AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1842.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Hon. ANSON V. PARSONS, to be Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Hon. CALVIN BLYTHE, to be President Judge of the 12th Judicial District, vice Hon. Anson V. Parsons.

Appointment by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

EDWIN W. HUTTER, Esq., formerly of Lehigh county, to be Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

"In announcing these appointments," says the Keystone, every word of which we cheerfully endorse, "we cannot withhold the expression of our opinion, that they are entirely unexceptionable, and will be very popular with the Democracy of Pennsylvania!—Judge PARSONS is a gentleman of known abilities, of sterling integrity, of great energy of character, a firm and uncompromising democrat, and a warm and devoted friend of Governor Porter. During the memorable session of 1838–9, he distinguished himself in the Senate of Pennsylvania, proving, in debate, an overmatch for the Penroses, the Pearsons and the Williamses, who attempted to crush him on his first entrance into that body. Since that time he has gained more popularity as President Judge of this District, in the short space of time which he has been upon the Bench, than any other Judge within our recollection. That he will discharge the duties of Secretary of the Commonwealth with ability, and sustain the measures of our patriotic Chief Magistrate with energy and zeal, none can doubt.

"In regard to Mr. HUTTER, he is known as one of the ablest political writers in the State, a democrat of the right stamp—a man of indefatigable industry, and well calculated to fill any station under the government."

Of Judge BLYTHE it is unnecessary to say a word. All know him as a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, a sound democrat, and an amiable and highly popular citizen.

☞Governor Porter, has appointed JOHN W. FORNEY, Esq., Prothonotary of Lancaster county, in the place of Z. McLenahen, Esq. deceased. Mr. F. is the able and gentlemanly editor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, and his appointment meets with general approbation.

JAMES BUCHANAN.—We are pleased to see the unanimity of the Democratic press for this gentleman's nomination to the Presidency. We believe that every Democratic paper in Pennsylvania, with one solitary exception, have expressed their preference for him—and the feeling is extending widely and rapidly in the other States of the Union. The leading papers of Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, New Jersey and elsewhere, speak favorably of his claims, and, we believe, that his nomination is now looked for almost as a matter of course. As a Pennsylvanian, we are gratified with this demonstration of popular opinion in favor of Mr. BUCHANAN. We feel proud that our noble old Republican Commonwealth is taking so decided a stand on the subject, and we feel sure that her claims will be duly appreciated by her sister States. The name of JAMES BUCHANAN will be a tower of strength for the American Democracy to rally round, and with such a leader we shall give the enemy an overwhelming defeat.

The times require a man of Mr. BUCHANAN's transcendent ability and weight of character. The ship of State has been driven among shoals and quick-sands, by the indiscretion and recklessness of the party in power, and it will require a helms-man of more than ordinary experience and sagacity to bring the vessel safely back to port. Such a man is the Pennsylvania candidate, and to him may the interests, the honor and integrity of the Republic, safely be entrusted.

☞The Steamship Brittania arrived at Boston on Saturday last, with London papers to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. There is nothing interesting in the news, to Americans, if we except the announcination of the appointment of Lord Ashburton as a special Minister to the U. States, for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the final settlement of all difficulties between the two countries. This looks as if the Government of Great Britain was desirous of maintaining its friendly relations with this country.

Intelligence is also brought, that a great victory has been gained over the Russian army by the Circassians. No less than twenty-eight thousand Russians, were either killed or taken prisoners. The details are not given.

☞The Hon. WILSON SHANNON, who was defeated by the Coon Skin party in 1840, has received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic Convention of Ohio, for the office of Governor of that State.

☞We invite attention to an article, copied from the National Intelligenter, on our first page, on the subject of State debts. It presents a plan or scheme for liquidation, which, although intended specially for Maryland, is worthy the consideration of the Legislatures of other States.

☞The Governor's Inaugural Address will be found on the opposite page, together with a short account of the inauguration ceremonies.

☞The Hon. JOSEPH HOPKINSON, Judge of the District Court of the U. States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday week, in the 72d year of his age.

The President, it is stated, has nominated the Hon. HORACE BINNEY, of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy.

☞A proposition is before the New York Legislature, to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives in Congress, to procure the passage of a law directing that the fine of one thousand dollars imposed on Gen. JACKSON in 1815, by the then Judge in New Orleans, be refunded to the old Hero, with costs and interest on the same up to this time. A resolution of the same kind is also before the Ohio Legislature. Would it not be well for the Legislature of Pennsylvania to make a similar move? It would be nothing but an act of sheer justice to one of the greatest heroes and truest patriots of this or any other age.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.—We understand that Kentucky has instructed her Senators to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt Bill—that Mr. Morehead will obey, and that Mr. Clay will resign. We further understand that the Senators from Virginia will feel bound to vote for the repeal, and that the Indiana Senators will be instructed to the same effect also; but whether they will or will not obey, is another matter. Taking every thing into consideration, and looking at the matter in every aspect, we come to the conclusion that the Bankrupt Bill will be repealed in all next week, and that the President will sign the bill.

Another proper Bankrupt Bill may be passed; but it must be made for the whole people, and not for a few, and include rotten corporations, as well as fancy stock manufacturers. The present one is like an old leaky brass kettle. It will be better and easier to make a new one than to patch the old one.—*Index.*

APPORTIONMENT.—The Select Committee of Congress have recommended 68,000 as the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. The subjoined table shows the number of representatives to which each State would be entitled, as well as the fraction of each that would go unrepresented, should the ratio recommended by the Committee be determined upon. Under the present apportionment the ratio is 47,700, and the whole number of members 240:

		Fractions.	*Loss.*	*Gain.*
Maine,	7	25,793	1	—
New Hampshire,	4	12,673	1	—
Massachusetts,	10	57,699	2	—
Rhode Island,	1	40,820	1	—
Connecticut,	4	37,971	2	—
Vermont,	4	19,948	1	—
New York,	35	48,999	5	—
New Jersey,	5	33,036	1	—
Pennsylvania,	25	24,007	3	—
Delaware,	1	9,043	0	—
Maryland,	6	26,124	2	—
Virginia,	15	40,202	6	—
North Carolina,	9	43,092	4	—
South Carolina,	6	55,582	3	—
Georgia,	6	35,014	1	—
Alabama,	7	13,343		2
Mississippi,	4	25,566		2
Louisiana,	4	13,030		1
Tennessee,	11	7,986	2	—
Kentucky,	10	26,924	3	—
Ohio,	22	23,465		2
Indiana,	10	6,864		3
Illinois,	7	50		4
Missouri,	5	20,406		3
Arkansas,	1	21,600		0
Michigan,	3	8,267		2
	224			

☞Our Washington correspondence failed to come to hand in time for this week's paper. In lieu thereof, we give the following article from the Globe of Thursday last, which will give our readers an idea of what the "Reform" Congress is doing:

SUPPLIES.

The movement in the Senate to-day, evinces a determination to carry out the system of the extra session. The Secretary of the Treasury has applied, as has been seen by his published letter to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, for an immediate supply of five millions of Treasury notes. The Secretary states that something more than three millions will be indispensable to meet the current expenses. The five millions are required to make the provision ample. When this proposition was before the House, Mr. GILMER of Virginia entered into a full exposition of the wants of the Treasury, and on the data of the Secretary, who asked the provision only because he had not been able to realize but about five millions of the loan authorized at the extra session, showed that this five million of Treasury notes rendered that amount of the proposed loan unnecessary. As, therefore, all he asked of Congress was to authorize the Treasury notes, to make up the deficiency of means, the consequence of the failure to negotiate the whole loan, it was deemed proper by the House to diminish the amount of the loan authorized by the amount of Treasury notes voted in lieu of it.

But the Federal party have set about creating a national debt. It is, with their policy a national blessing. The Boston Courier, the candid and honest exponent of the views of this party, has recently expressly acknowledged that a debt large enough to require a tariff for interest sufficient to maintain the protective system, is the aim of those whose policy it supports. Hence we find that the majority in the Senate, who began at the last session the work of building up such a national debt, have struck out the proviso of the House making the issue of five millions of Treasury notes, a deduction of so much from the authorized twelve millions loan. They insist on the addition of the five millions to the twelve millions, to place at once in the Treasury the power of creating a debt of seventeen millions.

The nation now see what sort of reform is likely to be visited upon it by Federalism. General JACKSON found a debt of many millions, while the ADAMS administration had broached internal improvements to such an extent as would have run it up to two hundred millions. By his veto on that system, General JACKSON found means to pay off the national debt, to remove the Indians from the States at an expense of at least twenty millions—and during Mr. VAN BUREN's term twenty-eight millions more of a surplus was divided among the States—and this with a tax diminishing at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.—At the extra session we had the Tariff raised so as to increase the taxes from five to eight millions. We have a loan authorized for twelve millions. And while the country is threatened with a still higher tax at the present session, a new issue of five millions of Treasury notes is to carry up the debt at once to seventeen millions. This is the reform and retrenchment of Federalism!

Messrs. WOODBURY, CALHOUN, KING, and BUCHANAN, took their stand decisively against these new and rapid strides of Federalism. Mr. EVANS, the mouthpiece of Mr. WEBSTER, indeed his very echo so far as voice is concerned, urged the piling up of debt on debt with eagerness. Mr. CLAY was silent. Mr. RIVES of Virginia, who seems to look upon himself as heir to the place which he would have Mr. CLAY to vacate, undertook to lead the way for the party.—It was like the short-legged ASCANIUS—non equis passibus. It is not improbable that Mr. RIVES was hurried headlong in support of the debt-making system, so abhorrent to the feelings of his State, by the blindness produced by another rivalship which he has so long indulged towards Gov. GILMER, who, in his place in the other House, had arrested the insidious increase of the debt, by the salutary proviso which it is the purpose of the Federal majority in the Senate to expunge.

Tax on Coal.—The Committee on Ways and Means in our Legislature have determined, we learn, to report a bill to impose a tax on Coal of 25 cents per ton. This will produce very considerable revenue. —*Adams Sentinel.*

THE EXCHEQUER AND SUB TREASURY.—Mr. Mangum, (Whig) in his remarks in the Senate upon the Exchequer, is reported to have said as follows:

"Mr. Mangum would A THOUSAND TIMES RATHER TAKE THE SUB TREASURY THAN THIS EXCHEQUER. The power was not half so objectionable, in any respect, as the latter. I thought the system of the Sub Treasury said Mr. M., A HARMLESS ONE, AND I ALWAYS CONSIDERED ITS EVILS TO BE GREATLY EXAGGERATED BY ITS OPPONENTS. I regarded it as doing too little for the currency, and I disliked its tendency towards a separation of the affairs of the Government from the affairs of the country. It was a principle too much isolated. It had a little tendency towards executive supremacy, but it WAS A MODEST PRETENSION, NOT A BOLD ASSUMPTION, LIKE THIS."

☞The Hon. *Davis Dimock*, Jr. member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Montrose, Susquehanna county, on the 13th inst. He was in attendance at the extra session, but was unable to attend the present one. His decease was announced to the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, in a very feeling manner, by Mr. Bidlack. The House resolved to wear crape as customary, and immediately adjourned, as also did the Senate, in which body the announcement was made by Mr. Buchanan.

FROM HARRISBURG.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITOR, DATED

"Tuesday evening, Jan. 25, 1842.

"The Senate has just confirmed the nomination of Judge RODGERS, by a vote of 30 to 3. There was some sharp shooting previous to taking the vote, in which your Senator, Mr. MCLANAHAN, took a part.—He acquitted himself with great credit, and will prove an honor to his district, and to the Commonwealth.—He is an excellent debater—cuts hard—and is unquestionably the ablest member of that body. You might have heard a pin fall while he was addressing the Senate.

"There has been nothing of importance transacted in either House as yet. Judging from present appearances, it is very doubtful whether any improvement bill will pass this session. The new appointments of Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, seem to give general satisfaction in this quarter.

Yours, &c."

For the Volunteer.

THE FASHIONS FOR 1842.

"SHOOT FOLLY AS IT FLIES."

Mr. Editor:—It is not pleasant to animadvert on the foibles of mankind. By exposing the faults and follies of others we cast an implied censure on ourselves, as partakers of the same human nature, and subject to the same human frailty. He who indulges continually in a spirit of detraction, and views the conduct of others with a jaundiced vision, gives the world good reason to suspect himself. "To the pure all is pure," and the person of the most corrupt mind is the first to discover, and the loudest to proclaim the peccadilloes of others. It is better to praise than to blame, but if we cannot applaud, angry censure is the worst method for effecting a reformation. The Common School Almanac says, you can laugh men out of some things when you cannot reason them out of them, and whether we have to deal with those things which are criminal in themselves, or merely with the weaknesses of mankind, no weapon is more effectual than good humored laughing. Those absurdities to be observed in the manners and customs of every community, for example, would present a fair subject for this species of correction. Habit has blunted our perception of the ludicrous as to many things which are hourly before us; but could a native of some distant planet be sent into our midst, as a missionary from one of those cold dark worlds whose orbits are without our own, to learn the fashions, and carry back to the inhabitants of his benighted region a description of the dress, appearance, deportment, language and behaviour of this nether world, he would make a collection of oddities more fantastical than all the uncouth imaginings of a Dickens, or the delincations of a Cruikshank. What would be his merriment on seeing a modern coxcomb tricked out in all the foppery that dry-goods and a skilful tailor could furnish him? I do not now by any means wish to accuse the young men of our day of ostentation, or to disapprove of any attire which they may deem becoming. Every one whose means will enable him should assume the garb of a gentleman, and it is only when that desire of conforming to the customs of the world leads to excess, and the love of dress becomes a passion, that the brainless fop becomes the object of contempt and ridicule as much to sensible men on earth, as he would be of astonishment to our stranger from another planet, or to the man in the moon.

Far from thinking that we have fallen upon evil times, I conceive that the fashions of dress at this time are worthy of all commendation. And in penning a few paragraphs on that subject, instead of railing at the singularities and follies of our youth, I have the pleasant task of approving of every thing, and of vindicating the superiority of the present style of dress over all other fashions which have heretofore had their day and passed into oblivion. It is very common to hear persons attempt to ridicule, and pretend to despise, those whose refinement, respectability, and taste in dress seem to elevate them above the multitude.—Hence the sneers against fops and *dandies*, and the mistaken notion that these *exquisites* must be conceited and supercilious. It is a vulgar prejudice which connects the idea of an empty head with a fine head of hair, and an uncultivated mind with a neatly dressed person. Appearances are every thing, and you might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion. That is my motto, and although some still hold to the antiquated notion that good sense is better than good clothes, I have found good reason to doubt it? Those who like myself, pay more attention to external than to internal improvement, who instead of devoting their time principally to business or study, spend it in decorating the body, in brushing the whiskers, and waiting on the ladies, show an acuteness of observation, and thorough knowledge of human nature which would do honor to a philosopher; for it was the remark of a Roman consul in the early days of the republic, that a good coat is the best letter of introduction. I hold that books of all kinds are unworthy the notice of a fashionable young gentleman, that they perplex the brain and spoil the complexion, and should be left to those who have not spirit enough to know better.—The Almanac from which I before quoted, and which is the only book I have read since I left college, says man was made to be educated. But I say he was made to be dressed in the latest fashion. 'Tis the tailor makes the man, not to mention the share the barber has in his manufacture.

But I promised to say something about the fashions, when I turned aside to give this short account of myself. I take it as an evidence of the caprice as well as of the power of the goddess whom we worship, that whereas she once dictated that we should cultivate whiskers, she now says it shall be a beard. That part of the human face divine which a little while since was protected by the hairy covering which nature has furnished, is now smoothly shaved, and the location of those superb appendages is transferred from the cheek to the chin. A superficial observer would see nothing more in this change than the mere freak of fashion, whereas a discovering mind will find in it abundance of mystery. It would be improper for me to divulge in this public manner all those secrets of the gay world which are only known to the exclusives, to those whose claims to rank and fashion entitle them to a full disclosure. Indeed it is an act of no small favor to the public, that I have thus far condescended as to make this partial communication. But inasmuch as I have so far laid aside my dignity of character as to discourse with the vulgar public, I will even stoop still lower, by imparting a most valuable piece of information, and one which the unassisted ingenuity of the wisest could never discover, to wit, the *rationale* of the fashionable whiskers: They are, intended as a badge by which gentlemen of our stamp may be distinguished from the common herd, and are at the same time emblematical of our intellectual endowments. A profile view of one of us will immediately suggest to a person of ordinary capacity a remarkable resemblance to a domestic quadruped, and he cannot but admire our taste in selecting a prototype, and the success of our imitation. The analogy holds good in every particular. The goat is a perfectly useless animal, and we are equally unprofitable members of society. It is characterized by stupidity and obstinacy, and is partial to perfume. We in like manner possess those virtues, and are known as very nice smelling young men. In short the goat bears the same relation to other animals, that dandies do to the race of mankind.

I claim to myself the honor of an improvement in the nether garments of gentlemen, which is now in vogue. But, alas, like many other benefactors of mankind, I have never yet received from an ungrateful world the full credit which my disinterested philanthropy deserved: By dispensing with the use of pockets a very useful purpose is subserved: If the want of a pocket we find a capital excuse for the want of a purse. And indeed as many of our class had nothing to put in them, they had with respect to them become entirely unnecessary.

The same principle will explain the shortness of the modern cloaks. As there are a few members of our fraternity, whose ambition exceeds their means, a curtailment was made of the mantle in order that it might be accommodated to the embarrassed state of their finances. While this fashion is favorable to the display of a good calf, (and we have undoubtedly as much of that about us as most young men,) it is accompanied with a great saving of broad cloth, which is no small matter to persons of limited revenue.—Anatomists and naturalists tell us, of the ingenious manner in which nature hides the blemishes, and supplies the deficiencies of her works, and they call upon us to observe the marks of design, of wisdom, and goodness of a beneficent Creator. And have we less reason to thank and adore the great goddess of fashion, for her kindness in regulating her decrees by the pecuniary abilities of the humblest of her votaries.

The young men who form the upper crust of society, (to borrow a metaphor from the kitchen,) are also distinguished for their super-abundance of hair, particularly on the sides, and back part of the head.—Some here ignorantly supposed that this cut of our hair was intended to hide the length of our ears; but there is a far deeper meaning contained in this excellent fashion. Since the discovery of the science of phrenology, the prying eyes of those inquisitive fellows are continually employed in spying out the organs and developements of their neighbors, and as some of the most equivocal faculties, such as self esteem, and the social and animal propensities, which no gentleman wishes to possess in an eminent degree, are supposed to be situated in the posterior division of the head, we have adopted this plan for concealing the prominence of some of our organs by covering them up with a mop of hair.

But I would be deficient in gallantry were I to conclude this epistle without saying a word about "the sex that civilizes ours." It is that mutual respect which the sexes feel for each other, (until they are married,) that has preserved in the world that very moderate degree of decency which we find in it. If it were not for the ladies, a man would not put on a clean shirt in a month. It is for them that we adorn the outer man, incurring the frowns of the wise and prudent, and more than all, the "damnation of expenses."

The most fashionable color worn by the ladies this winter is blue, and there is a great propriety and significancy in this selection. The etherial hue is typical of heaven, and is invariably associated in our minds with the idea of the pure and happy spirits who constitute its inhabitants. It is right then, that the portion of the human race which approaches nearest to the character of angels on earth, should wear that color as an emblem of their virtues and their charms.

There is an invention of modern times, which has frequently been the subject of invidious remark, and which is more talked about than understood.—Any one who will observe the graceful outline of the person of one of our gay young ladies, or *bustle*-ing matrons, will perceive a marked difference in the contour from those of days gone by. The article just hinted at whatever it is, which to the male sex is altogether ideal and imaginary, but whose existence is now pretty clearly ascertained, has been sometimes ridiculed by impertinent editors and fusty old bachelors. But in all soberness, I consider it a decided improvement, and every one with an eye for symmetry, can see the assistance it lends to the beauty of the female form.—It is a fine illustration of Hogarth's line of beauty and of grace, and is as much superior to the old fashion, as curves are more graceful than straight lines. Those who attempt to criticise it only display their ignorance, for there is no better standard of taste in dress than the universal consent of woman-kind.

What will be the next fashion? He who views the progress of events with a philosophic eye, and casts a retrospective glance through the long vista of the past, and around the horizon of the present, can form a shrewd conjecture of the future. But in the world of fashion who will be so bold as to guess how we will be dressed hereafter. If I were to predict a return to cues, hair powder, breeches, long stockings and shoe buckles, it might be less strange than the reality may prove. If I were to say that in ten years we will all go bare-legged, like the Highlanders, or shave our heads like the North American Indians, leaving the scalp lock instead of the soap locks of this day, I might fall short of the truth. The small feet and black teeth of the Chinese, may be in vogue, or tatooing become the fashion, or finally before that time we may all put on horns and tails, and consider them neat beyond description! He who would be disposed to exclaim "is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing," need but consider in a candid and rational light, the numerous extravagances and absurdities which fashion has imposed on us, to be convinced that there is no fantastic foolery which custom would not make acceptable. We talk about independence and freedom of thought, but in a thousand particulars no one thinks for himself, we are all mere drops in the ocean, and are carried unresistingly by the tide of popular opinion.

As I am not in the habit of writing frequently, I have inadvertently been led on by my enthusiasm on this momentous subject, until I have scribbled a longer article than I intended; for all which you, Mr. Editor, and your readers, will no doubt be under great obligations to

Your esteemed correspondent,
SIMON SLICKHEAD.

P. S. Would not a course of lectures on this subject be a good speculation, and as interesting as profitable? And should there not be a professorship of this branch in each of our colleges and universities, to teach gentility to the rising generation? I offer myself as a candidate for the situation in Dickinson College.

S. S.

Carlisle, Jan. 25th, 1842.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Review of the Baltimore Market, *for the week ending Friday, January 21,*

REMARKS.—Business of all kinds is remarkably dull. The condition of the commercial portion of the community not being prepared for so extraordinary mild weather, predisposes to a species of impatience with some who would be operating; and this dullness with such becomes greatly aggravated by an irksomeness, which is its constant attendant.

BEEF CATTLE.—The offerings this week have been from 7 to 800 head, 4 or 500 of which were taken by the butchers at $3 50 for inferior, to 4 a $6 50, for the better and prime descriptions. The balance were in part taken to other markets, or remain unsold. A few Hogs have sold at $5, railroad money; but the demand is light.

COFFEE.—There have been sales of Rio at 9¼ to 10¼ cents, and some good fair at 11 per lb. Small parcels St. Domingo at 9 cents.

FLOUR.—Howard street has sold from stores for good common brands at 5 62½ a $5 75 per bbl. cash. The receipt price was $5 62½ during the early and middle parts of the week. City Mills has sold at 5 81¼ to 5 87½ cash; but latterly we cannot learn of any transactions. The article in general is very dull of sale.

GRAIN.—There is little or no Maryland Wheat coming forward. A few thousand bushels Illinois have been sold at $1 28 per bushel. We cannot understand that there has been any Rye in market for some time. But little doing in Corn, sales at 55 to 56 cents from store. Oats are nominal at 46 to 47 cents.

MOLASSES.—A parcel of 200 bbls. New Orleans molasses sold at auction at 27 cents per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—No sales of barrelled descriptions worthy of notice. Some arrivals of prime Western Bacon have been disposed of at 5 cents; and small sales of Baltimore at about 7. The stocks of old Western continue large, and parcels sell at great sacrifices.—Little doing in Lard. Sales of Butter at 7 to 7½ cts. for 3, and 3 and 2 mixed.

SPIRITS.—New England Rum is dull at 24 cents. Whiskey is without demand, but hhds. are held at 19½ cents, and bbls. at 20½ a 21. The wagon price is 17.

CONTAGION.—A person whose blood is pure may enter the pest-house unharmed; while one whose blood is corrupt would inhale the contagion in the street. The virulence of the infection will depend not on the state of him who imparted it, but solely on the state of his fluids who received it. The same is true of Influenza, and every other supposed contagious disease. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills being a direct purifier of the blood, and a cleanser of the stomach and bowels, will be found singularly effective, not only to prevent but to cure diseases; because they remove from the body that which produces a foul state of blood, before it has time to produce gangrene or any other fatal effects.

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

Dr. Duncan's EXPECTORANT REMEDY,

STANDS ALOOF

From the Quack Syrups and Paragoric Compounds which have of late become a burden to the public health, and a suspension to the purse. Why is it that these medicines are taken repeatedly by the sick without removing the complaint in question? The reason is plain and simple, viz:—Because they are composed chiefly of opitim and its spiritual preparations which acts on the system as a powerful stimulating anodyne, and by using repeatedly, the system becomes habituated to its narcotic influence, as of those who are given to intemperance.

This fact has become apparent to the thousands who have experienced the fatal effects of such medicines, and commenced using Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, which is entirely free from opium and all other poisonous ingredients, and is used with perfect safety by all under any circumstances. It immediately relieves the distressing cough—strengthens and vigorates the nervous system, causing the settled contagious matter to leave its hold from the lungs, and be discharged by the power of Expectoration. Unless this is done, the lungs will soon become contaminated from noxious matter, and ulcerate, and fall a prey to the fatal worm Consumption.

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.

DIED.

On the 18th inst, in North Middleton township, Mr. *John Black*, aged 64 years.

MARRIED:

On the 16th instant, by David Hume, Esq., Mr. *Samuel Peters*, to Mrs. *Maria Spong*, all of East Pennsborough township.

On Tuesday the 18th inst., by the Rev. Jno. Heck, Mr. *John K. Hoch*, of Southampton township, to Miss *Sarah*, youngest daughter of Maj. Christopher Au, of Newton township.

On Thursday the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. *Francis Bowman*, of Frankford township, to Miss *Margaret Ann*, eldest daughter of Mr. Jonas Miller, of West Pennsborough township.

NOTICE.

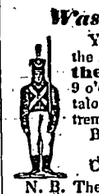
☞Arrangements have been made by the "ALERT FIRE COMPANY" to have a course of Lectures delivered in Education Hall.

The first Lecture of the course will be delivered on Tuesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, by Professor ALLEN; subject—"Measures and Men." Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

Ladies admitted free; Tickets for Gentlemen 12½ cents, to be had at Loudon's Book store, Myers and Haverstick's Drug store, Stevenson and Dinkle's Drug store, Macfarlane's Hotel, and at the Confectionary store of Gillelaud and Monyer.

ATTENTION

Washington Artillery!



You are ordered to parade at the **Armory on Tuesday the 22d of February,** at 9 o'clock, A. M. in blue pantaloons, with arms and accoutrements in good order for drill.

By order of the Capt.

C. COCKLIN, O. S.

Carlisle, Jan. 27, 1842.

N. B. The company will meet for drill at the Armory, on each Friday evening, preceeding the parade.

STRAY PIGS.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in the borough of Carlisle, about two weeks ago, two white shoats, one sow, and one barrow. Any information given respecting said pigs will be thankfully received by

WM. CART.

Carlisle, Jan. 27. 1842.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is carrying on business in the shop recently erected in the rear of Rheem & Halbert's Warehouse, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work with neatness, durability and despatch. He hopes by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT D. PORTER.

Carlisle, January 25, 1842.

TO MECHANICS.

PROPOSALS will be received on Saturday, the 19th of February next, for building a Church at Middle Spring, (two and a half miles north of Shippensburg,) at which time and place a plan will be exhibited, and all other necessary information given by the committee.

J. R. MONTGOMERY,
JOHN COX,
DAVID HAYS,
D. S. RUNSHA,
SAMUEL WHERRY.
Committee.

Middle Spring, Jan. 27, 1842—4t*

FOR RENT.

And posession given on the first day of April next. That House situate on the Main street, a few doors west of Mr. Beetem's Hotel, now in the occupancy of Miller & Maloy, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. It is an excellent stand for a mechanic, or a very suitable situation for an office, &c.

R. LAMBERTON.

Carlisle, Jan. 21, 1842.

Oranges and Lemons

OF the best quality, for sale at GILLELAND & MONYER'S Confectionary store. Also; RAISINS, COCOA-NUTS, &c. &c.

Carlisle, 27th Jan. 1842.

Assignee Sale.

THE Subscriber, assignee of Daniel P. Sherban, will sell on the premises on the 24th February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., A tract of land in Westpennsborough township, about three miles from Carlisle, containing 104 acres and 60 perches. The Cumberland Valley Railroad runs through the tract, and the land is first rate limestone. About 90 acres are cleared—the balance is covered with thriving timber. There are erected upon it, a first rate Stone Bank Barn, a good Log House; a house occupied as a distillery, and out houses. A pump of never failing water stands at the door.

Should the property not be sold on the day mentioned, it will be rented for one year.

DAVID COBLE.

January 27, 1842.

BRIGADE ORDER.

At a General Court Martial, whereof Maj. WM. WALLACE of the 128th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was President, which met at Mechanicsburg, and continued its sitting by divers adjournments until the 22d inst.—Capt. WILLIAM BIGLEY, of the Mechanicsburg Infantry, attached to the 2d Battalion Cumberland County Volunteers, was tried on the following charge and specifications:

Charge First—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specifications—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12;

The court having all the evidence adduced, whether on the part of the prosecution, or the defence, and after due deliberation thereon; pronounce the following sentence, viz:

SENTENCE.

The court having maturely weighed and considered the testimony on both sides, are of the opinion that Capt. WILLIAM BIGLEY, of the Mechanicsburg Infantry, is *not guilty* on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th specifications, and *guilty* on the 4th, 5th and 8th specifications, and *guilty* on the charge—and do therefore sentence that Capt. WILLIAM BIGLEY, of the Mechanicsburg Infantry, be *cashiered* and rendered incapable of holding a military commission for the period of *fifteen months*, from this 22d day of January, A. D. 1842.

WILLIAM WALLACE, Pres'd't.

WILLIAM B. KNOX, Judge Advocate.

The court then adjourned.

The Commanding General approves of the proceedings and sentence of the General Court-Martial, in the foregoing case, and accordingly pronounces WILLIAM BIGLEY, dismissed from the command of the Mechanicsburg Infantry. The Court-Martial, whereof Maj. William Wallace is President, is hereby dissolved.

By command of
EDWARD ARMOR,
JACOB REHARD, Aid-de-camp.

Head Quarters, First Brigade 11th Div. P. M.
Carlisle, January 27, 1842.

FOR RENT.

A STORE ROOM & CELLAR, from the 1st of April next, situate in North Hanover street, with privilege in the yard. Said room is suitable for any kind of business.

For particulars enquire of

J. E. DUNDORE.

January 20, 1842.

LIST OF JURORS FOR THE SPECIAL COURT, commencing on Monday, the 21st of February, 1842.

ALLEN—Carey W. Ahl, George Barber, Jacob Comfort, Henry Cremer, John Cremer, Andrew Fertenbaugh, Christian Hoover, James Snell.

CARLISLE—Wm. S. Allen, Diller Ringwalt, Thomas B. Thompson.

DICKINSON—John Huston, James McKinstry, Samuel Stewart, John Weakley.

EAST PENNSBORO'—Thomas B. Bryson, Benjamin Everly, Jr. Washing'n. Fesler, Simon Oyster.

FRANKFORD—Robert Laird.

HOPEWELL—Robert Elliott, David Lesher, Jr.

MECHANICSBURG—Jacob Dorsheimer, Daniel Reamer, Robert Wilson.

MIFFLIN—Wm. R. Ferguson, Jacob Musselman.

MONROE—George Tripner.

NEWTON—John French, John Russel.

NORTH MIDDLETON—David Hoover, Ulrich Strickler.

NEWVILLE—William S. Richards.

SHIPPENSBURG TOWNSHIP—Hugh Craig.

SHIPPENSBURG BOROUGH—David Kenower, Joel Koll, Joseph T. Walker.

SILVER SPRING—William Eckles, Michael Longsdorff, William Weibley.

SOUTH MIDDLETON—Samuel Glime, Lewis Krider, James Mehaffey.

SOUTHAMPTON—Joseph Hoch, Geo. W. Himes, George Walker.

WEST PENNSBORO'—Isaac Shelleberger, Sam'l. Tritt.

TO LET:

From the 1st of April next, the room in the occupancy of Doctor Irvin as an office. For terms apply at the adjoining house.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 19th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following described Real Estate, late the property of John Sanderson, dec'd, to wit:

A tract of Land situate in North Middleton township, Cumberland county, bounded by lands of David Wolf, John Hanshew, Wm. Henwood and —— Weary, containing about 166 Acres, of which about 154 acres are cleared and the residue good timber land. There is about 15 acres of first rate meadow land on the above farm. The improvements are a two story

LOG HOUSE,

BANK BARN,

the under part of which is stone, a Cider Press and good Apple Orchard, a never failing well of water convenient to the door and other conveniences. The above farm is situated about 3½ miles from Carlisle, one half mile from the Conodoguinet creek, and about 2 miles from the North Mountain, where good timber land can be purchased at a low rate. A public road from the turnpike to Sterrett's Gap, passes near the improvements.—The land is state of the best quality, and the above described farm is one of the best in the aforesaid township.

The terms of sale are $1,400 to remain in the hands of the purchaser, during the life of James Sanderson, the interest thereof to be paid annually and at his death the principal sum to be paid, to be secured by a lien on the land. One half of the residue to be paid on the first of April next, when possession will be given and a deed made to the purchaser, and the residue in three equal annual payments with interest, the payment to be secured by a lien on the land, or in such other way as may be satisfactory to the Administrator.

The above land will be sold in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of the aforesaid John Sanderson, dec'd. The land is patented and the title indisputable.

The grain in the ground is reserved and will not pass to the purchaser by the sale. Persons wishing to see the property before the sale, will call on John Sanderson, or the undersighed, both of whom reside in the borough of Carlisle.

JNO. H. WEAVER, Adm'r.
de bonis non with the will annexed of John Sanderson, dec'd

January 20, 1842.—tds.

Six Cents Reward!

RUNAWAY from the subscriber residing in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa., on the 5th inst., a boy of about 12 years of age, named JOHN GARDNER. Said boy is of slender make, and had on when he went away a suit of home made drab colored clothes, & a half worn fur cap. Whosoever takes up and brings back said boy shall receive the above reward but no charges.

PHILIP PEFFER.*

January 13, 1842.

JANE BRETTEN vs GEO. BRETTON. } Action of Ejectment, in the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County.

No. 33 April Term 1824.

20th November 1841, on motion of Mr Alexander Attorney for Defendant, Rule on the Plaintiff's heirs to substitute themselves, as Plaintiffs, or show cause why the suit should not be stricken from the records.

By the Court.

GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.

Carlisle, January 6, 1842.

JAMES BREDIN vs GEORGE SHEAFFER & WILLIAM HARKNESS } Action of Ejectment, in the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County.

No. 26 April Term 1836.

29th November 1841 on motion of Mr. Alexander Attorney for Defendants, Rule on the Plaintiff's heirs to subst