

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

\$2.00 per annum, in advance—\$2.50, if not paid within the year.

American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON. "OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG." [AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

AGENTS.

- JOHN MOORE, Esq., Newville. JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq., Hopewelltownship.

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 Geo. D. Faulkner's.



Trask & Cane, Broomed CHAIRS, Settees & Sociables, Common & Fancy WINDSOR CHAIRS.

Largo 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 reupholster 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.

G. E. R. DAVIS. Carlisle, March 17, 1842.

Assignees Notice.

WHEREAS MICHAEL LONGSDORFF, of Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, did on the 24th day of March, 1842, make an assignment to the subscribers, residing in said township, of all his property, real and personal, in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

DAVID J. BEAN, Assignees. DAVID J. BEAN, Assignees. March 31, 1842—6th.

CABINET MAKING.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he is supplied with a HEARSE, and ready to perform every duty of an Undertaker. He is prepared at all times to make Coffins and attend Funerals.

CABINET MAKING.

in all its branches carried on, as usual, at his new stand in North Hanover street, opposite E. Bullock's Chair Manufacturing. Every thing done in the most skillful manner, and at the most reasonable terms.

BLEANS HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known tavern stand in South Hanover street, formerly occupied by George Deaton, and more recently by William S. Allen, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom.

His BAR will always be supplied with the best and most fashionable liquors.

His TABLE will always be supplied with the best and most fashionable liquors.

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—therefore solicitous a share of public patronage.

DAVID BEAN. Carlisle, April 7, 1842.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the business of buying and selling, and conducting the business of the said firm, is dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of April, 1842.

JOHN WAGGONER, JOHN WAGGONER, JOHN WAGGONER, JOHN WAGGONER.

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 Cooper, Isaac Christian, Peter Dewart, John Davidson, Esq.; David Ernst, 2; Elizabeth Fenton, Henry Gettle, Daniel Ham, Jane Heap, Esq.; Joseph Hunter, Esq.; John Hoyer, Esq.; James Hoyer, Esq.; Jacob Hoyer, Esq.; William B. Milligan, 3; Mrs. Jane M. Daniel, 2; Frederick Mentzer, Ezekiel McLaughlin, Jacob Miller, Emely Muncy, Tobias McKline, Jacob Myers, Esq.; James McGraw, Esq.; Henry Miller, John C. Poley, Esq.; Mary Palm, Martin A. Rahn, Henry K. Sandolph, John Sharp, Esq.; Susanna Sandolph, Bruce J. Sterrett, John Sharp, Margaret Smith, Geo. Souder, Esq.; Wolf Abraham Wise, Ruben Wingrove, John Yalter.

FARMER'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a Public House, (reports to the contrary notwithstanding) at the Old Stone Tavern, High Street, a few doors east of the Court House, where he will at all times take pleasure in administering to the comforts of those who may favor him with their custom.

His BAR shall be constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and his TABLE with the best and most fashionable liquors.

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.

SIMON WUNDERLICH. Carlisle, March 31, 1842.

ROOTS & SHOES.

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

CHAS. BARNITZ. Carlisle, Nov. 25, 1841.

LEMUEL TODD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 10, Harper's Row, in the room formerly occupied by Isaac Todd, Esq., Carlisle, August 26, 1841.

SAMUEL R. HAMILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in the several courts of Cumberland county. Office in Main street, the office now occupied by James H. Devor, Esq., Carlisle, September 30, 1841.

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.

AS removed his shop to the south side of West High Street, a few doors east of Robert's 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.

HENRY WARNER. Carlisle, April 7, 1842.

WEAVING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is supplied with a HEARSE, and ready to perform every duty of an Undertaker.

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REGISTER'S NOTICE.

REGISTERS OFFICE, Carlisle, April 16th, 1842.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been filed in this Office for examination, by the accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 17th day of May, A. D. 1842—viz:

The supplemental and final administration account of Rev'd Alexander Sharp, administrator of Andrew Sharp, deceased.

The supplemental and final administration account of Rev'd Alexander Sharp, administrator of Dr. William M. Sharp, deceased.

The administration account of George Harlan and Mary Harlan, administrators of James Harlan, deceased.

The administration account of John Zeigler and Samuel Zeigler, executors of Dr. Conrad Eckert, deceased.

The administration account of George McGinnis, administrator of George Corner, deceased.

The administration account of John Rupp, administrator of John Close, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel Eshtemo, administrator of Christian Eshtemo, deceased.

The administration account of Robert G. Young, administrator of John Graham, deceased.

The administration account of John Saxton, administrator of Michael Saxton, deceased, filed by Geo. Keller, administrator of John Saxton.

The administration account of James Wallace, administrator of George Corner, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel Woodburn, administrator of T. Smith Woodburn, deceased.

The administration account of George Smith, executor of George Smith, senior, deceased.

The administration account of William G. Dancan, administrator of William M. Duncan, deceased.

The administration account of David Wolf, administrator of Mary Corman, deceased.

The guardianship account of Benjamin Peffer, guardian of Caroline Noel, now Caroline Jacobs.

The executory account of Benjamin Peffer, guardian of Cecilia Noel, one of the children of Jacob Noel, deceased.

W. M. MILES, Register.

REMOVAL.

Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

RESPECTFULLY inform their old customers and the public generally, that they have removed to North Hanover street, nearly opposite the Carlisle Bank, where they will keep constantly on hand, and be ready to manufacture to order.

Gentlemen's Boots, Ladies Kid Slippers, " Morocco, " Boots, " Shoes, " Boots, " Pumps, " Gaiter do. Toys Work, Children's Slippers & of every description.

They have on hand a large assortment of Kid, Morocco and Calfskins, and every other article necessary in their line of business, which they will make up to order at the shortest notice, and on the most pleasing terms, and warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship.

They return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors.

Carlisle, April 14th, 1842.

REMOVAL.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Fashionable Shoe-makers.

HAVE removed from South Hanover street to the House in Main street, lately occupied by Robert Snodgrass, Esq., as a store and Justice's Office, next door to Jason W. Eby's Grocery, where they will constantly have on hand and manufacture to order on the most reasonable terms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of the best quality, & workmanship. They return thanks to the public for the liberal patronage hitherto received, and will spare no efforts to deserve a continuance of it.

Carlisle, April 14, 1842—21.

N. B. Wood and Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs to leave to inform the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity, that he has removed his Shop & Chandlery Establishment to Church Alley, near the public square, and east of Education Hall, where he is prepared to furnish goods of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. They return thanks to the public for the liberal patronage hitherto received, and will spare no efforts to deserve a continuance of it.

Carlisle, April 14, 1842—21.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have just received and are now opening a general assortment of spring and summer

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,

at the new store, room recently occupied by Mr. Geo. W. Bitter, and next door to Wandolph's House in Main street, in the borough of Carlisle, where they have old customers, and the public in general will find Goods at prices to suit the times.

MOLASSES will be sold by the barrel, or small, at reduced prices.—All approved trade will be taken in exchange for goods.

DROVERS will be accommodated with goods in exchange for Horses, &c. at any time.

A lot of FEATHERS on hand and for sale.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their goods, and they hope by fair dealing and strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

WILSON & GRIER. Carlisle, April 14, 1842—41

STEWART MOORE.

Having relinquished business, hereby requests all persons indebted to him to make payment on or before the 10th of May next. This notice must be attended to.

Carlisle, April 14, 1842.

INDIA.

The news from India, it is truly remarkable in the London papers, is the most melancholy and disastrous that was ever transmitted to England from that country.

The people of Afghanistan have taken terrible vengeance upon their European invaders. The British have been driven from Cabul, and near six thousand of their best troops have been cut to pieces.

In the Bombay Times of the 1st of February we find the most minute account of this terrible affair.

At the date of our last advices three regiments, which were attempting to march under Col. McLarin from Bandahar to the relief of Cabool, had been stopped by the snows westward of Ghuznee, and compelled to return whence they came.

Ghuznee itself was snowed up; its garrison contained but a single Sepoy regiment. Sir Robert Sale's brigade had left Cabool in the beginning of October, and reached Jallalabad on the 12th November, and there they remained cooped up and unable to remove at peril of their existence.

The beleaguered host could receive aid from no one; they were surrounded by an enemy with 15,000 to 20,000 strong. Their commissariat having almost at the first outbreak been destroyed, they were, by the date at which the present narrative commences, ill off for clothing and sorely pinched for food.

The force, besides, was divided. It consisted of near 6000 men, one half in Bella Hissar, or Bala, within the town, the other half in a fortified camp six miles off; a deep mountain stream, which they were never able to ford, intervened.

By the 29th of November such annoyances and some apprehending began to be entertained of the effects of the alluvia of the heaps of unburied dead every where strewn around. About ten thousand corpses slain in battle lay festering about the camp, and near the camp of Sir Robert Sale, threatening to add the horrors of pestilence to those of famine and the sword, so soon as a relaxing temperature should stimulate putrefaction.

An attempt was at this time made to submerge the camp, by diverting a torrent from its course, and directing its waters against the entrenchments. Fortunately it was prevented; a canal guided the stream harmlessly away.

In the camp provisions had become extremely scarce; ammunition was plentiful. In the citadel both food and powder were nearly expended.

On the 19th, a conveyance of ammunition was sent to the Bella Hissar, under Colonel Oliver, of the 5th No. 1, but the Colonel having reached the Nullah, which runs between the Cabool cantonments and the town, sent to report that the bridge was impracticable.

An order, therefore, was sent from head quarters, commanding the parties to return; and although, ere the order had reached, the party had actually crossed the Nullah, they returned and brought back the ammunition.

On this day there was a fight in the town, the Kuzzelbashes having incensed Shah Zemaun's party by refusing to give up some persons on our side, to whom it was alleged they had afforded protection.

On the 20th, it was intimated to the envoy that an immense number of the Afghans intended to surround the cantonments on the following day, and explode our magazine with red hot shot.

The powder was accordingly removed in the night, but every thing was quiet during the next day, the enemy being employed in making powder and hammering shot.

On the 22d they again mustered on the heights and Major Swaney, of the N. F. was sent with a party to occupy Dehineru. As he marched upon it, the enemy evacuated; but the place, for some unaccountable reason, was not taken, and the enemy returning got possession of it again.

The cantonment had hitherto drawn their provisions from a village called Dehneru, close by; the guard protecting it was a weak one; it was overpowered by a native chief with 1,000 followers, and the grain in store and the village fell into his hands.

The enemy had captured an old 18 pounder gun at Charekan on the 3d, when 800 Ghoorkas were cut to pieces by them. Having placed this on the height within long range of the cantonments, they began to assemble in force around it about the 22d, and to annoy by their fire the troops in camp.

Their strength did not at first seem to have been suspected by us.—They must have mustered about 10,000.

A light detachment sent out by General Elphinstone to attack them, bravely rushed up the acclivity, but on attaining its summit found themselves surrounded and in danger of being cut off.

They succeeded, hotly pursued by the enemy. A second and more powerful body immediately sallied out, and drove the enemy before them. They succeeded in reaching the crest of the hill and dispersing the insurgents posted there, but were unable to capture the gun, which was with difficulty carried off by the enemy.

The Ghilziees were dispersed with great slaughter, thirteen distinguished chiefs having been reported as slain. On the same day the troops in the citadel were furiously attacked; were suspended our fire till the assailants were close upon us, and then so murderous a volley of grape and musketry was poured upon them, that whole avenues were cut by the artillery in the advancing masses.

A sortie, headed by the Vezzeer and Prince Suffer Jung, completed the destruction of the store of shot begun; the slaughter was terrible; the slain lay in heaps; and it went ill with the faithful everywhere that day.

The battle on both sides had been bravely fought, nor could we boast a bloodless victory. Col. Oliver, Captains Westmoreland, Walker, and McKenzie, and Lieut. Laing, fell; Col. Mackrell afterwards died of his wounds; 30 other officers were wounded more or less severely.

The enemy, continuing undismayed, next day again attacked us, when a snow storm put an end to the

INDIA.

About this time it was discovered that Captain Johnson, who had been lost sight of at the commencement of the insurrection in the city, and was supposed to have escaped to General Elphinstone's camp, had not been heard of since the 3d, and it was inferred he must have perished.

Accounts were also received of the death of Doctor Grant, in medical charge at Kohistan, a meritorious officer in the Bombay service.

On the 25th, Mahomed Akbar Khan, the favorite son of Dost-Mahomed, joined the insurgents.—At first a hope was entertained that he had come to propose to mediate in our favor with his people, and obtain such a treaty as might meet the exigencies of both parties.

The belief in this was transient; it soon appeared that the presence of the Prince added fresh vigor to the onslaughts, and bitterness to the hate of the assailants, who were recommended more than ever to prosecute the bloody work of extermination against the "Feringees."

On the 28th we shelled the village of Dehmer from the cantonments, and compelled its abandonment; but shortly after this it again fell into the hands of the insurgents.

A detachment of irregular cavalry, while guarding our baggage camels, was attacked by a force of some 1,000 or 1,500 horsemen; after a severe action and gallant defence, they were compelled to retire.

They had been fearfully outnumbered, and suffered severely. On the 25th a large body appeared on the heights, with the gun which they had taken, hoping to tempt us forth to its capture, by spreading reports that their horse had gone out to meet the brigade advancing from Caudahar.

The cavalry it subsequently appeared, were concealed behind the footmen; but the ruse did not succeed. Several days passed without any fighting, the enemy threatening to attack our cantonments, but not fulfilling their threats.

On the 1st of December, however, they attacked the Bella Hissar, but were repulsed.

On the 4th, having planted some guns on the commanding ground, they were firing into the cantonments all day. At nightfall they made a rush for a fort, which had been captured early in the month, where Lieut. Cumberland, of the 44th, with 100 men, were stationed, and exploded a powder bag at the wicket, but with no effect.

On the 5th the enemy burnt the bridge across the Nullah, between the cantonments and the town, and on the 6th they succeeded in recapturing the fort, wounding Ensign Gray, of the 44th, and the garrison offering no resistance.

On the 8th a conveyance of ammunition was attacked on its way to the enemy's hands. On the 8th of December an attempt to throw supplies into the citadel was unsuccessful, a large portion of the ammunition having fallen into the enemy's hands.

On the 9th there were only three days' provisions in the camp at half rations. At this time we were once more on treaty with the insurgents—the terms proposed by them abating nothing in extravagance.

The insurgent chiefs seemed to have had throughout a regular army in pay. There were no fewer than five thousand horsemen in the field, well mounted and armed. The infantry, though about double this number, were indifferently appointed, and not formidable as enemies.

The troops, especially in the Bella Hissar, began now to be pressed exceedingly for food.

The particulars of their sufferings have reached us in scanty measure and imperfect form. The chief part of the commissariat fell into the hands of Ghilziees at the beginning, and the make-shift system of subsistence thus necessarily resorted to for more than four weeks to supply a force amounting at the outset to nearly 6000 fighting men, irrespective of followers and attendants, must have so pinched them with hunger, that there is at least nothing improbable in the rumor, that by the end of November they were supported chiefly by the slaughter of the beasts of burden, and were living on horse-flesh.

So extreme were their necessities that treaties began to be discussed, the issue of which, under the most favorable circumstances, must have been no better for them than this, that they should be suffered to march out with their baggage and arms, to seek their way unprovided for (the Afghans have afforded them none) through an uninterrupted series of ninety miles, of passes, the most difficult perhaps in the world, to fall back on the post of Jellalabad, at that time but a shade better off than themselves, and those next point of retreat was through the Khyberpass to Peshawur, some 105 miles in their rear.

The terms actually proposed by the insurgents, if correctly reported to us, indicate how conscious they were that we were utterly at their mercy. These were, in fact, that we should surrender our arms, and agree to evacuate the country altogether.

The married officers and their wives were retained as to be hostages, and returned to us only when we had got beyond Peshawar and Dost-Mahomed had been restored to them.

The envoys answer to this was, that "death was preferable to dishonor, that we trusted to the God of battles, and that in his name we defied them to come on." There is once more a blank of three weeks duration in our information. The fighting appears to have continued with little intermission. On the 13th of December a severe action is said to have occurred, in which we were more than usually successful, having not only defeated the enemy, but managed to secure a small supply of provisions.

On the 22d again a bloody conflict took place, when we were worsted and suffered very severely. Further treatment need not have followed this, as we find reference made in the despatch of the 25th, to terms which had before this been discussed.