AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1842.

Pennsylvania and Buchanan!

The Democratic Republicans of Cumberland county, friendly to the nomination of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN to the next Presidency, are requested to assemble in County Meeting, at the Court House, in Carlisle, on MONDAY EVENING THE 11th OF APRIL NEXT, (Court week) for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion on the subject of the claims of Pennsylvania. It is to be hoped that every Democrat in the county will endeavor to be present.

MANY.

Carlisle, March 31, 1842.

A LECTURE

Will be delivered before the Alert Fire Company; in "Education Hall," on Tuesday Evening next, (the 12th inst.) at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK.—Subject:—☞"LOVE OF TRUTH."

Ladies admitted free; Gentlemen 12½ cents. Doors open at a quarter before 7.

April 7, 1842.

Appointments by the Methodist Episcopal Conference for the Carlisle District:

CARLISLE DISTRICT—C. B. Tippett, P. E.
Carlisle Station, Henry Tarring.
Carlisle Circuit, Samuel Keppler, one to be supplied.
Bloomfield, Jos. Parker, Charles McClay.
MIFFLIN—Jacob Gruber.
Mercersburg, P. McEnally, Wesley Howe.
Chambersburg, James Sanks.
Waynesburg, S. McMullen, J. McClay.
Hagerstown, J. V. Rigden.
Boonsborough, J. H. Young, E. Welty.
Frederick City, A. A. Reese.
Frederick Circuit, I. Collins, E. L. Dulin, J. Clary, sup.
Gettysburg, Thomas McGee, H. Hoffman.
Robert Emory, President *pro tem* of Dickinson College.
Thomas Bowman, Grammar School, Dickinson College.
Rev. Mr. SLEEER, late Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this Borough, is assigned to the East Baltimore Station.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

ING.

We hope our Democratic friends will bear in mind the County Meeting called for Monday evening next. It is scarcely necessary for us to again urge the necessity of giving a strong expression from this county on the subject of the next Presidency. Mr. BUCHANAN has always been a favorite with the Democracy of old mother Cumberland, and upon more than one occasion heretofore have they expressed their friendship in resolutions, toasts, &c. And now, when there is a fair prospect of elevating him to the Presidential chair, at the expiration of the prescift weak and miserably inefficient adminjstration, it is not to be supposed that they will be backward in again manifesting their friendship in the strongest possible manner.

We commend the following article, taken from the Lancaster Intelligencer, to the attention of our readers. It is appropriate and to the point as it regards the claims of Pennsylvania to the Presidency, and evinces a commendable feeling of State pride on the subject, which every Democrat should cherish:

In the discussion of this question, for the past few months, by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, we have contented ourselves with publishing such expressions of opinion as were made by the Democratic papers, and the Democratic county meetings of the State.—Living in the same county with the honored citizen whose name has been advanced in connection with the claims of Pennsylvania, to the honors of the Presidency, we conceived that, further than this we ought not to go—not, at least, until we felt assured that he was the *choice* of the Democrats of Pennsylvania for that distinguished station. But as it is now abundantly certain that JAMES BUCHANAN *is the choice of Democratic Pennsylvania* we obey only a declared and unequivocal wish of those whose desires we delight to obey—THE PEOPLE—by giving his banner to the breeze. To say that we do this with pride and with pleasure were superfluous. Our knowledge of the man—of his elevated purity and steadiness of purpose—of his abiding devotion to the broad and strong principles of Democracy—all serve to render it a gratifying duty. In political annals there has never been *a stronger* expression of preference for any one man, excepting perhaps in the case of the venerated JACKSON, than the spontaneous expression of the Press and the people, in Pennsylvania, in favor of Mr. Buchanan. Every Democratic paper in the State, with a very few exceptions, has come forward in a bold and manly and enthusiastic manner, avowing itself in favor of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania candidate.

We have asked ourselves why this should not be so? Why should Pennsylvania not strike for an honor, which she has for nearly half a century contributed to give to other men than her own statesmen? There would be no excuse for a different course. Indeed all example is in its favor. The conduct of every other State in the Union, when the opportunity offered of doing itself honor, *in the person of one of its own sons*, is full of encouragement!—shall we say full of admonition? How has it been with Virginia? See, how, by adhering to her own interests, and by urging on her own men, she has given undying lustre to her fame, and filled, under repeated administrations, the best and most distinguished stations, with her able statesmen? See how South Carolina has stood by and rallied around her CALHOUN—how New York has sustained her VAN BUREN—how Missouri, for a quarter of a century, has cheered on and vindicated her BENTON, when calumny and hate engendered their vile schemes to do him dishonor—look at Massachusetts with her WEBSTER, and Kentucky with her CLAY. In all STATE PRIDE AND STATE GLORY AND STATE INTEREST have been the bond of Union and the watchword of battle; and he who would attempt to dissent from the principle, or refuse to obey the popular usage was cast off as one who had turned *traitor to his own family, and his own fireside*. And has Pennsylvania none of this glorious feeling?—Surely, it will not be said that her distinguished sons are unworthy of honor and distinction! There is no state possessed of more great minds than Pennsylvania. Fit to fill any station, however high, they shine a galaxy of unequalled and surpassing brilliancy. For years Pennsylvania has suffered these representatives of her true greatness, to be superseded by those of other States—while she—she—the great and powerful commonwealth—inferior in political power to but one out of the whole twenty-six members of the confederacy and superior to them in all other advantages. She the great and the powerful—"the Keystone" in fact—has meekly and uncomplainingly borne the burthens of the struggle for place, toiling for others, honoring others, while she herself has been looked upon as a drudge, who knew no duty but obedience, and who believed the post of labor the post of honor. *She has never received anything.* Even in the Cabinet at Washington she has never been represented, while her influence has been little because of her indifference to her own interests.

But Pennsylvania has at last taken a stand *for herself*. She has rallied around one of her native born sons, and seems resolved to urge his claims with zeal and unanimity. She demands that HER claims represented in him, shall be respected, and she points to the many contests in which she has been a faithful and murmuring laborer, while not a solitary station of consequence at Washington has ever been proffered her. The weight with which she thus backs her claim will become irresistible. The Union will respect it—will sanction it, and the man of her choice will be the President of the United States!

We continue Mr. BUCHANAN's speech this week, and shall conclude it in our next. We again advise our subscribers to preserve the numbers containing it for future reference.

☞Mr. CLAY took a formal leave of the Senate on Thursday last. His successor, Mr. CRITTENDEN, has been qualified and taken his seat.

Mr. Clay entered the Senate the first time in 1806, and has been in public life ever since.

☞Congress has now been in session four months—and it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what they have done. The Democrats, being in the minority in both houses, are not to blame for the delay of public business. The whole responsibility rests with the Federal majority.

BALTIMORE MAYOR'S ELECTION.—The Democracy of Baltimore have again triumphed gallantly at the Mayor's Election on Thursday last. The vote was, Hillen, (dem.) 5,156—Leakin, (whig) 1,845—Small, (Independent,) 3,176.

Col. Hillen's majority over the regular nominated Federal candidate,	3311
Over the Independent,	1980
Over both,	135

The April number of the "CHRISTIAN WORLD" is an excellent one.

Governor Porter has nominated JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq. as Associate Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, in place of Judge Randall, appointed to the District Court.

Democratic Review.

The contents of the April number of this sterling periodical will be found below. We have only room to say that the present number is fully equal in every respect to any of its predecessors.

The Reception of Mr. Dickens.

(With a fine Engraving on Steel.)

On Association and Attractive Industry.—By Albert Brisbane. *Third Article.*

Who are the People?—By John Inman.

The Stars that have set in the Nineteenth Century.—No. II—Sir Walter Scott.

A Second Slap at the Loggerheads.

Address of the Home-League to the People of the United States.

The Mississippi Bond Question.

Speech of Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, on the Treasury Note Bill. Delivered in the House of Representaeives, January 10, 1842.

Report of the Select Committee on the Union Bank Bonds, to the Mississippi Legislature. Presented February, 1842.

Banks and Banking.

Sketches of Characters of the Middle Ages.—No. VI.—The Serf.—By the Author of "The Brothers," "Cromwell," &c.

Monthly Financial and Commercial Article.

Monthly Literary Record.

☞The Baltimore Sun states, on the authority of a letter from Washington city, that General WADDY THOMPSON, our new Minister to Mexico, will sail for that government in a few days, in the United States ship Macedonian, with definite instructions to make a peremptory demand for the release of the American prisoners now in chains under the direction of the tyrant Santa Ana.

The South-Western Frontier.

The Madisonian of Thursday last, says:—"As soon apprehensions have been expressed of the Indians west of Arkansas and Missouri, being excited to take part in the contest between Mexico and Texas, and thereby bringing hostilities among themselves, or violence upon the inhabitants of that frontier, it is proper to state that the President, having determined to preserve the neutral relations of the country with entire good faith, and to afford all the needful protection to those exposed to Indian ferocity, has directed the movement of 800 infantry, and of nearly 400 dragoons to the vicinity of Fort Towson on the Red River. This re-inforcement to the troops already in that quarter, will place at the disposal of Gen. Taylor, commanding the department, about 2000 men. He has been instructed, by every means in his power, to prevent the Indians from taking any part in the contest, and from crossing the boundary between us and Texas on any pretext whatever; and he is specially charged to afford adequate protection and security to the inhabitants of the frontier. It is believed that the force under his command will be ample for these purposes, controlled as they will be by an officer of acknowledged ability, experience, and discretion."

THE CRISIS.

From the following, which is taken from the organ of the Government, it will be seen that the special mission of Lord Ashburton, is looked upon by the Madisonian as calculated to bring matters to a close, (either for peace or war) between this country and England:

THE SPECIAL MISSION.—We have already adverted to the special mission despatched from England to this country. We conceive indicative of a disposition on the part of the government to settle, by amicable negotiation, the subjects of dispute which now menace a rupture between the two nations. Hitherto Great Britain has not seemed to manifest a conciatory spirit. She added encroachment and assumption to assumption, till there was every reason to think that war was inevitable, and that such was the consummation she desired. A change of ministry appears, however, to have superinduced a change of measures, and to demonstrate her wish for peace and harmony between the two countries, she leads the way in negotiation.

The Special Mission, it must be observed, nevertheless, brings matters to a crisis. While it does not insure a peaceable result, it insures a final decision of all matters now in dispute. The laws which are to govern the two countries in relation to the points of controversy, must now be definitely settled by mutual agreement, or each country must take a stand in defence of its own understanding of laws which should regulate the intercourse between nation and nation.—If both the negotiating powers find themselves able to agree, peace we may expect will be permanently established between them—as then the questions now pending cover nearly every conceivable cause of rupture—and even should others hereafter arise, we can trust that the spirit which adjusts the present serious differences, will be equally efficient in bringing to the same happy termination those which may by chance follow.

But, while the appointment of Lord Ashburton creates a hope that the probability of war is lessened, there is enough in that appointment itself to teach us not to be too sanguine in our anticipations. It does not only manifest a disposition on the part of Great Britain to adjust all differences peaceably, but it demonstrates also a determination to come to a definite understanding on the controverted points. It may happen that, on some of the questions of the highest importance, full accordance may be found impossible. This Government will not suffer England to dictate the terms of the stipulations to be entered into; there are principles which we can never yield. If England requires as an alternative, a concession which surrenders any of the rights of our citizens, the negotiation is closed, and war must ensue.

It is the part of wisdom, therefore, to prepare for the worst. The Special Mission presents an unfavorable as well as a favorable aspect. If it is unsuccessful in the attainment of the great object of a peaceable adjustment of the existing differences, war will ensue far more speedily than if Lord Ashburton had never been despatched to our shores on a message of peace.

Congress and the country must look at all the possible consequences of the Special Mission; and while they may indulge in the hope that it promises peace, they must also know that it threatens immediate war. For this alternative they must prepare and make their preparations ample in proportion to the power of the enemy with whom we may be brought in collision.

Important from Harrisburg.

By Tuesday evening's mail we received a slip from the "Keystone," containing the following

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—

I have just learned that circumstances exist in regard to the examination of George Handy, as a witness before the committee of investigation, which have induced me to adopt a step that ought to be communicated to the Legislature.

I have good reason to believe that certain letters are in the hands of persons amenable to the process of the law, which will prove or tend to prove the fact of a conspiracy to procure corrupt legislation during the session of the Legislature of 1840, against certain individuals therein named, or addressed. These letters contain, as I am assured, unjust, unwarrantable and false references to the Executive, of a nature so gross and wicked as to call for an immediate and rigorous prosecution of all parties concerned, so that if the charges or insinuations be true, the Executive may be duly punished, or if false that those who have made or insinuated them, may be exposed to the judgment of the law and to the public condemnation.

The resolution which recently passed the Legislature, on the 29th ult., entitled "A resolution directing a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in certain criminal prosecutions against George Handy," might be supposed to exempt him from punishment, but that resolution is subject to a condition which the said George Handy, may or may not have fully complied with. If he has he can plead and show it, if not he is not entitled to protection. At all events I have deemed it my duty to direct criminal proceedings to be instituted against him and those implicated with him, and accordingly the Attorney General will pursue such course on the subject, as will speedily bring the offenders if any, to justice. I take occasion to recommend, that the original letters and all vouchers in the possession of any committee, or of either of the Houses of the Legislature be carefully preserved, as an essential part of the evidence in the trial.

I have acted promptly on this subject, because I think public justice,—the purity of public morals and every consideration of public duty requires of me this course of proceeding. I am resolved so far as depends on me, that this most extraordinary matter be probed to the bottom, and that every man who has been guilty of violating the laws in this transaction, shall be dragged to the bar of public justice. The integrity of those who are in any wise concerned in the enactment of our laws, should not only be spotless but above suspicion and reproach,—and he must be a faithless or an unworthy servant of the people who shrinks from, or baffles the most thorough and searching inquiry. I am ready and determined to meet this in the most rigid manner, and I have put it in a train of investigation that cannot fail to develope the whole truth.

DAVID R. PORTER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, April 5, 1842.

STILL LATER FROM TEXAS—*A Large Mexican Army Still in the Field—The Battle and Retreat.*—The New Orleans papers of the 25th ult. have advices from Galveston to the 23d, brought by the steamboat Colonel Wood, which had been despatched from the latter city on that day with the confirmation of the invasion of Texas by an overwhelming Mexican force. It is said that the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio was a device to allure the Texan troops, assembled in haste, to go in pursuit before they were fully drilled and disciplined.

Shortly after the steamship Neptune left Galveston, (which vessel reported the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio,) an express arrived, bringing intelligence of the advance of 9,000 men on the Matamoras road toward Victoria, and reporting 12,000 additional troops on the upper road, marching upon San Antonio. The forces which recently captured San Antonio constituted the van-guard of the 12,000 under command of Vasquez. The impression is, that the Texan army of 1,500 under Burleson, will follow the retreat of the van gard until brought within the power of the main army.

Upon the receipt of this news, which was brought to Matagorda from different directions, rendering its truth indisputable, the Committee of Vigilance in Galveston despatched a pilot boat, and in a few hours afterwards the steamboat, Colonel Wood, who met with favorable weather, came to our Levee in about 50 hours.

The correspondent of the National Intelligencer doubts this second report—believing it to be but the second edition of the first account. He says—

"I am the more inclined to this belief from the statement of a gentleman recently from Mexico, and now in this city, who asserts that Santa Ana had around him only ten or twelve thousand troops altogether; that the great bulk of them were a set of vagabonds and criminals—badly fed, worse paid, and only half clothed, and miserably supplied in every respect; that the finances were in a state of total derangement—and, even worse, his cabinet not paid, and much dissatisfaction generally prevailing in every apartment of the government. Is it at all probable, or indeed even possible for such a Government, and in such a situation, to organize, arm, equip and send forward, with all the various and indispensable supplies such a powerful force as 21,000 men—or even half that number—and this too in such a secret and quiet manner that we had no previous intimation of it until they burst like an avalanche through the Texan frontier?"

The New Orleans papers of the 26th declare that there is no doubt of the actual invasion of the country by a powerful Mexican army; the proclamation of Arista, they say, was evidently a serious document, and contemplated a formidable effort at re-conquest—We shall hear, in a few days, something which will settle all doubt in the matter.

Correspondence of the Volunteer.

Letter from Mr. McLanahan.

The following letter has been received from JAMES X. MCLANAHAN, Esq., in reply to an invitation tendered him by a number of our Democratic fellow citizens, to attend the County Meeting on Monday evening next, for the purpose of addressing the people.—The letter breathes throughout the true spirit of a Pennsylvanian, and is worthy the head and heart of one who is an honor to his district, and whose Senatorial career has been marked with such distinguished ability. Mr. McL. speaks from a personal and intimate acquaintance with Mr. BUCHANAN—and, knowing him as he does, his commendatory notice of that great statesman will be duly appreciated by all our readers. Our only regret is, that Mr. McL's private business is of such a character, as to prevent him from meeting with his fellow citizens. But to the letter:—

HARRISBURG, SENATE CHAMBER, March 31st, 1842.

TO GEO. SANDERSON, Esq.

Dear Sir:

Allow me through you to acknowledge the receipt of a letter signed by a number of my personal friends, by which I am invited to attend a meeting of my Democratic fellow citizens called for the purpose of advocating the claims of Pennsylvania's favorite son for the next Presidency. If it were in my power to be with you on that occasion you may rest assured that it could not afford you more gratification to see me, than I should experience pleasure in participating in the proceedings of a Democratic meeting in "Mother Cumberland." I am rejoiced to find that a proper feeling of state pride has induced you thus early to assert the claims of our own state; and I am still more rejoiced that you are ready to have those claims represented by one of the ablest statesmen in the Union.

JAMES BUCHANAN is deservedly celebrated for all the qualities that exalt the human character, and is in an eminent degree worthy the esteem, the confidence, and the honor of his fellow citizens.

Our Court will be in session at the same time yours is, and you must be aware of the difficulties I should experience in leaving home at that time, particularly after an absence of three months from my professional business. Under other circumstances I should most cheerfully comply with your polite invitation. I find myself obliged to decline on this occasion. My own interests, but more especially the interests of those who have entrusted their business to my care, demands my attention at the April Court. I promise you now, however, that I will embrace the first favorable opportunity of meeting with my numerous personal and political friends in Cumberland County. I want to see you all "face to face."

You were pleased to notice favorably my public services during the present session of the Legislature.—I fully appreciate this flattering testimonial of your approbation; but without any extra modesty on the occasion, I can hardly think I deserve the compliment. Please present my best regards to the gentlemen who signed the letter of invitation.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, &c.
JAMES X. McLANAHAN.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

Harrisburg, Monday night, April 4.

"We this day passed the appropriation bill, for the purpose of carrying on the government, paying the annual School Appropriation, &c. Stevens made a dead set against it, and took all the Whigs and Antimasons with him. The Tax Bill also passed the House this day—the amount to be levied is reduced to $1,200,000. The Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, to apportion the tax equally amongst the different counties—and the Associate Judges to assist the County Commissioners in carrying out the details of the bill in the different counties. Some very severe penalties are placed on the Collectors and Treasurers, which will in my opinion, almost prevent any man from hereafter accepting either of these offices.

The bill also contains a provision for the lease or sale of the main line of Improvements. It is the best bill that could be got through this session, so many different interests to reconcile.

Mr. Wright's bill providing that property under execution shall not be sold for less than two-thirds its appraised value, after being negatived two or three times, was finally passed by ONE of a majority."

For the Volunteer.

Having seen a most wanton attack in the Carlisle Herald of yesterday, on the author of the last lecture before the Alert Fire Company, by some correspondent, who pretends to have "snatched a few minutes from the work-bench," we take it upon ourselves to notice it. He should have said a few minutes from the "*bar*." "Oh jealousy! thou green-eyed Monster."

As to the charge of *Infidelity* made by this workman at the bench against the lecturer, it is utterly destitute of foundation. There was not a word against Christianity in the whole lecture. There were it is true some strictures against the illiberal sentiments of those who profess to be more holy than other men, and who set themselves up as arbiters between God and men's consciences—but nothing against Christianity itself. We presume the lecturer is not ashamed of his effort on that occasion, and if the shoe fits the foot of this workman who has "snatched a few minutes," as he appears anxious to snatch the character of his neighbors, he is certainly privileged to wear it.—If it pinch his corns we cannot help it. As for being a "*tool*," we [illegible] will bear that sneer.

TWO OF THE ALERT.

For the Volunteer.

Mr. Editor:—It appears to me that the citizens of this Borough have submitted with singular patience and forbearance to the risk and inconvenience of having the rail road carried through its main and principal street, which, if I have not been misinformed, was effected principally by the instrumentality of a few interested individuals. That a more eligible route could have been selected, in a manner exempt from the hazard of fire and other damages to which we are now exposed, and at a much less expense, is universally admitted. But this is now irremediable. Let us however turn our attention to such evils arising from it, as we are continually harrassed by, and which, as they are susceptible of being remedied, should be, with the least possible delay. I allude to the transportation of the Mails and to the conveying of passengers by the cars on the Lord's day—a day expressly set apart by God himself for an entire cessation from such employments—and their passing through the town at a period when our citizens are at worship, and employed in hallowing the day in compliance with the Divine command. That the exercises and devotions of our community should be interrupted in this manner, is an outrage not to be tolerated in a christian land; and I trust only requires a general expression of disapprobation of the measure to remove and remedy. It may be agreeable to the few, who cannot dispense with news, even one day out of seven to beguile the tediousness of the Sabbath, but by the mass of our community it is viewed with just abhorrence. I am credibly informed that there is no Sunday mail between Baltimore and York, and why should there be between Philadelphia and this place? For no other reason I suspect, than that we have been remiss in not expressing our disapprobation of it in a proper and determined manner.

While on this subject, it may not be amiss to say a word relative to the state in which our main street has been permitted to remain for years, cut up and injured as it has been by means of the rail road passing through it. The street is not only almost impassable in some parts of it, but pieces of timber, blocks of wood, and other materials are left along the way, frequently for weeks together, contributing greatly not only to the inconvenience but to the unsightliness of our town. I would suggest to the worthy President of the rail road company and to such officers employed by it, who, it is said, pocket all the profits arising from the road in salaries and otherwise—without having ever appropriated a single dollar to the Stockholders, whether they cannot spare or lay aside *just enough* to repair the street, and to restore it in some degree, to the uniformity and comeliness it possessed, before they meddled with it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Volunteer.

MR. SANDERSON:

Sir—Please to publish the following question, a solution of which is requested:

A man died leaving 20,000 dollars, which by his will was to be so divided between his nine children, aged 1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14 and 17, that the share of each put at interest should amount to the same sum when they respectively became 21 years of age. Now, if the interest form a part of the principal at the end of every three months, what will be the share of each child, reckoning at 6 per cent. per annum.

G. V.

West Pennsborough.

IN ORDER TO RESTORE the sick to health, their *blood* must be *purified*—and all medicines which do not possess the power of stimulating the blood to purify itself, by discharging its impurities into the bowels, are, to say the least, useless. Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Pills possess this power in an eminent degree—and being mild and gentle in their operation, may always be taken with safety, with a certainty of good results. Office, No. 8 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

The *genuine* Pills with no Druggist are found,
Although many counterfeits with them abound.

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

MORE TESTS OF
Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Medicines.

The following is cut from the "Jefferson Inquirer," published in Jefferson County. The Sen. editor of the Enquirer having been afflicted with the Dyspepsy for a considerable time, and after trying many remedies in vain, procured a package of Dr. Harlich's medicine, which has had the happy effect, (under divine assistance,) of restoring me to perfect health. In consequence of the confidence I feel in their virtue, I have procured an agency, and received from the principal office in Philadelphia, a supply which I now offer for sale at my dwelling opposite the Hotel High street.

W. LUSK.

Jefferson City, 10th Dec., 1840.

MARRIED:

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. JOHN N. CAROTHERS, to Miss JULIA GORGAS, all of Carlisle.

On the 3d ult. by the Rev. N. J. Stroh, Mr. HENRY CARNS, of Mechanicsburg, to Miss CATHARINE EICHELDERGER, of East Pennsborough township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHNSTON MARTIN, of Churchtown, to Miss ANNA WESTHEIFFER, of Monroe township.

On the 18th ult. by the same, DANIEL FORTNEY, to Miss ANNA UNDERWOOD, both of Carrol township, York county.

On the 24th ult. by the same, Mr. MICHAEL YOST, of Allen township, to Miss MARY ANN KNISELY, of York county.

On the 8th ult. by the same, Mr. JACOB EBNSBERGER, to Miss SARAH GARTNER, both of Adams county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN CHESNUT, of Perry county, to Miss ELIZABETH DILL, of Hogestown, Cumberland county.

On the 10th ult. by the same, Mr. CHRISTIAN EUCANER, to Miss CATHARINE MCCLURE, both of Allen township.

On the 17th ult. by the same, Mr. ADAM SPEHER, to Miss ANN EHRLEMAN, both of East Pennsborough township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. JOHN GRASET, of North Middleton township, to Miss ELIZABETH BRECHENMACHER, of Hogestown.

On the 24th ult. by the same, Mr. JACOB BAISH, to Miss CATHARINE CANNON, both from the vicinity of Dillstown, York county.

On the 29th ult. by the same, Mr. ABRAHAM KLEIN, to Miss ELIZABETH BRAUNWELL, both of Monroe township.

DIED.

Another Revolutionary Veteran Gone!

Died, in North Middleton township, on Monday last, Mr. PHILIP LENHART, aged 82 years.

Mr. L. was a soldier of the Revolution. His remains were accompanied to their last resting place by the military companies of this Borough, as a tribute of respect to one who lived and acted for his country in the "days that tried men's souls.

In Mechanicsburg, on the 25th ult. Mr. ANDREW DORSHEIMER, aged 72 years—long a highly respectable citizen of that Borough.

In this Borough on Saturday evening last, of a pulmonary disease, Miss SARAH ABRAMS.

☞Maj. JACOB DORSHEIMER, of Mechanicsburg, will be a candidate for *Brigade Inspector* of the 1st Brigade, 11th Division, P. M. at the ensuing election in June—and respectfully solicits the votes of his fellow citizens for said office.

April 7, 1842.

☞Gen. WILLIS FOULK, will be a candidate for re-election to the office of *Brigade Inspector*, at the election in June next.

Carlisle, April 7, 1842.

BLEAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken that well known tavern stand in South Hanover street, formerly occupied by George Beetem, and more recently by William S. Allen, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. His BAR will always be supplied with the choicest liquors—and his TABLE with the best the markets can afford.

His STABLING is ample, and a careful Ostler will be kept always in attendance. DROVERS will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

BOARDERS will be taken by the week, month, or year.

Nothing shall be left undone on the part of the subscriber to please those who may pay his house a visit—he therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

DAVID BLEAN.

Carlisle, April 7, 1842. tf

WEAVING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends carrying on the business in all its various branches, in Louther street, a few doors east of Leonard's store, where he will at all times be prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as Weaving *Venitian* and *Rag Carpet*, *Cloth*, Plain and Twill'd *Blanketing*, Plain and Barred *Flannel*—Also Rag Carpet will be woven, and Chain found at 45 cents per yard, 1¼ cuts of chain to the yard—and 3¼ cts for 1 cut to the yard. Woolen carpet chain colored at the shortest notice.

HENRY HARKNESS.

Carlisle, April 7, 1842.

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY.

THE subscriber always thankful for favors in the above line, hereby informs his customers and the public generally, that *HIS SHOP is directly opposite* the Carlisle Hotel and Car Office, in the rear of Stevenson and Dinkle's Medicine store, where he will be thankful for all favors, and endeavor to please all who may give him their custom.

Terms.—*Cash* or *Country produce* at market price.

JAMES SPOTTSWOOD.

☞A young man of good habits, who has some knowledge of the business, will be taken on *instruction*; also, an *Apprentice*, to both of whom terms will be made agreeable, if possible.

J. S.

Carlisle, April 7, 1842.—3tcow.

Estate of Andrew Dorsheimer, dec'd.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Andrew Dorsheimer, dec'd., late of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, have been granted to the subscriber residing in said borough: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB DORSHEIMER, Ex'r.

Mechanicsburg, April 7, 1842.

HENRY WARNER
Boot & Shoe Manufacturer,

HAS removed his shop to the south side of West High Street, a few doors east of Roberts' Tavern, where he will be thankful to his friends for their calls, and endeavor to please all who may favor him with their custom.

BOOTS and SHOES of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is solicited.

Carlisle, April 7, 1842.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the tanning business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of April instant: The books and accounts of said firm will remain with John Waggoner until the 1st of June, to whom payments must be made—after which time they will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection.

JOHN WAGGONER,
ALEXANDER L. IRWIN.

Newville, April 7, 1842.

N. B. The business will be continued at the old stand by JOHN WAGGONER.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. JANE ALLEN,

IS prepared to accommodate a few BOARDERS. Her house is next door to the Drug Store of Myers and Haverstick, in South Hanover street.

Sperm Oil.

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

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Newville, Pa., April 1, 1842.

David Baldwin, John Blean, Esq. Joseph Brown, John Beamer, William Brown, David Bowers, Hugh Coover, Isaac Christlieb, Peter Dewalt, John Davidson, Esq., David Erns', 2, Elizabeth Fenton, Henry Gettle, Daniel Hane, Jane Heap, Exe'r, Joseph Hunter, Exe'r, John Hoover, Geo. Humes, Beniah Hoen, Jacob Lidig, William B. Millegan, 3, Mrs. Jane M'Dannel, 2, Frederick Mentzer, Ezekiel M'Laughlin, Jacob Miller, Emely Monciny, Tobias McKline, Jacob Myers, Exe'r, James McGaw, Exe'r, Henry Miller, John C. Bosley, Mrs. Mary Palm, Martin A. Rahn, Henry K. Randolph, John Sharp, Exe'r, Susanna Souders, Brice J. Sterrett, John Sharp, Margaret Smith, Geo. Souder, Geo. Wolf, Abraham Wise, Ruben Wingrove, John Yalter.

JNO. MOORE, Post Master.

YOUNG TRAFALGAR,

Is a beautiful dark bay, full 16½ hands high, and is one of the very best specimens of a horse in all this section of country. Every competent judge, who sees him, must pronounce him a superior animal in figure, shape and appearance. (For pedigree, see bills.)

YOUNG TRAFALGAR will stand this season, the first three days of the week at the stable of William M'Crea, near M'Clure's Gap—and the last three days at the stable of Jacob Belshoover, Mount Rock.

March 31, 1842.

In the Special Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county. February Term 1842. Hon. CALVIN BLYTHE *presiding.*

Now to wit: February 23, 1842—On motion of Mr. WATTS, it is ordered, that all causes in the Special Court shall be put on the Special Court list, by the Prothonotary; and that the Plaintiff in each proceed in his cause in such manner as will evince determination to have the same put to issue and ready for trial. And if this order be not complied with within three months, the Prothonotary is hereby directed to dismiss every such cause, as being no further litigated between the parties. The publication of this order in the "Volunteer," and "Herald," for three weeks, to be notice to all persons concerned.

By the Court.

Test: GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office,
Carlisle, March 31, 1842.

In pursuance of the above order of Court, the following list of causes is hereby published, of which the parties concerned will take notice:

Blain's ex'rs	vs	Blain's adm'r
Woods	vs	Ege et al
Taylor for use	vs	Eby
Malone for use	vs	Anthony
Moore et al	vs	Horting et al
Commonwealth for use	vs	Neal
Bretten	vs	Bretton et al
Bredin	vs	Sheaffer et al
Alexander	vs	Mathews
Bredin	vs	Mathews
Todd	vs	Sponsler
Miller	vs	Smith
Ege	vs	Woods
Ramsey	vs	Bredin et al
Harvey	vs	Low et al
Gangewere's ex'rs	vs	Barber et al
Worley & Welsh	vs	Snider
Webber for use	vs	Todd
Grier et al for use	vs	Seaver
Rupley	vs	Rupley
Worley & Welsh	vs	Snider
Same	vs	Hamill
Fleming	vs	Reed
Graham	vs	Mateer
Martin	vs	Carothers' adm'r
Brandt et al	vs	Brandt
Gross	vs	Milliken & Miller
Connelly	vs	Miller
Pleis	vs	Postley & Son
Woods	vs	Gearhart et al
Pickle	vs	Angney
Clover	vs	Rupp et al
Croft	vs	Same
Rupley	vs	Rupley
Weaver	vs	Gray
Powell	vs	Longsdorff
Angney	vs	Todd Guardian &c
Hays' adm'r	vs	Foreman
Rupley	vs	Rupley
Dean	vs	Leidig
M'Keehan	vs	Rail Road
Edenbaugh	vs	Atherton
Commonwealth	vs	Herron
Spong	vs	Foulk
Fisher	vs	Himes
Decker for use	vs	Yengst
Gaullagher's ex'rs	vs	Linn
Yaw	vs	Fishburn
Keckler	vs	Failor
Bovard's adm'r	vs	Bredin et al
Lee	vs	Houk
Lee et al	vs	Same
Gilbert	vs	Gilbert's ex'rs
Commonwealth	vs	Harper
Same	vs	M'Coy
Orphans' Court for use	vs	Harper
Same	vs	Woodburn
Same	vs	Penrose
Commonwealth	vs	Ruby's ex'rs &c
Bentz	vs	Zug
Commonwealth	vs	Harper
Same	vs	Wallace
Watts	vs	Craighead et al
Scott	vs	Givin
Huston's adm'rs	vs	Huston's ex'rs &c
Bank	vs	Stewart
Moore	vs	Johns
Moore & Biddle	vs	Wolf
Caldwell	vs	Russle
Yestlinger for use	vs	House
M'Cormick's adm'rs	vs	Mitchell
Sherbahn	vs	Bigley et al
Same	vs	Myers et al
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Same
Eckert's ex'rs	vs	Eckert
M'Clure's adm'r for use	vs	M'Clure's ex'rs &c

Estate of Abraham Bretz, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Abraham Bretz, dec'd., late of East Pennsboro' township, have been issued to the subscribers residing in the same township: All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JACOB BRETZ, Jr.
DANIEL BRETZ, Jr.
Administrators.

March 10, 1842.

NEW GOODS.

First Arrival of Spring & Summer Goods,

CLIPPINGER & CAREY,

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.

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

SUPERFINE FLOUR OF RICE warranted pure for sale by J. & E. Cornman.

THE SMALLEST assorted PURSE to be found by Stevenson & Dinkle.