AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1841.

☞A Special Court of Common Pleas will be held for this county, commencing on *Monday* next, by his Honor, Judge PARSONS, of Harrisburg.

In the Common Pleas of Cumberland County.

William Means vs The Presbyterian Church in the Borough of Shippensburg. } No. 52 August Term 1840.

This was an act on of Ejectment brought to recover a church lot & building in the Borough of Shippensburg, which had been conveyed by the Messrs. SHIPPEN, the Proprietors of that town, as early as 1794 to Messrs. JOHN MEANS and R. MCCALL, in trust for the Congregation at that place styled the "Associate Reformed Presbyterian," to be held by them and their heirs in trust for that purpose forever. The original grantors being both dead, the Plaintiff, as the heir at law of John Means, brought the suit to recover the property from the Presbyterians in whose possession, as alleged, it has been solely and exclusively for the last seventeen years. Some of the facts elicited upon the trial, appear to be these:

The church was built in 1796 or 7—and about the same period, the Rev. Mr. WALKER, of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Big Spring, was chosen Pastor, and continued in that capacity until 1821.—He then left, and the Rev. Mr. STRONG of the same Presbytery, was appointed in his place, and continued about two years. In 1823 the building was enlarged by a general subscription, and the Rev. HENRY R. WILSON, of the Presbyterian Church, was called to the discharge of the Pastoral duties, and continued until about the time this suit was brought.

On the part of the Plaintiff, it was in evidence that the church in question had always went by the name of the *Seceder Church* (the name by which the Associate Reformed people are generally known) until the time Mr. Wilson began to preach—that the congregation received a large accession of Presbyterians at that time from a neighboring congregation—and that then, for the *first time*, it was recognized as a Presbyterian Church. It was contended also on the part of the Plaintiff, that the word Presbyterian being added in the deed of trust did not alter the grant, as it is not uncommon for the Seceders to be called by the name of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians—and that should the Presbyterians be permitted to hold the property, it would be clearly a violation of the intention of the *donors*.

It was given in evidence by the Defendants, that a large majority of those who were members of the Congregation during Messrs. Walker and Strong's Ministry, continued to be members under Mr. Wilson—and that, with some few exceptions, the same men, with their descendents, still continued to worship there. It was contended farther on the part of the Defendants that the deed of conveyance by the Messrs. Shippen could not have meant the Associate Reformed Church alone, inasmuch as the word *Presbyterian* was added, but must have intended it for a MIXED congregation, as they allege it still is.

The cause was argued with great ability by Messrs. REED and WATTS for the Plaintiff, and by Messrs. BIDDLE and ALEXANDER for the Defendants. The Jury retired, after an elaborate charge from his Honor, Judge HEPBURN, and after nearly seven hours deliberation, returned into Court with a verdict for the Defendants.

The trial lasted from Thursday evening of the last week till Monday evening of the present one, and elicited considerable interest in the community.

The case, we understand, will be carried up to the Supreme Court, on a writ of error, for final adjudication.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Post gives returns from all the towns in the State, and says Davis' majority is but 899! His majority over all others last year was 14,443—Whig loss, 13,544! Harrison's majority, last November, was 20,930—and the Whig loss, compared with that election, is over TWENTY THOUSAND!

Mississippi Election.—The Democrats have swept the State—electing their Governor, Congressmen and State Legislature, by a majority of from TWO to FOUR THOUSAND. Last year, Harrison's majority was 2,523! The Vicksburg Whig thus condoles with its Whig friends on the result:

"The State has gone to the devil heels foremost, and we care not how large the majority against us may be—we would as soon see it ten thousand as any thing else."

Alas, poor Federal Whiggery! It's a gone coon with the Pipe Layers.

☞The house of Mrs. KREBS of this Borough was robbed on Friday evening last, of wearing apparel, &c. to the amount of about $100, by a girl in her employ, named OWENS. The thief was pursued next day by the Sheriff, and taken in Shippensburg. She is now in the jail of this county awaiting her trial.

The first snow for the season, in this quarter, fell on Friday last. It has since disappeared.

☞Congress will convene in regular session on Monday week. Several of the members have already arrived at the seat of government.

The Federal Pipe Layers in Michigan have actually succeeded in electing ONE member to the Legislature! Poor fellows! They'll of necessity have to be thankful for *small favors* in these revolutionary times!

☞FLOUR has again taken a rise in the cities.—It was selling in Baltimore on Friday last, at from $6 to $6,25 from wagons.

ANTICIPATED RUPTURE.—A letter from Washington to the editor of the United States Gazette says:—"Passing through the State Department a few days since, I heard talk of a growing spirit of unkindness towards this country on the part of Great Britain, and of what might be the consequences of her persisting in measures which are regarded as a violation of our national and neutral rights. It is said that Mr. Stevenson, since his return, does not hesitate to express apprehensions or belief of a rupture, and to add that neither he nor Lord Palmerston thought it worth while to do or say much to lessen the chances."

THE BERKS COUNTY MURDER.—Our readers will recollect that a man named Conrad Crist was murdered in Berks county sometime during the last summer. The trial of Reinhart, who had been committed as a participant in the murder, took place at the November term of the court in Reading. After a patient investigation, the case was given to the jury, who, after a deliberation of four hours, returned a verdict of *guilty of murder in the first degree.* The prisoner was then remanded to jail, and on Saturday the 13th inst., was brought in, and sentence of death pronounced upon him by Judge Banks. The time for the execution will be fixed by the Governor.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

A correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston has been published in some of the London papers. It relates to the seizure of vessels sailing under the American flag, on the charge of being slavers. In one of his latest letters Lord Palmerston says:

"With reference to the supposition of the writer of the paper which you have sent me, that British cruisers abstain from taking vessels before they have slaves on board, in order that, by capturing such vessels after they have taken their slaves on board, the captors may get more prize money. I have to explain to you, that *it is only since the passing of the act of 1839 that* there has existed any legal authority to condemn Portuguese ships, detained for being equipped for slave trade, and not having slaves actually on board; and therefore, until that act came into operation on the coast of Africa, her Majesty's vessels could not detain Portuguese slave vessels until they had actually taken their slaves on board; but with regard to Spanish vessels, the treaty of 1835 between Great Britain and Spain gave to the mixed British and Spanish commission a power to condemn slave vessels under the Spanish flag, if found equipped for the slave trade, even though they might have no slaves actually on board; and during the period which has elapsed since that treaty has been in operation, her Majesty's cruisers have taken, and sent in for adjudication, 85 Spanish slavers without slaves on board, and since the year 1835 her Majesty's cruisers on the coast of Africa have detained and sent in for adjudication 14 Brazilian vessels without slaves on board, and only two with slaves on board.

You will see, therefore, from these facts, that the writer of the paper in question is entirely mistaken in supposing that the British cruisers on the coast of Africa look to profit instead of the performance of their duty; and I have further to state, in proof of the zealous activity of the British cruisers, that all the slave vessels sent in for adjudication before any of the mixed commissions, whether in Africa, the West Indies, or in Brazil, have been detained and sent in by British cruisers, not one of those vessels having been detained by the cruisers or any of the other contracting parties to the treaties under the stipulations of which those slave *vessels were condemned.*"

☞A great fire occurred at London on the 30th of October last, by which property, mostly arms and other implements of war, were destroyed to the amount of about £1,000,000 sterling.

The subjoined details of the fire are copied from the Baltimore Sun, an extra of which contains the late Foreign intelligence brought by the Caledonia, which arrived at Boston on Friday last:

Great Fire at the Tower of London.

A fire broke out at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night, 30th ult., in the Round Tower. The alarm was given, but the flames spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes burst forth from the windows with fearful violence. Numerous police-officers, troops, and firemen, with their engines, immediately assembled, the flames, however, notwithstanding the exertions of all present, continued to spread, and soon reached the roof of the Armory, nearest adjoining the Round Tower. Every effort that human power could devise was resorted to in order to save this magnificent and stupendous structure; the flames, however, proceeded with a fury which baffled exertions almost superhuman; and the building, with nearly all its contents, was totally destroyed,—upwards of 250,000 stand of arms, besides an innumerable quantity of trophies, relics, &c. At midnight the conflagration had reached to a frightful magnitude, and subsequently reached to the Clock Tower, which fell with a most tremendous crash—Fears were entertained for the Jewel Tower, which was broken open, and the valuable diamonds, crowns, sceptres, &c., were removed. At five o'clock on Sunday morning the fire abated its fury. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at one million pounds sterling. It is supposed that this disastrous startling fire was the result of accident alone, and caused by the over-heating of some flues adjoining the Armory office. One fireman lost his life.

A Dreadful Conflagration!!—Two Squares Burnt. (Nov. 13.)

We stop the press, (says the Vicksburg Whig) to announce the most destructive fire that ever occurred in this city. It was discovered about 12 o'clock last night in the kitchen of N. Dioz, Esq. on Main street, from whence the flames spread with rapidity, destroying in their course two entire squares, one on each side of Main from Cherry to Locust streets. The wind was blowing a perfect gale, and the noble exertions of our gallant fire-men were of but little avail, still all was done that strong arms and stout hearts could do to stay the progress of the destroying element.

At this late hour, wearied and worn down as we are, we cannot pretend to state the amount of the loss, but it must be immense. We are also unable to give the names of all the sufferers. The principal losers, however, must be, W. H. Hunt & Co., furniture dealers, and the Messrs. Vogh of the Union Hotel.

MR. CLAY.—The Pennsylvanian, speaking of the report circulated by the Federal papers, about this gentleman's contemplated retiracy from the Senate, says:—"They need not be alarmed, as there is very little likelihood that Mr. Clay will leave public life while he can continue to *remain in it. This is* by no means the first time that the public have heard of the necessity for devoting more time to the 'repairing of fences at Ashland;' but the orator, though he often 'takes leave,' is still loath to depart! Mr. Clay could not endure a state of retiracy, and should he venture to try it for a time, as a piece of melo-dramatic effect, he will soon be once more amid the turmoils, intrigues and excitement of the life he loves. Politically the Democrats perhaps would have more cause than the Federalists to regret his retirement. As a leader, Mr. Clay is utterly devoid of judgment and discretion; he is a sort of Phaeton, and never takes the reins without lashing his horses into phrenzied plunges and upsetting the chariot. Before the bargain which made him Secretary of State under Mr. Adams, and placed him in the line of 'safe precedents,' no man stood fairer with the American people; but since that fatal blunder, now nearly twenty years, his course has been downward. Every effort to gain the darling object of his ambition—the Presidential chair—has only tended to decrease his remaining popularity and to weaken public confidence in him. If it be true, as asserted, that his was the master-mind which directed the movements of Federalism proper, in the recent extra session, he has now an additional claim upon the suffrages of his old supporters, that of having in the course of a few months reduced an overwhelming party majority, which recently swept the Union, into such a weak, spiritless fragment, that it is scarcely heard of at the polls!"

ABOLITIONISM WITH A VENGEANCE.—A curious event occurred in Townsend, Middlesex county, Mass., at the recent election. The three political parties—Democrats, Whigs and Abolitionists—were about equally divided in that town, and neither party could elect a representative to the Legislature without the aid of one of the other parties. The Abolitionists positively refused to aid in electing any other than their own man. The others getting vexed at their obstinacy, had an understanding between themselves and and resolved to give their Abolition friends a full-blooded Abolition representative. Accordingly they nominated a very dark, but respectable colored man, and as both Whigs and Democrats voted for him, he was elected over the "regularly nominated" Abolition candidate by a large majority. The respectable old colored representative agreed to take his seat as a member, if elected—there being no disqualification in that State on account of color. But it seems that an informality in keeping the polls open beyond the legal time, has rendered his election null. Another election is to be ordered immediately, and, if the Abolitionists still hold out, the old colored man will be elected without doubt.

THE TRUE CAUSE.—In the following remarks, the Alexandria *Index* attributes the defeats of Whiggery to the true cause—the evil life of its leaders:

"The veto may have done its perfect work; it may have frightened wandering Democrats—who had been pleased with a cider barrel, and tickled with a 'coon skin—back to their original faith; but as for its keeping one bona-fide Bank Whig—one monopolist—away from the polls, it is all a hum, and he who says so does not believe himself, and therefore cannot expect any one else to credit it.

"We take ground now, boldly and decidedly, against the assumption of Mr. Tyler's quondam friends, that his vetoes have changed the mind of this vast nation. The extra session and its enormities—its secret caucuses, and its disgraceful rows—its nights of debauchery and its days of deception—did much to render the name of 'Whig' odious to the people of this Republic, and change the current of their thoughts. The laws hurried through the House—like the edicts of the French revolutionists through the mob of the Tuillieries, mad with wine, and wet with blood—awoke the people to a sense of their degradation; and, like Sampson between the pillars of the temple of Baal, they gave one mighty pull, and the tall edifice which bore the name of the great Whig party tottered and fell—covering the strong man and his foes with countless heaps of ruins."

☞Thaddeus Stevens, like Sinbad's old man of the mountain, is determined to keep his seat as the "howdy" of the opposition element—the individual who guides the elephant by poking it about the head with a sharp stick. The Gettysburg Star, his especial organ, recommends that a Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention be held at Baltimore next summer to "head Captain Tyler," by instructing him to resign.—Instruction from such a Convention Stevens thinks would be equal to instructions from the State Legislatures, and as he cannot get the latter he will try and get the former. Besides, he doubtless thinks that a march might be stolen on Clayism, by extorting from the "whippables" of the Convention some expression in favor of Scott. The Kentucky orator and his friends must keep a wary eye on Thaddeus.—[Pennia'n.

WHIG REGARD FOR LABORERS.—We learn from the Springfield Democrat that the wages of the workingmen in the armory at that place—the poor slaves who are forbid by the Government to receive or open a letter or newspaper in their workshops—*have been cut down thirty per cent. while not one mill has been taken from the officers, one of whom gets about eight dollars per day!* Working-men, is this what the Whig party promised you before the last election?—Can you be weak enough to vote for your deceivers again?—[Boston Post.

MARYLAND BANKS.—The Westminster Carroltonian says:—"We learn from a good source, that the Frederick Banks design to commence redeeming their notes in specie on the first of December and we think it very probable that the Maryland Banks, generally, will resume ere long."

The Alexandria Gazette states that three hundred tons of heavy armament are now *shipping* from the Arsenal, near Washington, for fortifications at Newport, Rhode Island. Nineteen 32 pounders are also shipped for Fort McHenry, near Baltimore.

Bishop MOORE, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at Lynchburg, Va., a few days ago. He had been in the Ministry upwards of half a century, and was universally esteemed by all who knew him.

☞By a law of Maryland, money staked upon the result of elections is forfeited to the use of the primary schools, in the district where the stakeholder resides. Two hundred dollars was recently recovered by the School Commissioners in Baltimore, having been staked upon the Pennsylvania election.

"Tell Chapman to Crow!"

It is really quite refreshing to hear once more the notes of exultation from our "pipe laying" friends.—Old Federal Massachusetts is secured to that delectable party just by the skin of their teeth, and such shouts, such *rejoicings, such congratulations* as we hear, are without parallel. In their expressions of great joy, we would say, were it not for the noble minority in that State, "we joy with ye!" Those NOTES are the only ones that they have been able to raise in some time, and we have it not in our hearts to dampen their glee—No—not even by pointing to Michigan, where if we are correctly advised, they have elected but A SINGLE MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE! Dear Old Massachusetts! "Look at her!" say the whigs. Yes, we see her, and we saw her, too, DURING THE LAST WAR. "She stands now, where she always stood," and that we know too. But another such a shaking as the sturdy—manly—persevering Democracy of the old Bay State have given them this time, and no one will be able to tell where the Whigs ARE. Do you recollect, gentlemen, the nice little arrangement of States you made for us last year—strung out to an interminable length—NINETEEN for Tip and Ty, and ONLY SEVEN for little Van the 'used up man!' How stands the lists now?

DEMOCRATIC PYRAMID.

OHIO.
IOWA.
MAINE.
FLORIDA.
NEW YORK.
ILLINOIS.
INDIANA.
GEORGIA.
MISSOURI.
VIRGINIA.
MISSISSIPPI.
ALABAMA.
MICHIGAN.
ARKANSAS.
MARYLAND.
WISCONSIN.
NEW JERSEY.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
PENNSYLVANIA.

Pipe-Laid Pyramid.

MASSACHUSETTS.
NORTH CAROLINA.
CONNECTICUT.
RHODE ISLAND.
KENTUCKY.
DELAWARE.
TENNESSEE.
VERMONT.

There, gentlemen, how do THEY look? You's is a small pyramid, and how does IT look? It stands topsy-turvy!—"Its heels where its head should be;"—quite a natural position for the Whigs, however.—[N. Y. New Era.

A BIGAMIST CONVICTED.—*Severe Sentence.*—The trial of Edward Boling, *alias* Sidney T. Smith, for bigamy, came on before the Supreme Court of Rockingham County, N. C., *last week.* He was convicted almost instantaneously by the jury. He was sentenced by the Judge to be branded with the letter B on his left cheek, (which was carried into execution in presence of the Court,) to be imprisoned three years, and to receive thirty-nine lashes at three different times before the expiration of his term of imprisonment.—The details of this case we published some two or three weeks since.—*Baltimore Sun.*

From Kendall's Democrat.

THIRD DIALOGUE. *Farmer Jones, Farmer Smith, and Lawyer Twist.*

Farmer Smith. Brother Jones, I have brought our candidate along, to hear an argument between you and him about the Tariff Tax on Salt, and the price of corn.

Farmer Jones. Well, I will say what I think, but can scarcely hope to hold an argument with so good a Lawyer.

Lawyer Twist. Thank you, Farmer, for your compliment. Neighbor Smith says you want me to pledge myself, if elected, to get a law passed, if I can, to make the Saltmaker pay 24 per cent. more than the usual price for all the corn he buys. Did I understand you right?

Far. J. Yes.

Twist. Why, you are not so unreasonable as to want such a law passed?

Far. J. Why not. The farmer is taxed for the benefit of the Saltmaker 24 per cent. on all he buys, and why *should not the Saltmaker be taxed for the* benefit of the Farmer 24 per cent. on all the corn and other products of the earth he buys! But the chief object of a Protective Tariff, you know, is to "*improve the home market.*" And we want you to tax the *Saltmaker twenty-four per cent on all* he buys for the purpose of improving the market for Salt.

Twist. A curious way that to improve a man's market!!

Far. J. Why curious, Mr. Twist?

Twist. Why, is any one simple enough not to see, that if you make the Saltmaker pay 24 per cent. more than he does now, it will lessen his profits and perhaps ruin his business? Improve his market, indeed!

Far. J. My dear sir, don't you perceive, that if you make the Saltmaker pay 24 *per cent. more than he* does now for my corn, I shall have more money to buy his salt with, whereby his market will be improved and he will sell more salt?

Twist. And what good would it do him, pray, to sell more salt, if he has to furnish you with the money to buy it with, by giving you a higher price for your corn!

Far. J. My notion exactly. But I want you to tell me now, what advantage it is to the Farmers to sell more corn to the Saltmakers and Manufacturers, if they have, through a Tariff Tax, to furnish the money to buy it with?

Twist. The Tariff-Tax don't go to the manufacturers, but to the Government.

Far. J. The object of a protective Tariff Tax is to raise the price of foreign goods and enable our manufacturers to sell theirs at higher prices. The tariff tax on foreign goods goes to the government, but this increased price or tariff tax on goods made at home, goes to the manufacturer, saltmaker, &c. and the farmers pay it. We give twenty-four per cent more for goods made in the country than we would have to give, if there was no tax on the foreign goods. In this way the farmers are made to furnish the manufacturers, saltmakers, &c. with money to buy their own corn with. This is the way the tariff improves the Farmer's market. It taxes him twenty-four per cent on all the goods he buys, and does not confer on him a benefit or ten per cent in return, neither in the greater quantity of produce sold or in its advanced price.

Twist. But it is very important, you know, that our country should be independent of foreigners, and that we should foster our own *industry*, rather than that of other countries.

Far. J. "Foster our own industry." That's exactly my notion again; but let me ask you one question on this point:—Do foreigners pay any part of our Tariff Tax?

Twist. No; it is all paid by our own citizens.

Far. J. Very well. Then we tax our own citizens for the benefit of our own citizens, and what advantage is it to them to be taxed for their own benefit?

Twist. It is not altogether so. All are not taxed alike, *nor do all profit alike by the tax.* The Tariff taxes all who buy foreign goods or products or domestic goods of the same kind, and by a moderate tax on all enables our Saltmakers and manufacturers to sustain their business and get rich.

Far. J. Exactly so, to get rich by imposing on me, on Farmer Smith, and on every other Farmer, Mechanic, Laborer and Professional Man in the nation, a tax of twenty-four per cent on all we buy. This, you see is taxing the many to enrich the few. A thousand are taxed to make one rich.

Twist. Well, are not important advantages gained by it? Do we not make our country independent and enrich our own people instead of giving our money to foreign manufacturers?

Far. J. I'll tell you what I think about that; but must first ask a question or two. Our country produces no silver, you know, and but little gold. Now how does gold and silver money get into the country?

Twist. Why our merchants bring it in for our products or manufactures sold for it in other countries.

Far. J. How do British goods, French and Spanish goods and wines, and the manufactures and products of all foreign lands get into this country?

Twist. By the merchants in the same way.

Far. J. Then *we sell something abroad* for every thing we buy from abroad?

Twist. As a general principle we do; for we have no other way to pay for foreign articles.

Far. J. You say, that when we buy foreign products and manufactures we encourage foreign labor, do you.

Twist. Certainly.

Far. J. Well on the same principle when foreigners buy our products and manufactures, they encourage our labor, do they not?

Twist. Undoubtedly.

Far. J. And is it not by our buying their products and manufactures that they get the means to buy ours?

Twist. I suppose it is.

Far. J. Then if we encourage their industry they encourage ours. The more they sell to us, the more they can buy from us; the benefit is reciprocal, and if government would but follow free trade we could exchange a great deal more than we do now. I told you that a PERFECTLY FREE TRADE IS THE BEST PROTECTION FOR OUR LABOR. If the financial condition of the Government would permit I would abolish the Tariff altogether,

Twist.—How no restrictions at all upon the importation of foreign articles, is to protect American labor, I think it will be difficult for you to show?

Far. J.—Not at all. We pay a tax say of twenty-five per cent including merchant's profit on the duty and charges, on all articles imported from foreign countries. I want to buy clothing for my *children*, and the merchant has cloth which, were it not for the Tariff tax, he would sell at one dollar a yard, but that tax raises the price to one dollar and a quarter. I take five bushels of wheat to market for the purpose of getting money to buy the cloth with, and sell it at a dollar a bushel, making five dollars. With these five dollars I could buy five yards of cloth but for the Tariff tax; as it is, I can get but four for it. Now, which system protects my labor best, that which gives me five yards of cloth for five bushels of wheat, or that which gives me only four yards for five bushels?

Twist.—I never carried my thoughts so far.

Far. J.—I beg you to run your thoughts over the system, and consider its bearings on every branch of American labor. To my mind the following principle is clear, viz:

THE LABOR OF A COUNTRY IS BEST PROTECTED WHEN IT IS MOST FREE TO EXCHANGE ITS PRODUCTS WITH THE LABOR OF ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.

Every Tariff Tax imposed on exports or imports, lessens the profits of labor, often in both countries, by lessening the amount which can be obtained in exchange for its products.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—The following relation appears in the *Sentinelle* of Toulon on the authority of a letter from Algiers.—"A lady of Algiers who some time ago buried one of her children, recently obtained permission from the municipal authorities to have the grave and coffin opened, for the purpose of placing in the latter a still-born infant.—The coffin was found to be entirely empty, and an enquiry being set on foot as to the cause of the disappearance of the remains of the first child, it was ascertained that the grave-digger, who is the owner of an immense number of pigs, and who supplied most of the pork butchers of Algiers, fed his pigs with the corpses which he buried! In his house were large quantities of human flesh chopped up, and on examining the graves in the cemetery, every coffin was found empty. A discovery was also made in the house of the grave digger, of jewelry to the value of about fifty thousand francs, which had been buried with the bodies. The criminal is arrested and the prosecution is going on; but what a dreadful reflection it is for many persons to think that they have been eating pork fed with the flesh of their own relatives! The use of pork has been interdicted for sometime, and all the grave-digger's pigs have, by order of the Procureur General, been killed and instantly buried."

[Extract from a London paper.]

"We are not ourselves,
When nature, being oppressed, commands the mind
To suffer with the body."

This is a truism conceived by the master mind of Shakspeare, which neither sophistry nor argument can refute. To all those who are suffering from bilious attacks, indigestion and flatulency, we would with great sincerity recommend, as a never failing remedy, Brandreth Pills. The testimonials we have had submitted to us in favor of this admirable medicine, fully justify our speaking of these Pills in terms of the highest praise.—[London Free Press.

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

Astonishing Facts.

DR. HARLICH'S PILLS are rapidly superseding the use of all other medicines of the kind advertised in the public prints. The wonderful cures they are daily performing in this vicinity, have created such a sensation as to confound their enemies, and elicit from the whole community enthusiastic commendations.—No wonder—who does not rejoice to behold the afflicted regaining their health, as if by magic? What heart but feels glad that, death is cheated of his prey, at least for a time, until old age shall smooth the dying pillow. Thousands and tens of thousands bless the day that they became acquainted with the healing powers of Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic and German Aperient Pills.—*Ashtabula Sentinel, Ohio, May, 9.*

☞Pamphlets giving a full description of diseases generally, the manner of treating them, &c., may be obtained free of charge, by applying at the offices or agents.

November 25, 1841.

Office for the sale of this Medicine, No. 19 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia, also at the store of Dr. JOHN J. MYERS, Carlisle, & WILLIAM PEAL, Shippensburg.

MARRIED:

In Wheeling, Virginia, recently, by the Rev. R. H. Weed, Mr. L. S. DELAPLAINE, to Miss ANN, daughter of General Robert McCoy, formerly of Carlisle.

On Thursday the 18th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Sprole, Mr. JOHN LOCKART, to Miss SUSANNA WYNKOOP, both of Dickinson township.

On the 11th instant, by the Rev. D. Smith, Mr. WILLIAM FORBES, to Miss MARGARET SANDERSON, both of the borough of Shippensburg.

On Thursday the 11th inst., by the Rev. Henry Aurand, Mr. WILLIAM ACKER, to Miss SUSANNA BROWN, both of West Pennsborough township.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. H. L. COLL, to Miss MARY REED, all of this place.

On the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. N. J. Stroh, Mr. THOMAS EYSTER, to Miss CATHERINE RUBY, both of East Pennsborough township.

On the 21st ult., by the same, Mr. BENJAMIN HOW, to Miss MARGARETTA DERR, both of Monroe township.

On the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. DAVID EBERLY, to Miss FANNY HORST, both of Allen township.

DIED:

In Springfield, on the 16th inst., of a pulmonary disease, MARY KING, consort of Mr. Jacob King, aged 33 years,

On Saturday evening last, in Springfield, Mr. ANDREW MORROW, of Dropsy, aged 76 years.

On Monday the 15th inst., in South Middleton township, of consumption, Mr. JOHN F. MULLIN, in the 22d year of his age.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Confectionary & Fruit Store, Main Street, a few doors west of Beetem's Hotel, and next door to T. H. Skiles' Merchant Tailor Store, Carlisle, Pa.

GILLELAND & MONYER,

BEG leave to acquaint the public that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches. The Candies are manufactured by themselves and warranted to be of the best quality—they would therefore solicit a share of public patronage. Their assortment consists of the following articles, viz:

Mint Sticks,	*Hoarhound Candy,*
Mint Cakes,	*Flaxseed Candy,*
Mint Lumps,	*Secrets,*
Mint Drops,	*Cinnamon Sticks,*
Lemon Sticks,	*Clove Sticks,*
Winter Green Sticks,	*Rock Candy,*
Cream Candy,	*Jelly Cakes,*
Rose Almonds,	*Jujube Paste,*
Sugar Steples.	*Sassafras Candy,*
Sour Drops,	*Venella Candy,*
French Secrets,	*Carroway Comfits,*
Mint Lozenges,	*Sugar Toys.*
Lemon Lozenges,	

Also, FRUITS AND NUTS, such as Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Lemons, Oranges, Currants, Almonds, Bordeaux Almonds, Ground Nuts, Cream Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, Filberts, English Walnuts, Liquorice Ball, &c. &c.

Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Carlisle, November 25, 1841.

N. B. BAKING done at the shortest notice.

MILITARY NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims on the Commonwealth, through my hands as Brigade Inspector, are hereby notified and requested to make known the same to the undersigned, by letter or otherwise, on or before the 31st of December next, in order that the same may be properly adjusted for payment, otherwise payment may not be had for another year.

W. FOULK,
Brig. Insp. 1st Brig. 11th Div. P. M.
Brig. Insp. Office, Carlisle, Nov. 25, 1841.

BOOTS & SHOES.

50 Cases of boots and shoes received from auction, which I have purchased at prices that will enable me to sell cheaper than any other establishment in the county.

CHAS. BARNITZ.

Carlisle, Nov. 25, 1841.

Trustees' Notice.

WHEREAS George Logue, by his last will and testament, dated the 7th March, 1811, did devise to three trustees, to be appointed by the will of his widow Jane Logue, to be sold upon the death of his said wife, and the proceeds thereof, after the payment of certain specific legacies, "to be divided among his brothers and sisters' children as tenants in common share and share alike," and the said Jane Logue by her will dated the 31st of August, 1822, appointed John Proctor, William Irvine, and Andrew Blair, who sold the said real estate and settled their account of the trust which was confirmed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county on the 9th August, 1841, and the said Court did decree that the balance in their hands should be distributed according to the will of the said George Logue, deceased.

Now 20th Nov, 1841, on motion of Fred'k. Watts, Esq. the Court do hereby order and decree that the said Trustees do give public notice in the Carlisle Herald and American Volunteer until the 1st January next, to all persons interested in the distribution of the said fund, that they appear on the second Monday of January next, at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Carlisle, and make their claims to their portion of the said fund, and shew cause why the said Court should not then make a distribution thereof according to the will of the said George Logue, dec'd.

BY THE COURT.

November 25, 1841. 6t

Estate of George Coffey, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of George Coffey, late of Southampton township, Cumberland county, dec'd., have been issued to the subscriber residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES COFFEY, Adm'r.

November 25, 1841.

TANNERY FOR RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent the Tanning establishment recently the property of David S. Forney, deceased—Situated on the corner of East and Louther streets, in the borough of Carlisle.

It is the most complete property of the kind in the place of its location—having a large TWO STORY STONE DWELLING HOUSE, a fine Garden and all other necessary buildings to carry on the Tanning business. Possession given on the 1st of April, 1842. Terms made known on application to

PETER F. EGE.

Opposite the Carlisle Bank.

November 16, 1841.—6t.

PRIVATE SALE.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given to the purchaser of a neat, convenient and comfortable two story BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN, with a good dry Cellar under it, a new Bake Oven, Wood House, &c. near the Kitchen door; a superior Garden Spot, with shrubbery and Fruit Trees therein: a family right to a well of excellent water, with a pump in it, convenient to the house. The whole in good order, in a good neighborhood west of the Court House. A more desirable residence for a genteel small family cannot be easily found in Carlisle. Should the purchaser incline to build, there is ample space directly on the corner, fronting two streets, upon which to erect a commodious edifice. Any person wishing to purchase such a property will please apply to

GEORGE SANDERSON.

Carlisle, November 18, 1841.

N. B. Should a cash purchaser offer, he may have immediate possession—otherwise, not before the 1st of April next.

JACOB FETTER,

BEGS leave to return his thanks to the public for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the business of

CABINET MAKING,

in all its branches, at his old stand in Main street, where he is always ready to attend to orders in his line.

Carlisle, November 18, 1841.—3m

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the public house of James Hurley, in South Middleton township, Cumberland county, on the 14th day of December next, for the purpose of electing Two Managers for and on behalf of the stockholders of said company for the ensuing year—at which time and place the Commissioners of Adams and Cumberland counties are to meet to choose Three Managers.

GEORGE EGE, Sec'y.

November 18, 1841.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The large *Weather-boarded House*, in Liberty Alley, with a fine garden attached, and an excellent well of water, with a pump in it, in the yard, adjoining the African Church lot, is offered for sale or rent on accommodating terms.

Apply to JOHN PARKINSON.

Carlisle, November 18, 1841.

A STRAY CALF.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in South Middleton township, about 3 miles from Carlisle, about the 1st of May last, a red BULL CALF, at the time about six weeks old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

GILBERT SEARIGHT.

November 18, 1841.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Perry county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of JOHN FOOSE, sr., late of Tyrone township, deceased, will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on Saturday the 11th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in Tyrone township, Perry county, containing *One Hundred and Seventeen acres, and Thirty perches* or thereabouts, adjoining lands of Reapsonie's heirs, Michael Froose, other lands of the said John Foose, sen., and others, about 55 acres thereof cleared, having thereon erected a Two Story

STONE HOUSE

and new double LOG BARN, a *Tenant House, Stable,* and other necessary buildings—two Apple Orchards, and a good SAW MILL. There is a good quantity of Meadow on the Farm. Part of the land is limestone—there is also a number of never failing springs of water on it.

TERMS:—The one half of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of said sale, and the residue thereof to be paid in two equal annual payments, without interest from the first of April next, to be secured by Judgment Bonds.

DANIEL PREISLER, Adm'r.

November 18, 1841. 3t.

Application for a Tavern License.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Cumberland, for a *License to keep a Tavern or Public House in the* township of Monroe, Cumberland county, on the road leading from Carlisle to York, formerly kept by David Bender.

JOSEPH EBERLY.

November 18, 1841.

The undersigned citizens of the township of *Monroe, in the county of Cumberland,* hereby certify, that the tavern above prayed for, is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers & travellers, and that the above named petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and convenience for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

MICHAEL G. BELSHOOVER,
GEORGE BRANDT, Sen.
CURISTIAM LEHMER,
CHRISTIAN RICHWINE,
JACOB MORRETT, Sen.
JOHN BRANDT,
JOSEPH BRANDT,
PETER BENDER,
SAMUEL GENSLEN, Jr.
CHRISTIAN BRANDT,
GEORGE HARMAN,
JOHN GENSLEN, Sen.
JOSEPH LATSHAW,
JOHN ZIMMERMAN,
JAMES WILLIAMS, Sen.

SALMON just received and for sale by J. & E. Cornman.

T. B. SMITH'S assorted PICKLES for sale by Stevenson & Dinkle.

FALLING Leaf Sugar, a superior article received by J. & E. Cornman. Oct. 28.