting to enslave the PLEBIANS, and the same means were then put in requisition that are still, and with too much success. By bribes and largesses the people became "sheep of wood and drawers of water" to the Patrician few—and in a comparatively short time, from being the freest people on the earth the Romans became a nation of bondmen and slaves. So will it be, so has it been in England—so may it be in this country before many years, unless the working men of the nation become fully alive to their rights, and assert their independence from the chains which a scrub Aristocracy are forging for them.

We call upon the mass of the people to ponder well on these things before it is too late. You are yet free. Continue to assert your liberty.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

FRANCIS S. KEY, the author of the noble epic, has been removed from the office of District Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, and a bitter federalist appointed in his place! The circumstances under which this immortal song was composed are briefly these: Mr. Key wrote it on board a British vessel, where he had gone, with true bravery, in order to effect the liberation of a friend then a prisoner in the hands of the British. The British commander, having resolved to attack Baltimore that night, detained Mr. Key on board, lest he should give the alarm. During the night the fleet in passing Fort M'Henry were discovered, and a fire was opened upon them which they returned. It was under these peculiar circumstances that Mr. Key wrote his immortal Star Spangled Banner.—While laying in the vessel, uncertain whether the chances of war were for or against his beloved country—seeing by opportunities given when the "bombs bursted in the air," that the flag still waved—he poured out his soul in those beautiful lines. Could not this man for the sake of a feeling confined to no class or boundary, he preserved "a solitary monument of 'whig' patriotism?" Where was Tyler, the high-souled Virginian; that he thus suffered the author of the Star Spangled Banner to fall under the axe of the executioner? But we should not ask. The fact that Webster—the man who has disgraced the country in the McLeod affair—has unlimited sway in the cabinet is answer sufficient. No democrat can be preserved from the guillotine, it matters not if he be scarred with wounds received under, or has given to the world the "Star Spangled Banner." In these days of Proscription, well may we ask:

"Oh! say does that Star Spangled Banner yet wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?" [Lancaster Intelligencer.]

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That on 31st day of July, 1841, a "whig" House of Representatives, as one of its chief measures, passed a bill

IMPOSING A TAX OF TWENTY PER CT. ON TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, and SALT; and EXEMPTING FROM TAX PHYSIC, POISON, GEWGAWES, STATUARY, ENGRAVINGS, GEMS, PRECIOUS STONES, RAIL ROAD CORPORATION IRON.

The vote stood, yeas 116, nays 101—every Democrat, who was in his seat, voting against it.—Goshen Republican.

It may be more doubted whether any course of legislation or benevolent action is wise, and works well in the long run, which needlessly tends to eradicate the feelings of Sabbath School, and also the rich and the poor on the same common ground, to learn the fact and the consequences of descent from the same apostate head, and the plan of salvation through the blood of the same Saviour.

Another Bank Swindler.—The Cashier of the State Bank of Arkansas, at Fayetteville, has slipped it for Texas, leaving the Bank minus some \$64,000!

LITERARY NOTICES.

DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—The August number of this excellent periodical is promptly on our table, and loses nothing in comparison with any of its predecessors. The present enterprising publishers, Messrs. I. & H. G. LANGLEY, New York, appear determined to spare no pains in their efforts to make it deserving of the most extended patronage.

The contents of the present number are:—The Repeal Question (a powerful article)—The Shipwreck—The Winds—The Return—Anthon's Classical Dictionary—The Boy and his Angel—The Conspiracy of Cataline—Antiquities of Central America—Death in the School Room—Political Portraits, with Pen and Pencil—No. 100.—HENRY HUBBARD, of New Hampshire, (with a fine engraving on steel)—Whig Bankers on Banking and Currency—Monthly Literary Record, &c. &c.

Ladies' Companion.—The August number of this New York monthly, is embellished with a beautiful Engraving of a view on the Hudson, embracing Crown-Point and West Point; and also a plate of fashions and two pages of Music. Many of the most popular writers of the day, male and female, are among the contributors.

Graham's Magazine.—The August number of the magazine is a capital one. The embellishments consist of a steel engraving of the Pontion Son, a plate of fashions, two pages of music, and a beautiful colored pattern of lace work. The embellishments are executed by the artist, and are of a superior quality of paper, printing, &c.

The price of the Magazine is \$3 per annum for a single copy—seven copies for \$15 for the whole year—or nine copies for six months for \$10.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—We have again, after a lapse of some three or four weeks, the unexpressed pleasure of announcing the arrival of the distinguished Solicitor of the Treasury, alias the renowned "noble lord" of back-window memory, among us. This celebrated leader of the little marketable clique of renegades, or, as Mr. Vanderpoel somewhat facetiously styled a kindred faction in New York, the "OLD CLOTHES PARTY"—made his grand entrance into our venerable borough on Saturday last. His countenance indicates more cheerfulness than when he was here before, and his mind is evidently more at ease.—To his many warm friends throughout the county, this will be gratifying intelligence—and as we possess a considerable degree of the "milk of human kindness" in our own composition, we are the more ready to aid in circulating such joyful news to the people. During his stay, the most marked attention has been paid to him by his little band of eccentrics, who still have an awful squinting at the Post Office!

Congress.—The only important news from the city of Washington, is the passage of Mr. Clay's "Fiscal Bank of the United States," in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 128 to 97. The gag was applied on Friday last, and a forced vote taken without allowing the Democratic members any chance for discussion. Among the list of nays, in addition to all the Democrats present, we are glad to perceive the names of Messrs. Wise, Mallory, Hunter and Gilmer, of Virginia, and the venerable John Quincy Adams!

The bill was immediately sent to TYLER, and much speculation is afloat as to its probable fate in his hands. One portion of the Federal party say he will sign it; and the other speak confidently of a veto. "We shall see what we shall see" in the course of a day or two.

U. S. Bank Stock is selling at \$143 on the \$100, in Philadelphia!

For the American Volunteer. PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CARLISLE, Penn'a. SCHOOL DIRECTORS. ANDREW BLAIR, President. LEWIS HARRIS, RINKER ANGEY, GEORGE SANDERSON, JAMES HAMILTON, Recording Secretary. JASON W. EAY, Financial Secretary.

VISITERS' REPORT.

"Promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge." In proposing this, a government gives force to public opinion, it should be enlightened.—Washington's Farewell Address.

In the Declaration of Rights, forming part of the Constitution of Pennsylvania of 2nd September, 1790, it is "recognized and unalterably established" as a "general, great, and essential principle of Liberty and Free Government," that "all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority." In the highest possible degree, therefore, does the necessity for "general diffusion of knowledge" among us exist on the undoubted principles of the Father of his Country, and it has been from the beginning a noble feature of the policy of Pennsylvania to aim at its accomplishment. In our State constitution, above cited, it is ordained that "the Legislature shall as soon as conveniently may, provide, by law, for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis," and the Act of 4th April, 1809, was passed in accordance with this Constitutional requisition.

This and subsequent legislative enactments of a like nature failed effecting, to the extent desired, the wise and patriotic views of our legislators.—This was attributable in some degree to the same cause which affected that benevolent institution, the State School, as originally organized. It was "only for the poor." Owing to our republican habits, there exists among the people of these United States a strong dislike to every thing that has the appearance of caste; and there is too, we are happy in the belief, a prevalent sense of independence and delicacy prompting a feeling of dislike to the shame and dependence of pauperism.

It may be more doubted whether any course of legislation or benevolent action is wise, and works well in the long run, which needlessly tends to eradicate the feelings of Sabbath School, and also the rich and the poor on the same common ground, to learn the fact and the consequences of descent from the same apostate head, and the plan of salvation through the blood of the same Saviour.

The Act of 2nd April 1831, entitled "An Act providing for the establishment of a general system of education" we believe originated the present improved plan. It raised a fund "to be annually distributed and applied to the support of common schools throughout this Commonwealth, in such manner as shall hereafter be provided by law," and was followed by the act of April 1st '34, recognizing the obligation imposed by the constitution, "as a solemn duty, which cannot be neglected without a disregard of the moral and political safety of the people," and entering into all the details then deemed needful to carry out the system.

The Borough of Carlisle has been distinguished for its well-directed efforts to effect the object of the subsequent acts of the legislature of this State. Directors were duly chosen, and a sum voted to be raised, and after much preparatory course "many hundred children having assembled in the public buildings on the 16th August 1836, were assigned to different grades of schools, according to their several attainments."

The system determined on was a series of schools, advancing progressively in the branches taught from the Alphabet to the highest studies of the English education. The children were advanced as they made attainments from one grade of schools to another, until they reached the high schools, where it was intended they should continue an education so far as was essential to the ordinary duties of civil life, and which would fit such as might contemplate a more extended course of the duties of instructors in the Common Schools of the State.

It has been our privilege to sit as a Board of Visitors at the public examinations of the various schools during the past week in this place, and to witness the sincere pleasure to bear our testimony of approbation to the manner in which we have severally attended. We feel alike gratified at the system which is in operation, the steadiness with which it has been pursued, and the results which we have witnessed. We are able to state not only the fact that the children of the different schools are very generally ready to give proper answers to the various questions proposed, but also our conviction that the exercises were not on the part of the scholars a matter of misery merely.

It is declared by the 8th section of the before cited act of first April 1834 that "it shall be the duty of the several Boards of Directors to determine the number of schools to be opened in their respective districts; to cause suitable buildings to be erected, purchased or hired for schools; to appoint capable teachers at liberal salaries" &c. &c. We apprehend that the great reason of the yet but partial success of the present "general system of education" arises from a mistaken economy on the part of the people of Carlisle, and also in the school districts in the above particulars. The schools are few and crowded, the buildings often uncomfortable, and the "salaries" not sufficiently "liberal" to secure "capable teachers." The more enlarged views of the citizens of Carlisle have caused the Directors of our schools in a good measure to avoid these errors, and well indeed have they proved worthy of the confidence reposed in them. We give below a list of the "series of schools" in our borough, with the remark that we believe the teachers are all of excellent moral character, and fully "capable" of performing the duties of their several stations. It gives us pleasure to add that one important object, as stated in the pamphlet before quoted, of raising teachers for our Common Schools, appears in progress of successful accomplishment. Several of the teachers in the annexed exhibit, as well as others through the county, have been instructed in our own borough under the present system.

Exhibit of the Teachers and Scholars in the Public Schools in the Borough of Carlisle.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. FIRST GRADE. No. on Roll. No. present. No. recommended for transfer.

Mrs M A Kaufman, 60 57 15 Miss R Wightman, 72 68 11 Miss M B Lighter, 62 57 15 Miss E Krebs, 62 60 14-55

SECOND GRADE. P Quigley, 39 35 10 D Hampton, 48 42 11 Miss M B Hedges, 29 25 11 Misses M & T Webber, 40 38 11-43

COLORED SCHOOL. SECOND GRADE. Miss S Bell, 33 33

SECONDARY DEPARTMENT. FIRST GRADE. Miss R Mason, 54 51 10 A. V. Lobsenz, 43 39 20-30

SECOND GRADE. Miss M E Heindel, 26 24 7 L Mog'nony, 41 39 26-23

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT. Female—M A Dooley, 34 24 Male—Cameron, 18 16

Aggregate, 681 621 161

The following statement from the pamphlet before cited shows the nature and degree of attainments in our public schools requisite, in the opinion of our directors "to complete an education so far as essential to the ordinary avocations of life." High School—Male Department.

"For admission into the Male High School, the scholars shall send to the examining committee any part of Smith's Arithmetic, in any part of Smith's Geography, and in any part of Kirkham's Grammar; in Frost's History of the United States, (abridged) to page 127, title Revolution, with satisfactory attainments in Spelling, Reading and Writing."

child, Gumoro's Surveying, Emerson's Arithmetic, third part. We were gratified at the presence, during part of the exercises, of Francis R. Snow, Esq. Secretary of the Commonwealth, ex officio Superintendent of the Public Schools.

We cannot conclude our Report without respectfully urging upon public attention the excellence of the system of General Education as above carried out. It exerts no arbitrary power to the prejudice of the parental relation, as in the institution of Lyceums. Children with us are not, in the hands of the State, to be taken from the parents. Nor does the plan contemplate a complete classical education, with a view to filling the learned professions to the prejudice of manual labor at their own expense, and children to "create schools at their own expense, and the "general system" embraces a course sufficient to qualify only for a highly respectable demeanor in the ordinary avocations of life."

When we reflect on the mighty power which our American Institutions are exerting, and are yet to exert, on the destinies of the whole race of man, we are sensible of the importance of using every means to hand them down to coming generations in their vigor and purity. Our great confederacy increases in population 34 per cent. every ten years, thus doubling every 24 years.—"A Hercules in the cradle, what will be the strength of its manhood!" How deeply then does it behoove us to cherish the system of "General Education," calculated, in the opinion of the wise of our past days, to perpetuate, and thus extend the blessings of civil Liberty! Nor let us forget that science is not all that is requisite. In his last great gift to our nation, before cited, our venerable Washington, tells us, and tells us truly, that "of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, RELIGION AND MORALITY are indispensable supports." And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education, on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious faith.

WM. M. HALL, SAMUEL HEPBURN, JAS. H. GRAHAM, JOHN IRWIN, ROBT. C. HALL, S. ELLIOTT, CHARLES BELL, J. S. FAUST.

JOHN A. NEW, GEO. A. LYON, GEO. McFEELEY, JACOB DUNCAN, W. M. BIDWELL, JAS. H. DEVOR, HENRY AURAND, GEO. METZGAR, W. M. PORTER, ROSS LAMBERTON, S. MCKEEHAN, WM. BROWN, WILLIAM CROP, C. MACFARLANE, GEORGE W. HITNER.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

Agreeably to notice, the Democratic Republican Standing Committee of Cumberland county met at the public house of Simon Wunderlich, Esq. in Carlisle, on Monday the 9th of August, 1841.—Present Messrs. Hackett, Martin, Fouke, Angney, Shafter, Myers, Winters, Brantley, and Church. Geo. M. ROBERT R. CHURCH, was appointed Chairman, and Dr. GEORGE D. FOUKE, Secretary. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Republicans of Cumberland county be requested to meet at their usual place of holding their county and township elections, on SATURDAY THE 28th OF AUGUST, INST., and then and there elect two delegates from each borough and township, to represent them in the County Convention.

Resolved, That the Delegates so elected be requested to meet in County Convention, at the County Hall, in Carlisle, on the Tuesday following, being the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of forming a County Ticket, to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of the county at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the "American Volunteer." ROBERT R. CHURCH, Chairman. GEORGE D. FOUKE, Secretary.

THE PRESENT SEASON.—It should be remembered at this season of the year, that our bodies are more liable to become diseased than at any other period; because the sudden changes of the weather, by acting as they do upon the Constitution and the quality of the Blood, produce a foul state of Blood, and other fluids which generate corruption, and unfrequently death. It is an established truth, that no pain or sickness can be experienced except from the presence of depraved humors, which, if not positively removed, soon become so if not speedily removed from the body. On the first feeling of pain or sickness, the body must have a vegetable cleansing, and a food of Blood, and other fluids which generate corruption, and unfrequently death.

Those who are suffering from the various diseases incident to the human family, would do well to procure DR. HARRISON'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING AND GERMAN APERTENT PILLS, which are so pre-eminently recommended for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Pains in the Side, Back and Breast, Nervous Affections, Head-Aches, and all the diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. Pamphlet may be obtained gratis, which contains full and explicit directions for using. The reader is referred to several interesting certificates of cures in another column of this paper, which may be relied upon as they are taken from the original. For sale at No. 19 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. DR. JOHN J. MYERS, Carlisle; WILLIAM PEAL, Shippensburg.

DR. WILLIAM IRVIN. OFFICE and Dwelling in East High street next door to Rev. J. V. E. Thorn. Carlisle, August 12, 1841.

WILLIAM LAMBERTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL practice and attend to collections in the County of Venango. In any business that may be entrusted to him, he will be assisted by Samuel A. Furman, Esq. of Butler. Franklin, August 12, 1841.

Estate of George Myers, dec'd. LETTERS of administration on the estate of George Myers, late of Silver Spring township, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber, and the same have been received. All persons indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. DAVID HUME, Adm'r. August 12, 1841.

ATTENTION Washington Artillery. You are ordered to parade at the Armory, on Saturday the 21st of August instant, at 1 o'clock, with accoutrements in first rate order. By order of the Captain. C. COCKLIN, O. S. August 12, 1841.

ATTENTION Newville Light Artillery! PARADE at the house of Peter Duck, on the turnpike, in Westpenningborough township, on Friday the 13th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., prepared with 8 rounds of blank cartridges. There will be an election held at the same time and place for one 2d LIEUTENANT of said company. An adjourned Court of Appeal will be held at the house of Col. Woodburn, in Newville, on the first Monday of November next. R. C. WOODS, Capt. August 12, 1841.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. BY order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 18th of September next, at 9 o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable plantation or tract of first rate slate land, late the property of Rebekah McElheny, deceased, situated in Mifflin township, about 5 miles west of Newville, containing 81 acres and allowance, of which about 75 acres are cleared, and in good cultivation, and the residue covered with thriving young timber; about 8 acres is in excellent meadow. The improvements are a Two Story Log House, and an excellent Apple Orchard. There is a spring of never failing water near the tract. The conditions of sale are—\$100 cash—one half of the balance on the 1st of April, at which time possession will be given—and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds. An indisputable title will be given. If the property is not sold on said day, it will then be rented. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

There will also be sold at the same time and place, a tract of land, containing about four acres, well timbered, about 3 miles from the above. W. B.

FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber, Excess of the last will and testament of John Miller, late of Tyrone township, Perry county, dec'd., will offer for sale, by public outcry, on the premises, on Friday the 15th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., of said day, the Plantation of said deceased, containing nearly 150 ACRES, nearly all Limestone. There are about 100 acres of land cleared, under a high state of cultivation, and good fences. There is also 20 acres of first-rate meadow, and more can be made. The improvements are a good Two Story Log House, and other Log Barn, and other Out-houses. There are never failing springs of water convenient to the house and barn.

This property is situated on the bank of Shearman's creek, on the road leading from Landisburg to the "Warm Springs" in Tyrone township, Perry county, and is one of the best farms in that section of country. The property will be shown to any person wishing to purchase, by calling on Henry Miller on the premises. Terms made known on the day of sale, by JOHN NEWCOMER, Esq. August 12, 1841.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. TAKE notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Tuesday the 31st of August instant, for the hearing of us and our creditors at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper. GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, JACOB HECK. August 12, 1841.

STRAY SHEEP. STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Carroll township, York county, 12 miles west of Dillsburg, on the 9th of June, 15 Head of Sheep, (10 old ones and 5 young lambs) marked with the letters A & F on the left side. Whoever takes up said sheep and gives information of the same, shall receive a liberal reward. ALEXANDER FULTON. August 12, 1841.

STRAY STEER. CAME to the plantation of the subscribers in July last, about 13 miles from Newburg, in Hopewell township, a Black Steer, about 3 years old, has a letter B branded on one of his horns. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. ELIAS STOFFER, JOSEPH HARSHEY. Hopewell tp. Aug. 12, 1841.

DISSOLUTION. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles Barnitz & John A. Peffer, has been dissolved by mutual consent of the partners. The books are in the hands of Chas. Barnitz, at the old stand who is authorized to settle them. Persons who have accounts standing are requested to discharge them, as it is desirable to have the business of the firm settled speedily. CHARLES BARNITZ, JOHN A. PEFFER. August 12, 1841.

A CAMP MEETING. WILL be held under the direction of Ministers of the Methodist E. Church, on the land of Mr. Wm. Brown, 3 miles east of Carlisle, in the Newburg road, to commence on Friday the 10th of September. All persons friendly to such meetings are respectfully invited to attend. No Hicks'ers will be allowed to traffic within the limits prescribed by the law of the state. THOMAS MCGEE. August 12, 1841.

STRAY HORSE. STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Newburg, Franklin county, Pa. on the 15th of July last, a Bay Horse, between 15 and 16 hands high, and about 6 or 7 years old, both hind feet white as high up as the pastures, and a star in the forehead. A liberal reward will be given for the horse if taken up and left with Mr. Wm. M'Pierson, in Carlisle, or with the subscriber in Newburg. Any information given respecting the horse will be thankfully received. JACOB HOESER. August 5, 1841.