# AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

## CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1842.


### *Borough Election.*

At an election for Borough officers held on Friday last, the following named persons were elected:—

CHIEF BURGESS—Jacob Zug.

ASSISTANT BURGESS—John Snyder.

TOWN COUNCIL—Reinick Angney, Stewart Moore, William Moudy, Jacob Wolf, James Loudon, John D. Gorgas, Charles Barnitz, Armstrong Noble, David N. Mahon.

TOWN CLERK—Robert Moore, Jr.

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS—Jacob Bretz.

INSPECTORS—John Mell, N. Hantch.

ASSESSOR—Henry Myers.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—James Hamilton, Col. George McFeely, William M. Biddle.

CONSTABLES—Robert McCartney, Henry Gould, Samuel Crall, John Spahr.

☞The election in this Borough on Friday last, came off very quietly. There were but 352 votes polled in all, out of about 630 voters. The question at issue was *Shin Plasters* vs *Anti Shin Plasters*, and was decided in favor of the former by a large majority. As the new Council were elected on that principle, we suppose one of their first acts will be to give the good people of this Borough and vicinity an abundance of *rag money* change. We hope they will carry out the will of their constituents—as they are doubtless in favor of the doctrine of instruction to its fullest extent.

☞FRESH SHAD, the first of the season, were sold in our market, on Saturday morning last, at from 25 to 31¼ cents a piece.

The Rev. THOMAS V. MOORE, formerly of Newville, was on Monday last elected Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this Borough. Mr. M. is a young gentleman of undoubted piety and talents, and will doubtless make an able and successful Minister of the Gospel. The congregation were fortunate in not have made a better selection.

☞*Democratic* Judges have been elected in North Middleton, South Middleton, Silver Spring, Mechanicsburg, Upper and Lower Dickinson, Frankford, Newville, Newton, Southampton and Mifflin.

As usual the *Federalists* have carried their Judges in Monroe, Allen, East Pennsborough, West Pennsborough, Hopewell and Shippensburg.

☞The Algebraic problem by J. G. E. cannot appear, for the reason that we have no *characters or signs* to correspond with the statement, and which are necessary to its full understanding. The same reason applies in regard to the solution of the Mathematical question which appeared in our paper of the 10th inst. This, we trust, will be a sufficient apology for their non-appearance.

BUCHANAN MEETING.—The friends of this distinguished statesman, in Harrisburg, were to hold a meeting last evening, in the Court House at that place. An immense gathering of the Democracy was anticipated.

☞On the opposite page will be found a short sketch of a debate in the House of Representatives, on the subject of making an appropriation to pay the Domestic Creditors of the Commonwealth, in which one of the members from this county, Mr. CULVER, participated. We hope to be enabled shortly to lay Mr. C's remarks more at length before our readers.

**ALERT FIRE COMPANY.**—This excellent and efficient company of young men, celebrated their first anniversary on Saturday last, by a public parade. The company numbered 36 strong, handsomely uniformed, with an appropriate banner and their Engine beautifully and tastefully decorated.—They marched through the principal streets, accompanied by music, and excited the curiosity of all our citizens at the novelty of the thing, as well as the handsome appearance of the parade.

This company, although but a twelve-month in existence, has on several occasions given evidence of its efficiency, which is highly creditable to the youths who compose it. It is made up principally of the young mechanics of the town—the "bone and sinew," who are ever foremost in time of danger—and promises fair to go ahead of all the other companies of the Borough, in the sphere of usefulness in which the members have voluntarily embarked.

We trust the "Alert" may receive every encouragement from the public. The praise-worthy zeal of its members richly entitles them to the thanks of every citizen.

### Money Affairs in Philadelphia.

*More Bank Failures.—Resumption.*

Resumption has fairly commenced in Philadelphia. At a meeting of the officers of the different Banks on Thursday evening last, a resolution was passed to commence in full next day; some of them paid out specie on Thursday. The failure of the Bank of Penn Township caused a run on Thursday on several others, which ended in the stoppage of the Mechanics Bank, the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, and a considerable pressure on the Moyamensing Bank.—We copy the following account of the state of affairs from the Money Article of the Ledger of Friday:

Yesterday was a day of great bustle and excitement with the people and two or three of our banks. The run on Wednesday against the Penn Township Bank, though it closed at the usual hour that day, with the assurance of its officers that it would open and meet all its demands the following morning, trenched so deeply on its means that it failed to fulfil this promise, and, instead of meeting its demands, it remained closed.

The announcement of the failure of the above Bank soon spread throughout the city, and the consequence was a general distrust of the Mechanics' Bank, the Manufacturers' and Mechanics,' and the Moyamensing. A run commenced on all these soon after opening, by their note holders and depositors. The Mechanics' yielded to this run a few minutes before 1 o'clock, and closed its doors. Though two or three hundred persons were present at the time of this occurrence, those who were inside as well as those who were in front of the building, quietly dispersed. The run here was so short that unless the demands were for deposites, the institution must have stopped full handed or else was very poorly supplied with means.

At the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank the demand was almost entirely from note holders, and it was kept up with unceasing pressure at all sides of the counter, from the opening of the bank until some time after the usual hour for closing. In the evening the Directors met and come to the conclusion not to open the bank for "the present."

At the Moyamensing Bank the run was later commencing, its creditors being tolerably quiet until about the time of the stoppage of the Mechanics." From that time until about 4 o'clock there was a heavy press about its doors, and though the demands were numerous, the amounts appeared to be generally light, and almost entirely from note holders. Scarcely a depositor drew out money. Here, as at the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank payments were made in funds that the brokers have been dealing in for some weeks, at a discount of from 10 to 20 per cent. This kind of currency tended considerably to check the demand, as a number refused it altogether. It was a profitable operation for the bank, and its officers seemed disposed to make the most of it; instead of discouraging the run, they rather courted it, and closed the doors only when there was no further demand.

Although there were collections around all these institutions, and many held notes on which they expected to be losers, there was no where visible ill feeling or noisy dissatisfaction. All seemed to look upon these failures as in some measure necessary to reach a purer and more wholesome state of things. Around the brokers' offices there were clusters of people, but these gentlemen pretty generally refused to do much business. They, too, evinced much distrust, and several of them, having been losers recently to considerable amounts, chose to forego seeming profits to incurring the risk of further loss.

The resuming banks are the Philadelphia, Commercial, North America, Farmers' and Mechanics,' Southwark, Northern Liberties, Western, Kensington, Germantown.

*From the Ledger of Monday.*

### The Money Market.

Saturday was the second successful day of resumption, and, unlike the day that preceded it, was almost wholly unaccompanied by excitement or run upon the banks. The crisis is believed to have passed with these institutions, and facts show that they are stronger now than they were before resumption, so far as their specie means are concerned. The excess of coin paid out over the amount received, on Friday, is believed to be of inconsiderable amount, if any; and on Saturday, the following examples show that they were large gainers in the amount of their specie. For instance:

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|---|---|
| The Philadelphia Bank received in specie and New York funds, | $37,000 |
| And paid out in specie, | 6,000 |
| Gain to the institution, | $31,000 |
| The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank received in like funds, (a larger proportion of it being in specie,) | $30,000 |
| And paid out in specie, | 9,000 |
| Gain to the institution, | $21,000 |
| The North America Bank received in specie and specie funds, | $25,000 |
| And paid out in specie, | 11,500 |
| Gain to the institution, | $13,500 |

These are the only banks whose operations of the day came to our knowledge, but, judging from appearances around the others, all were attended with similar results. The aggregate gain of cash means in the above three banks is $65,500, and, if the other six gained each as much as the average of those that are ascertained, our banks are strengthened by the operations of the day to the amount of $196,500.

We see it stated that the delegates from fourteen of the "accepting" banks met at Lancaster on Thursday last, to consult together on the policy and propriety of respecting the provisions of the recently passed Resumption law, and came to the conclusion that they were not legally affected by the law—that they would begin to get ready to resume some time—and that, in the mean time, they would receive each other's notes. These sagacious, honest delegates had not then learned what has since occurred here, to wit: the resumption of nine of our banks and the failure of all the rest.—When this information shall reach them, they will probably think it worth while, if any of them can, to "begin to get ready to resume" pretty soon. If they do not do this, they will have to go into liquidation—no other alternative is left any bank that hopes or desires to form any part of the currency. The Easton Bank has resumed: this institution did not accept of the Relief law. It was stated here on Saturday that several of the country banks of this State were expected to resume this day.

RESUMPTION.—We learn from the Pennsylvanian of Tuesday, that the Wilmington Banks resumed on the day previous, and that it was expected all the Banks in Delaware would immediately "follow suit."

The Salem (N. J.) Bank has also resumed.

The Easton Bank, and the Farmers Bank of Reading, have commenced paying specie—and rumor says that the Columbia Bank, Middletown Bank, York and Gettysburg Banks, are also "shelling out" the hard stuff.

Speaking of the state of things in Philadelphia, the Pennsylvanian says:—"Resumption gets along swimmingly in this region. Instead of the Banks being drawn of their specie, as the croakers and alarmists seemed to fear, specie flows in upon them. In many instances, their deposites in specie and specie funds are much greater than the amounts paid out, and it appears that already a general confidence is restored."

☞The Federal bloodhounds in Congress have got on the track of the Hon. JESSE MILLER, First Auditor, on a motion made by Stanley, of North Carolina, to strike out the salary of that officer, and of consequence force him to resign. After debating the motion for four days, in which time the Whig vials of wrath were liberally poured out upon the head of this honest man and efficient public officer, it was withdrawn by the mover, and the character of Mr. Miller remains unscathed, notwithstanding the fiery ordeal through which it has been made to pass. Mr. M. is nearly the only Democrat in office at Washington—having been retained by President Tyler, in consequence of his great moral worth and undoubted business talents—hence the bitter and vindictive assault upon his character as a public officer, and the attempts of a score of hungry Federal aspirants to displace him.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.—This doctrine, so haughtily set up by Great Britain, has been nobly met and refuted by our Minister at Paris, Gen. CASS, in a pamphlet of some sixteen or twenty pages, which has recently been published. The appearance of the pamphlet has created quite a sensation in the British and French Courts. British statesmen denounce it—and the French Ministry applaud it. Much now light is thrown upon the subject by its arguments, and the General has earned for himself a character in Europe which but few American statesmen can aspire to.

*More Murders in Florida.*—We learn from the Baltimore Sun, that on the 24th ult. in Columbia county, Florida, the dwelling of a Mr. Tillis was attacked by a party of Indians, ten or twelve in number. Mr. Tillis was from home at the time. Mrs. T. and one child were shot dead—the child was shot with an arrow. A young lady and two children were mortally wounded—the two latter with arrows. Captain McClellan and a party of citizens started in pursuit of the Indians.

*Another Change.*—The Herald and Expositor, of this place, has passed into the hands of R. W. MIDDLETON, Esq. by whom it will hereafter be conducted. Mr. M. formerly edited the Gettysburg Star, and more recently the Lancaster Examiner, (both Antimasonic prints) and has therefore considerable experience in the business. Whether the Herald is to be conducted on Antimasonic or Whig principles, or an admixture of both, we are unable to say; but, judging from some hints thrown out in the inaugural, we should rather be inclined to suppose the former—particularly as the name of Gen. SCOTT (Mr. Stevens' candidate for the Presidency) appears at the mast-head of the first paper issued by the new editor. This is none of our business, however—and we therefore close our notice of the change, by wishing Mr. M. success in his new enterprize.

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE.—Our Administration, with respect to its finances, is now in that predicament which is called the *vicious circle*, that is to say, in an eddy where the waters flow round and round in the same circulating pool, without change, and without enabling the drift which it floats to get into the descending stream again. It is now in that circle, which will soon become a whirlpool; as all these eddies have a vortex in the centre, some large, some small, but still a vortex, in which floating objects are swallowed up. Its circle is that of depreciated paper money, which is now regularly performing its circuit from the Treasury to the Government creditor—from the Government creditor to the broker—from the broker to the custom-house—from the custom-house to the Treasury from which it started—from the Treasury again to the poor creditor—from him again to the broker—again to the custom-house—from the custom-house back again to the Treasury—there to commence its endless revolution of circling round and round, depreciating as it goes, and destined to perpetual movement in the same orbit until worn out in the circuit or swallowed up in the vortex. Our poor Treasury notes are already wearing away under this process. Two per cent. is already taken off of them, and where it is to end no one can tell. If the plans of the Administration succeed, it will soon be five, ten, fifteen, twenty per cent. When they get their Exchequer machine to fabricate paper, the depreciation will go by jumps, and plunge into its lowest abyss before the election of 1844 can restore the Democracy and save the country. Instead of reclaiming the LAND REVENUE and restoring HARD MONEY to the Federal Treasury, these wretched charlatans are crying out for more paper! Instead of getting out of the vicious circle they are for going round and round within it—increasing its volume and velocity until a whirl is produced, which must swallow up all that comes within its vortex. The Congress elections under the new census is the first thing which can check this ruinous course of the present Administration. These elections will take place in the fall of 1842, and the spring and summer of 1843, and Congress will meet under them in December, 1843. This is almost two years off—a long time to wait for a remedy for such evils as we now lie under—a depressed and falling public credit—a Treasury without one constitutional dollar in it—forced payments of depreciated paper—a national debt growing up—a protective tariff openly demanded by some, and secretly winked at by others—the land revenue given away—and no remedy for the evil but the cause of the evil! that is to say, more paper money. Already waterlogged in the vicious circle of paper money, these heedless and reckless men, under the lead of the "god-like DANIEL," who is moved under the lead of the "Emperor NICHOLAS," who, in turn, will soon be under the lead of "Lord ASHINGTON," can do nothing but cry out for paper. Thus it is, and thus it must be, until after the elections under the new census shall restore the Democracy to power.—*Globe.*

APPROPRIATIONS.—Mr. Wright, from the improvement committee, has reported a bill to continue the improvements of the commonwealth, &c. making the following appropriations and provisions:

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| Repairs, | $300,000 |
| Repairs, French Creek Feeder, | 50,000 |
| Shenango and Conneaut line, | 200,000 |
| Tioga and Tunkhannock line, | 200,000 |
| New Work on finished lines, | 25,000 |
| Damages, | 25,000 |
| Reservoirs at Allegheny Portage, | 15,000 |
| Franklin line, | 15,000 |
| | $790,000 |

In case of freshet or casualty, the Governor is to borrow for one year, at six per cent., the sum certified by two engineers on the credit of the commonwealth, a sum not to exceed $615,000, reimbursable after July, 1860. If loans cannot be effected, the governor to issue certificates of loan, not less than $100, payable in ten years, with six per cent interest to such persons as the State may be indebted to for work done on the lines, for which these appropriations are made, but not to exceed $615,000.—*Keystone.*

*From the Dayton (Ohio) Transcript.*

### *Governor PORTER of Pennsylvania.*

We hope we shall not be suspected of 'partizanism,' if we should make some mention of the sterling integrity, aside from all party consideration, of this truly great and good man. And in such times of general, almost universal, dejection among public servants, and the destruction of public credit by the violation of the sacredness of plighted faith, how pleasant it is to be able to refer to one individual, who has been proof against the corrupting influence of the times; and who, under the most suspicious circumstances, has maintained his integrity unspotted. It is truly a sunny spot amidst the general gloom! And certainly such an individual is David Rittenhouse Porter. Raised to office at a time when the affairs of the State over whose destinies he was called to preside, were in a most deplorable situation; and during whose administration the wildest and most dangerous passions of the human soul were aroused almost to frantic madness; when the two great contending political parties, were waging a war of extermination upon each other; and when the surest road to political preferment, was a total disregard of every public interest, and a blind and fatal adherence to party;—to see a man under such circumstances, unswayed by all these considerations, and pursuing, with undeviating zeal, the interests of the people and by every means laboring for the preservation of the faith, credit, and honor of the State, is surely a sight gratifying to every patriotic bosom!

Where is the State, whose financial operations were so much embarrassed, and whose means to meet its liabilities, were so limited as Pennsylvania?—and yet, under the administration of David R. Porter, every thing which could be done, has been done to preserve inviolate the public credit—and it must afford the highest gratification to every real lover of his Country, to know that the efforts of Governor Porter have resulted gloriously for the honor of the Keystone State. To us who first drew our breath in Pennsylvania, and to whom her interests and honor are still dear, it is a matter of real satisfaction to see her pass from this fiery ordeal, 'without even the smell of fire upon her garments.' And if real worth and sterling integrity, entitle any man to the gratitude of his fellow citizens David Rittenhouse Porter will not be forgotten.—Would there were more, many more just such men, at the helm of public affairs.

THE ORANGE CROP.—The St. Augustine News says:—"The winter has been remarkably mild, and our ancient city is again perfumed with the delightful odor of the orange blossom, the present appearance of the trees, there will be a fine crop of orange produced in St. Augustine next fall."

A PREDICTION.—We are "neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet," and yet we venture the prediction that before three months shall have passed away, all the Banks in the State that can resumé, will have resumed—and that those which are insolvent will be forced into a state of liquidation. We base this prediction, not on the disposition or willingness of the institutions in question—but on the infallible force of *public opinion*. The time has gone by in which the public will can be held at bay. The popular will has been set at defiance for nearly five years, until at length the last vestige of patience is destroyed. The people are determined on a resumption—and a resumption they MUST and WILL HAVE. Mark our prediction.

☞A Bank Convention was held at Lancaster on Thursday last. The most of the Banks out of the city of Philadelphia were represented—but what action they took on the subject of resumption has not yet transpired. The Lancaster papers of this week will probably contain some account of their doings.

### A WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—THE CREOLE AFFAIR.

The arrival of the Clyde with the news of the safety of the Caledonia, occasioned much joy among our citizens on Saturday last. The additional news, however, in relation to the "Creole" business, changed much of that joy to sadness. Visions of battle began to dance before the popular eye; and amid the conflicting embarrassments of the times occasioned by the terrible state of our financial affairs, a rose a vague view of the marshalling of soldiers, and all the stir, bustle and excitement, consequent upon a state of war.

The "Creole" case is simply this. We give it firstly—because many of our readers are not acquainted with it; and secondly—because it threatens to become another "boundary question" as far as regards the impractability of its settlement, and the probability of its eventuating in an appeal to arms.

The brig Creole, of Richmond, Va., Insor, master, bound to New Orleans, sailed from Hampton Roads, on the 27th of October last, with a cargo of merchandize, principally tobacco, and slaves, (about 135 in number.) On the evening of the 7th of November some of the slaves rose upon the crew of the vessel, murdered a passenger, named Howell, who owned some of the negroes, wounded the Captain dangerously, and the first mate and two of the crew severely; obtained complete possession of the brig, which under their direction was taken into the port of Nassau, in the island of New Providence, where she arrived on the morning of the same month. At the request of the American Consul in that place, the Governor ordered a guard on board to prevent the escape of the mutineers, and with a view to an investigation of the circumstances of the case; such investigation was made by two British magistrates, and an examination also took place by the Consul; on the report of the magistrates, nineteen of the slaves were imprisoned by the local authorities, as having been concerned in the mutiny and murder. Their surrender to the Consul however to be sent to the United States for trial, for these crimes, was refused, on the ground that the Governor wished first to communicate with the Government in England on the subject. In the meantime through the interference of the Colonial authorities, and even before the military guard was removed, the greater number of the remaining slaves were liberated, and encouraged to go beyond the power of the master of the vessel, or the American Consul, by proceedings which neither of them could control.

These are the facts, to which we may now add, (the last arrival from London having furnished us with the information) that the British Government has peremptorily refused, in answer, to our own, to entertain any proposition for the amicable settlement of the matter. Orders have even been sent to Bermuda for the *release of the pirates and murderers.* Thus these wretches, instead of being returned to the United States for trial, are to be cast loose upon society in defiance of every principle of moral right and international law.

We anticipate a great deal of trouble from the agitation of this question. Our authorities demand of Great Britain, first—*that the offenders be surrendered up*, and second—that our citizens be *remunerated* for the loss of the slaves who were enabled to abscond through the instrumentality of the colonial government. To this the British authorities respond, that we have no right to make such a demand, and if we had, that they have no power by the municipal law of England to comply with it. With regard to compensation, in the words of Lord Campbell, "slavery is not recognized by the laws of England, and the slave is free, *ipso facto*, as soon as he sets foot on British territory."

It will be seen by this that the two governments are now placed in exactly antagonistic positions—The "McLeod Case," and the "Oregon Territory Question," and the North-Eastern Boundary Question," sink into insignificance beside the present national difficulty. They were legitimate subjects of debate and negociation. *Here* debate is ended, and negociation is of no avail. The murderers have been released, the slaves set free, and Great Britain not only admits the fact, but justifies it, and refuses to entertain any proposition in relation to it.

What the result of all this will be, is hard to conjecture. The case wears a very threatening aspect. A war is a thing scarcely to be contemplated, and yet one seems almost inevitable. Great Britain is using the Slave Question as a cloak to a thousand continued aggressions, and we must put a stop to it or there will be no end to their encroachments. Even the continental powers begin to view things in this light, and are disposed to fight shy of her dissimulation. Look at France for instance, Mr. Guizot has refused to ratify the treaty to unite with England, without reserve, in relation to slave trade—although Victoria in her speech pronounced that treaty concluded. And what reason did Mr. Guizot give Lord Aberdeen for the refusal of France? Because the latter was "not certain of the probity and disinterestedness of Great Britain" in the premises!

A war is not therefore so very improbable a thing as it may at first appear. At any rate we should be prepared. The British are not sending their steam ships here, all *commanded by officers in the Royal Navy*, for nothing! It must be amusing to that government to see how we welcome to our shores *vessels built expressly for the contingency of a war with us* and how we *fete* officers who have been expressly selected to come among us, for the purpose of becoming familiar with our coast, the position and soundings of our harbors, the nature and extent of our resources, and obtaining any other information calculated, in the event of war, to place us completely at their mercy.

We beg our readers to think of these things.—*Spirit of the Times.*

The Louisiana Legislature have elected CHARLES M. CONRAD, Esq., U. S. Senator from that State, in the room of Mr. Mouton, resigned.

☞The Secretary of the Navy, it is rumored, has ordered four vessels of war to cruise on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of assisting to suppress the Slave Trade, and also to prevent American vessels from being searched by British cruisers. The squadron is to be commanded by Capt. Ramsay.

ANOTHER BANK DEFALCATION.—The paying Teller of the Atchafalaya Bank, near New Orleans, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of about $100,000!

*Horrible Parricide.*—The "Spirit of the Times," published at Batavia, Greene county, New York, gives the following particulars of an act of cold blooded atrocity, perpetrated at Bryon, on Wednesday last, the 16th inst.:—

A young man by the name of Benjamin T. White, having for several years past had a grudge against his father, on account of not being put in possession of a portion of property, determined to satiate his revengeful feelings by murdering both his father and stepmother!—White came up to the house as his parent was entering the door, he took hold of his coat collar, pulled him about so as to face him, took out a pistol from his pocket and shot him just under the shoulder. He then threw him down and commenced beating him with the butt of the pistol. The stepmother immediately ran to the assistance of her husband, and had the presence of mind to reach down and pick up the pistol (which had fallen in the affray) and was raising up when she perceived the murderer drawing another from his pocket which he aimed at her—and she only escaped her husband's fate, by throwing up her arm and diverting the aim of the pistol, which was fired but without effect. The young man then made for the woods but was pursued by a number of citizens and arrested in three or four hours. In speaking of the murder to one of his captors he said, "I don't know whether I killed the old man or not, but I meant to—I took good aim!"

I have seen a letter written to his father last winter, which abounds in more abusive, outrageous, and impious language than I ever saw condensed into an equal space. He closes the letter with: "So fare ye well for the present, you contemptible old jackass, and spawn of an adder." White is safely lodged in our miserable and rickety old jail.

The Annual Report of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has just been published, and the condition of the Institution is as prosperous as it is gratifying. At the beginning of this year, there were 106 pupils—61 boys and 45 girls. 72 are supported by Pennsylvania, 12 by Maryland, 7 by New Jersey, and 15 by their friends, or the funds of the Institution. The expenses during last year exceeded $19,000.

*Cotton and Woolen Manufactures.*—By the statistical tables accompanying the census returns, it appears that the whole amount of capital invested in the manufacture of cotton in the United States, is $51,102,359; and in the manufacture of wool $15,705,124. The whole number of cotton factories is 1210; number of persons employed in them 72,119. The whole number of woolen factories is 1420; number of persons employed 21,342. Massachusetts has the largest amount in both the cotton and woollen manufacture.

☞A great battle took place in South America last month. The President of Peru (GAMARRA) invaded Bolivia with an army of 4,000 men. He was met by a force of 7,000. The battle lasted but thirty minutes, yet there were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, 3,000 out of the 4,000 Peruvians, and the President himself was killed. The Bolivian loss was only 150.

☞In the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, on Saturday week, the celebrated Gaines' case was allowed to go over until the next term, when a decision may be expected.

☞*Nature* appears to be in a state of resumption—if the BANKS are not. Farmers from the country tell us, that the grain never presented a finer appearance so early in the season, than it does at the present time.

ASTHMA CURED.—Mr. James Ward, residing at 214 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, was afflicted with the Asthma. From its effects upon the system, he was reduced to a mere skeleton, and as he thought beyond the reach of all human aid; many medicines had been recommended as a sure remedy, but on trial proved to be of little or no service, until finally he was, through the persuasions of a friend, induced to try the *Brandreth Vegetable Universal Pills*, which in less than five weeks succeeded in making a perfect cure; Mr. W. is a healthy respectable citizen of Philadelphia, and well known as being a man of truth and honor; and in order to satisfy the inquiry of any person, he will, with pleasure, give them every information relative to his case, by applying as above.

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

### Shall Sickness or Health Prevail?

It is evident that the former will if there is not more care or attention paid to ourselves. What are the primary causes of the very great variety of diseases which we daily behold. Afflicted person, were you not first attacked with *bile on the stomach*, attended with sickness, costiveness, a derangement of the stomach and digestive organs, (probably caused by indulging too freely in rich food, a sedentary life, irregular meals, exposure, late hours, intemperance, &c.)—These mostly are the cause of affliction at the present day. When these symptoms occur, if you desire health to prevail, procure immediately *Dr. Huelich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills*, as they are a sure medicine to remove these distressing attacks. The properties of this medicine are first *cleanse the stomach and bowels*, remove bile and bilious matters, *purify the blood*, which, when obstructed, subject the body to pain and disease. This is effected by a few doses of the *German Aperient Pills*. After this is accomplished, the *Strengthening Tonic Pills* are used to give strength and vigor to the system, &c. In a course of this treatment, the patient will be restored to perfect health, when all symptoms of dispepsia, liver complaint, sick headache, pain in the side, limbs, and other bodily infirmaties, will be completely eradicated.

*Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth street,* Philadelphia.

### MARRIED:

On Tuesday the 15th ult., by the Rev. Jno. Heck, Mr. *Samuel Wrestler*, to Miss *Catharine Ann*, daughter of Jacob Lehman, Esq., all of West Pennsborough township.

On Tuesday evening the 15th inst., by the Rev. H. Aurand, Mr. *James W. Culbertson*, of Shippensburg, to Miss *Rebecca Shrom*, of Carlisle.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. *Robert Griffith*, of Baltimore, Md. to Miss *Rebecca Keeney*, of Carlisle.

On the 17th inst., by the same, Mr. *Joseph Zigler*, to Miss *Margaret Jacobs*, of North Middleton township.

On the 15th ult., at Harrisburg, by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. *Anthony Fishburn*, to Miss *Salome Ann Lefever*, all of Dickinson township, in this County.

On the same day, at the same place, by the same, Mr. *Joshua Fishburn*, of Middlesex, to Miss *Margaret Philips*, of Mechanicsburg.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. *George Wier*, to Miss *Henrietta Anderson*, all of North Middleton township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Samuel Goodyear*, of South Middleton township, to Miss *Mary Morret*, of Monroe township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *George Sailor*, to Miss *Sophia Elizabeth Otto*, all of South Middleton township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Moses Dean*, to Mrs. *Julia Moore*, all of this place.


### A LECTURE

Will be delivered before the Alert Fire Company, in "Education Hall," on TUESDAY EVENING next, (the 29th inst.) at 7½ o'clock, by J. ELLIS BONHAM, Esq. Subject:—☞BYRON'S ADDRESS TO HIS DAUGHTER.

Ladies admitted gratis; Gentlemen 12½ cents.—Doors will be opened at a quarter before seven.

March 24, 1842.

**LOAF SUGARS.** A large supply of good qualities, just received at prices from 13 to 18 cts. per pound.

**TEAS.** Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder and Black Teas, of various qualities, from 75 cts. to $2,00 per lb.

**OIL.** Best quality, Spring and winter Sperm at $1,25 to $1,37½. Winter Whale oil at 80 cts. per gallon. With a general assortment of Coffees, White and Brown Sugars and other articles, at prices corresponding—For sale wholesale or retail at the Grocery Store of

J. W. EBY.

Carlisle, March 24, 1842.


### *Brigade Inspectors' Order.*

THE enrolled inhabitants subject to military duty residing in Cumberland county, will parade and drill in companies or troops under their respective commanding officers on Monday the 2d day of May next, and the regiments and battalions will parade for inspection as follows:

The 1st battalion 86th reg't P. M. and the 2d battalion Cumberland Volunteers, on Monday the 9th day of May next.

The 2d battalion 86th reg't and the 1st battalion Cumberland Volunteers, on Tuesday the 10th of May.

The 1st battalion 23d reg't on Wednesday the 11th of May.

The 2d battalion same reg't on Thursday the 12th of May.

The 1st reg't Cumberland Volunteers on Friday the 13th of May.

Company Armories must be in readiness, and the pieces of Artillery must be in the field for inspection.

Commanding officers of regiments or independent battalions, and officers in command of companies or troops must make a return of their commands to the undersigned on the day of their respective battalion or regimental trainings.

W. FOULK, Brig. Insp.

Brig. Insp. Office,
Carlisle, March 24, 1842.


### NEW GOODS.

*First Arrival of Spring & Summer Goods.*

**GLIPPINGER & GAREY,**

*Near the Railroad—Shippensburg,*

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Goods*, of latest styles—to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

They are prepared to offer Goods at such prices, as cannot fail to meet the wishes of those desirous of purchasing cheap goods.

### COACH & HARNESS MAKING.

EBENEZER D. NUTZ, successor to F. A. Kennedy, Coach Maker, takes pleasure in informing the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction in the construction or repair of

**Carriages,**

of every description. His workmen are of the first class, being originally from the city of Philadelphia, (and himself likewise)—and his materials are of the best kind.

CARRIAGES will be finished in the most improved style, and nothing shall be wanting to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He therefore hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

The establishment is in Pitt street, south of High, in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Carlisle, March 17, 1842.

N. B. Old carriages, or any kind of trade that is marketable, taken in exchange for new work.

E. D. N.

### REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and the public in general, that he has removed his Fashionable Chair Making Establishment to the west side of South Hanover street, a few doors south of Dr. Geo. D. Foulke's. Having procured first rate workmen, he is prepared to manufacture to order and keep constantly on hand, a supply at the most accommodating terms of

*Rush & Cane Bottomed*
**CHAIRS,**
***Settees & Sociables,***
*Common & Fancy*
**WINDSOR CHAIRS,**

Large Boston Rocking Chairs, Cushioned and Spring Seated Boston Rocking Chairs, Nursing Cushioned, and Spring Seated Rocking Chairs.—Also, Children's small chairs of every description.

The whole made of the best materials and upon the most improved and fashionable style. He will also repair and repaint old chairs, and continue the business of House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business, together with his long experience in the above business, to merit the continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him.

C. E. R. DAVIS.

Carlisle, March 17, 1842.

### *New Foundry and Machine Shop.*

The subscribers thankful for past favors, hereby notify the public that they still continue at the old stand in Main Street, a few doors east of the Jail, where they are prepared to do at short notice

**CASTINGS,**

OF ALL KINDS, such as Turning Lathes, *Apple Nuts, Plaister breakers, Corn shellers, Hollow Anvils, Mandril's Patent Machines for bending Wagon Tyres, Wagon boxes and couch boxes of all sizes, Stove Plates, Mill castings, &c. &c. They will also build*

**HORSE POWERS**
AND
**THRASHING MACHINES,**

and do all kinds of repairing, as they are well prepared with patterns of various kinds. They will also manufacture Cutting boxes, &c. &c.

They are also prepared to execute patterns for Mill Gearing, and of every kind, at short notice.

Also, on hand a lot of Witherow's Improved Patent Ploughs, which they will dispose of reasonably.

A. STOUFFER & Co.

Carlisle, March 17, 1842.

### COMSTOCK'S & CO.
### Celebrated Medicines.

JOHN J. MYERS & Co. have been appointed Agents in Carlisle for the above medicines—and have just received from New York a large assortment—consisting in part of

The Balm of Columbia.
Hawes Nervous & Bone Liniment.
Hays celebrated Liniment.
East India Hair Dye.
Bartholomew's Expectorant.
Dr. Dally's Magical Pain Extractor.
Poorman's Plaister.
Roach & Bed Bug Bane, &c., together with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., which will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest prices.

March 17, 1842.


### Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a Tavern or Public House, in the house formerly kept by Francis Porter, and latterly by Jno. Wilkins, in Hogestown.

WILLIAM QUIGLEY.

Hogestown, March 17, 1842.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Silver Spring township, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Wm. Quigley, & that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Joseph Crain, | Ab'm. Hosler, |
| H. W. Mateer, | James Anderson, |
| William Bell, | George Trimble, |
| John M. Martin, | John Chronister, |
| Edw'd. Porter, | John Lutz, |
| A. W. Graff, | Wm. K. Brenizer, |
| C. B. Herman, | Samuel Fought, |
| Francis Porter, | Wm. Culbertson, |
| John Mateer, | Thomas Anderson, |

### Application for Tavern License.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply at the next term of the court of Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, for a License to keep a tavern or public house, in the house I now occupy, in East Pennsborough township, called Oyster's Point.

JACOB B. YERKES.

March 17, 1842.

We, the undersigned citizens of East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, do certify that we are well acquainted with the above named Jacob B. Yerkes, and that he is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Simon Oyster, | Henry Parantz, |
| Jacob Eshelman, | Charles Oyster, |
| George Catl, | Christian Eberly, |
| William Oyster, | George Remminger, |
| George Free, | George Oyster, |
| Levi Zerbe, | George Rupley, |
| David Brubaker, | Henry Church, |
| Michael Free, | David Stevenson. |


**TEAS.** Just received a large supply of Young Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Blue Teas, and for sale by J. & E. Cornman.

### Sperm Oil.

A very superior article of Sperm Oil may be had by calling at Stevenson & Dinkle's Drug and Chemical store.

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