AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

FOR PRESIDENT in 1844,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1842.

For a detailed account of the disasters of the British Army in India, see first and second pages.

The *Temperance cause* has taken a fresh start in this Borough. During the last week meetings were held in the Court House for several evenings in succession, upon which occasions the crowds in attendance were entertained with speeches and songs by several gentlemen from Harrisburg. Great numbers signed the total abstinence pledge, and a Washingtonian society was formed, which already bids fair to outstrip all the other societies of the town in numerical strength. We trust the good work may progress and prosper, until drunkenness shall be entirely banished from our goodly Borough.

☞Our neighbor MIDDLETON shows signs of contrition, and there is evidently a strong disposition manifested to "claw off" from the embrace we gave him last week. He deals, it is true, a few sickly, effeminate blows at our humble self, and at some "beardless boys" that flit in glimmering shadows athwart his morbid imagination;—but we expected as much, and more, and were fully prepared to receive them. Upon the whole, however, we consider this week's Herald a little more *decent* than the two preceding numbers,—and shall be glad if, through our instrumentality, a change for the better is carried on progressively. We may, if necessity requires it, pay the editor another complimentary notice ere long, just by way of facilitating the reformation he has commenced in the general tone and style of his paper. We are not fond of these personal controversies; but they appear to be necessary at times, in order to purify the pestiferous atmosphere of a Federal Antimasonic printing-office.

GOVERNOR PORTER AND THE FEDERAL PRESS.—It is really a matter of astonishment with what, pertinacious the origins of Federalism continue to slander and vilify the character of David R. Porter! From the days of Gov. Mifflin down to the present time, no Executive has been so villainously—so malignantly assailed. When a candidate the first time, his character was made to pass the fiery ordeal of hell-engendered calumny—and witnesses were suborned by the dozen to perjure themselves before high Heaven, in the fruitless efforts of his political enemies to blacken his character, and detract from his well-earned reputation.—The slanders of these hell-hounds of Federalism, however, were unavailing—except that they endeared their object still more in the affections of the people—and he was triumphantly elected to the post he still occupies by a large majority of his fellow citizens. Since that time—with more difficulties to surmount than all his predecessors put together—David R. Porter has steered the ship of State with consummate prudence and sagacity, and has, by his talents and energy, secured for himself a reputation which none of his base slanderers dare ever aspire to.

But his enemies did not cease their attacks upon him with his election. From the day of his first inauguration down to the present moment, they have pursued him with hyena-like ferocity—and scarcely a single act has he done, official or otherwise, that has not been followed by the vilest misrepresentations and calumny. Stern and inflexible in the discharge of his duties,—honest and upright in his conduct—his enemies find it impossible to swerve him from his straightforward, independent course—hence their attacks upon his character—hence their efforts to injure his fair standing with the people.

The latest effort at slander of the Federalists, is the attempt to create the impression that the Governor was concerned in the Handy and Brodhead transaction. This was harped upon during the last campaign, and the charge was iterated and reiterated over and over again, until the Legislature found it necessary to institute an investigation, so that the truth might be brought to light. Well, the investigation commenced, and for aught we know, is still going on—and yet not a single iota of proof has been elicited against him.—On the contrary, all the witnesses examined on the subject, including Handy and Broadhead who received the $129,000 from the U. S. Bank, most unhesitatingly state that Governor Porter had no hand in the business—was totally unconnected with the transaction—and never received one dollar of the bribery fund in any shape or form. Still this does not satisfy his traducers. Although the testimony elicited before the committee fully and entirely exonerates him from any participation—the charge is persisted in, and there is scarcely a Federal or Antimasonic newspaper in the State that does not continue to propagate the diabolical slander! Well has it been said that "detraction loves a shining mark." But these shafts of calumny fall harmless at the feet of the Executive. Conscious of the rectitude of his own conduct, whether public or private, and strong in the affections of the people, Governor Porter can bid defiance to all these impotent assaults upon his character—and his traducers will yet find out, if they are not already convinced, that, like the viper in the fable, they have been "gnawing at a file."

☞The following testimony of George Handy, taken before the Committee of Investigation, entirely exonerates the Governor from any participation in the matter:

Q.—Did you, as member of the committee from the bank receive any money?

A.—As regards that, I have no doubt but that the largest amount of that sum (120,000) did pass into my hands, but the whole of it did not. Every cent that did pass into my hands was appropriated and paid over to the agents employed—Daniel M. Brodhead and George W. South, of Philadelphia. I swear and declare that not one penny of it was ever retained and appropriated to my own private use.

Q.—How much did you pay to Mr. Brodhead and Mr. South?

A.—My impression is that the amount paid to Mr. Brodhead was (not having kept any written memorandum) about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. I wish to be distinctly understood; the manner in which that money was drawn was this:—when money was wanted I went to Mr. Lardner, he handed me the amount I asked for, and in no instance that I recollect did he ask me for a voucher at the time, or at subsequent periods. He paid the money and I signed the vouchers, with the understanding that he got the other members of the committee to sign them; and it was only within the last six months that I did not know but that all the vouchers were signed by all the committee. I signed the vouchers without taking memorandum, and have never been so sure that all the $129,000 ever came into my hands; but all that came into my hands—I do not know what amount—I paid to Mr. South, distinctly. My letters will show that Mr. South at one time received $10,000 and at another time the same sum. Mr. Brodhead never told me the name of any man he gave that money to. *I have subsequently heard Mr. Brodhead say he never gave it to His Excellency or members of the Legislature.* I never asked Mr. Brodhead what he had done with it, but gave him what he asked for. My impressions were that in the event of legislation being procured, he was to receive $120,000.

Q.—Who made the bargain with him?

A.—George Handy.

Q.—How much of this money did he lay out?

A.—On one occasion he told me he made seventeen or twenty thousand dollars: I understood from him the balance he had laid out—in what way I know not—and for the last six months I have had suspicions that he did not pay out that.

Q.—Do you know, in any way, how that money was disposed of?

A.—None, only what I infer from the letters. During the 4th of May I was not at Harrisburg.

Q.—Had you any communication or conversation with the Executive or members of the Legislature?

A.—NO—NO, NEVER.

DO NOT WASTE POWDER.—The Whig party, by the help of the Almighty, has been totally defeated.—Its end has come, and a grave stone may be spoken for it without a danger of loss. Why then should our members of Congress pour their heavy fire upon a dismasted—a blazing, and sinking ship,

"On the morning of March 4, 1841, the Whig frigate, with her sails swelling gracefully from royal to ring tail, rode in majesty on her ocean way. Her hull was newly painted—her rigging nicely fitted—her decks were crowded with men—and her quarter deck was full of officers. The Democracy stood upon the decks of their weather-beaten cruizer to look at her, and all seemed to unite in the opinion that she would perform a four years voyage in safety; but suddenly a tempest came, a thunderbolt splintered her mizen-mast, rent her flag to tatters, and killed her commander. Then came upon the ear of the listener the heavy roar of the alarm gun and the cry of sorrow. A hurricane followed the thunder—sail after sail was rent to pieces—spar after spar came toppling down with the lookouts and the topmen—seaman after seaman pitched overboard, and floated to the Democratic cruizer, whose commander had watched for the squall, and had taken in sail. Louder and louder howled the wind. The rudder was wrenched from its fastening, and the ship dashed on at the mercy of the contending elements.—The first Lieutenant had taken command, and the trumpet was in his hand. A cry of fire now spread through the ship; and then, while the wreck was blazing, the crew mutinied. The purser's strong box was robbed—his books were burned to wipe out all debts—dreadful curses rang upon the night wind, and echoed along the deep. And hark! what noise is that? It is a gun from the rival frigate—again its peals, and again all eyes are turned towards the sound. It is the cruizer under storm stay-sails beating to wind ward; and now behold, she pours a broadside into the blazing frigate—despair sits at the magazine and death by the *bread room*. The ship of the Whig party is doomed, and her memory even will soon be blotted out forever. Save your powder then, gentlemen.—Why don't you save your powder?—*Alexandria Index.*

IRON STEAMER.—A report made by the Naval Committee, gives the following description of the iron steamer which is proposed to be built by Robert J. Stevens, of New York. The bill authorizing its construction has passed the Senate, and the committee of the whole in the House, and will no doubt become a law;

"The steamer is to be shot and shell proof; the engine and propelling apparatus are to be so placed as that the latter shall be submerged, and the whole engine out of the way of shot from the vessel of an enemy. Her guns to be large and to be adapted to both shot and shell, and her burden not less than 1,500 tons. Mr. Stevens' vessel, says the report, will possess many advantages which it is unnecessary here to detail. Some of them, however, will be briefly adverted to. She will scarcely present a vulnerable point to the fire of the enemy, while those constructed on the old method have a large surface exposed. The hull being low, will cause it difficult to hit her; whereas the lofty sides of a seventy-four will make her a fair mark. Being able to approach within point blank shot, she can fire shells and grape shot into the large port holes of her antagonist, with terrific effect. The thinness of her bulwarks (only 4½ inches thick) will make a very small opening for the gun necessary, and this is to be effectually protected by a drop curtain of the same material as the sides of the ship; so that, in truth, her men will be hardly exposed to danger.—She will combine nearly all the advantages of a ship and battery, being a kind of floating iron fort, and having no vital points exposed, such as spars, sails, &c. She will be free from accidents, them which oftentimes render a vessel unmanageable. Hollow shot or shell will burst in pieces against the walls of his steamers, which, if made of wood, they would penetrate, doing as much damage as round shot, and, if exploded, much more.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The Knoxville, Tenn. Register gives an account of one of the most shocking murders to be found in the annals of crime. It seems that a black fellow owned by Mr. John Thomas, in an adjoining county, on the morning of the 30th ult. went to the chamber where his master and mistress were sleeping, and with an axe cut and mangled them so horribly that they soon died. The demon then set fire to the dwelling, stable and other out buildings—and, meeting a neighbor named Benson, who was attracted to the spot by the fire, he killed him with the axe, cut off his head, and threw his body into the burning building. A number of persons soon collected to take the murderer, but brandishing his axe, he defied the whole of them, until a gun was procured and he was shot, which so disabled him that he was bound and lodged in Newport Gaol, for trial.

A SKETCH OF CHARACTER.—The Richmond Whig, the leading federal paper in Virginia, gives the following biographical sketch of "Honest John Tyler." If the picture is true, should not the "universal whig party" feel proud that through their efforts the destinies of our country have been placed in th ehands of such a man?

"The Accident of an Accident—a famished Charles City-Pettyfogger, whom nature never intended to elevate above the trial of ten dollar warrants upon plain cases, a man destitute of intellect and integrity, whose name is the synonime of NIHIL—and on whose very face nature has put her stamp of doomed insignificance and inferiority—a very sucker full grown and full bloomed—such a man, base, selfish and perfidious, whose faith is broken pledges, whose honor is treachery, and whose conscience, about the tenderness of which he has so much enlightened the world, is his ruling love of office. Such a man, if so miserable a thing can be called a man, unsupported by either of the great parties of the country—held in execration by the one and contempt by the other—and used by a corrupt tabal for the vilest purposes, at the expense of the great interests of the country, cajoled, and circumvented, and fooled by flatterers, ministered to by lickspittles and surrounded by lepers—such a miserable thing in free America presides over the Republic like a vast nightmare, and doctors the body politic with his vetoes, with the assumed authority of a Russian Autocrat spreading his ukase over his dominions, and bids defiance to his former friends, and an overwhelming majority of fifteen millions of freemen—making even the test of patriotism itself and the passport to office, adhesion to him. O for a whip in every honest hand, to lash the rascal naked through the land."

POTOMAC FISHERIES.—The Alexandria Gazette of the 20th inst. says:—"Some of the fishermen at the lower landings on the Potomac have, already, cut out, and finished operations for the season. This is uncommonly early; but the fisheries commenced this year, also, earlier than usual. There has not been a very abundant supply of herring caught, especially at the landings on the Virginia side of the river. The shad, as we have before remarked, have been plentiful and uncommonly large."

The Bloomfield Democrat says, the Democracy of Perry county will take care to be represented in the contemplated State Convention of the 20th of July.

RHODE ISLAND.—The "New Age" of the 16th has the following remarks on President Tyler's reply to Gov. King's application for troops to over-awe the people of that State, and to force an observance of King Charles' Charter,

The President's Letter to Governor King.

The contents of the President's letter to Governor King, are in substance, what we stated yesterday they would be, in an article headed *Interference of the President.* In reviewing the constitution and laws of the United States, he says, 'no power is vested in the Executive of the United States to anticipate insurrectionary movements against the Government of Rhode Island, so as to sanction the interposition of the military authority, but that there must be an actual insurrection manifested by lawless assemblages of the people or otherwise, to whom a proclamation may be addressed, and who may be required to betake themselves to their respective abodes.' After adverting to the dangerous tendency of a premature interference on his part, he proceeds to say—

'It will be my duty on the contrary to respect the requisitions of that government which has been recognised as the existing Government of the State through all time past, until I shall be advised in regular manner, that it has been altered and abolished and other substituted in its place, by legal and *peaceable proceedings* adopted and pursued by the authorities and people of the State.'

As no insurrectionary movements and no *overt* act of resistance to the laws had occurred it would have evinced greater prudence in the Executive, and been in better keeping with the dignity of his official station, had he withheld an expression of his opinion at present, and informed the Rhode Island envoys that, when any case actually occurred which was contemplated by the Constitution and laws of the U. States, it would be proper time for him to declare and discharge his duty.

So far, the people have proceeded peaceably in the establishment of their constitution, and it is intended peaceably to proceed farther, and elect their officers and complete the organization of the new government. If the public peace be interrupted, it will be through the folly and by the acts of the Rotten borough party, on whom must rest the sin of all sanguinary consequences.

FINAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—The N. York Herald of Monday last says:—"We understand that by the last steamers, intelligence from England was received at Washington, that will materially, if not conclusively, tend to arrange and settle finally all the outstanding difficulties with that country. It seems that the negociation took place in London between Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Everett—and that the British foreign Minister took the first step, being induced to do so, probably in consequence of the disastrous news from India. We further learn that the Ashburton mission was never meant to result in any practical settlement—it was intended more as a 'make believe' than a reality. But recent events in Europe and Asia, and under the influence of Sir Robert Peel, who has indicated great friendship for the United States, particularly in his recent new tariff, have compelled the British government to come at once to the point, and settle the preliminaries of a lasting peace. This has been done with Mr. Everett, and the recent special messengers that came by the steamers have probably been the bearers of the new propositions for the American government."

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The Liverpool Times of the 30th March, contains Lord Aberdeen's reply to Mr. Stevenson's note on the right of search, a condensation of which is as follows:

"Lord Aberdeen begins by disclaiming all responsibility for any expressions used by his predecessor, Lord Palmerston;—he then explicitly repeats his former renunciations, on the part of this country, of all claims to a right of search over American vessels in time of peace; and observes that when a vessel is once ascertained to be American, the British cruisers are ordered to abstain from all interference with her, *be she slaver or otherwise.*

"With American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretension in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted, if engaged in it, to enjoy a monopoly of the slave trade; but the British Government, concludes Lord Aberdeen, will never endure that the fraudulent use of the American flag shall extend the iniquity to other nations, by whom it is abhorred, and who have entered into solemn treaties with this country for its entire suppression."

Mr. VAN BUREN, in his journey south, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst. The Picayune states that a deputation of gentlemen met him at the lake, and Mr. Prieur, the Mayor elect, in behalf of the committee and the citizens generally bade him welcome to the city.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, speaks in high terms of the speech recently delivered by Mr. BUCHANAN, in the Senate of the United States on the Loan Bill, and states that a crowded Senate Chamber listened to that effort with breathless attention. In the course of Mr. Buchanan's speech, he remarked that he believed there existed an equal chance that this nation will be engaged in war, he hoped it might not be so; and that the mission of a distinguished gentleman (Lord Ashburton,) might terminate our difficulties. If he had come with the olive branch of peace, he, for one, was ready to meet him in the spirit of conciliation. But he desired that all the difficulties might now be settled: with him it was ALL or NONE. The Caroline affair, the North Eastern Boundary, the Creole case, the North Western Boundary, the Right of Search, must all be settled now.—He repeated again "all or none" must be settled."

ANOTHER DEFALCATION.—John Hemphill, Treasurer of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of Philadelphia, is named in the papers of that city as a defaulter to the amount of twenty or thirty thousand dollars.

THE LOAN BILL has passed both Houses of Congress, and received the President's signature. It provides for the extension of the time for which the loan authorized in 1841 is to be taken, and for an addition of five millions of dollars thereto. It also allows the payment of interest on Treasury notes. The whig policy has thus prevailed in the establishment of the foundation of a permanent national debt, and the general government exhibits the singular anomaly of borrowing money to keep its machinery in motion, whilst it throws away the proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands. Were it possible for the reign of whig misrule to last for eight years, the country would, by the time it terminated, be involved in a debt which its citizens could not help but feel to be burdensome and oppressive in the extreme.

"We will open a new set of books," said Mr. Webster, in one of his electioneering harangues during the Presidential canvass of 1840. The Whig party succeeded—a "new set of books" were opened, and Mr. Webster is recognised as the controlling partner of the firm of Tyler & Co. Let us quote two brief extracts from official documents, to show the difference between the present and the past:

The last report made to Congress by the then Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1841, contained the following sentence:

"The Government has promptly met every demand which has been presented, upon the Treasury, during the last year.

LEVI WOODBURY."

President Tyler's special message, dated March 2 1842, informs Congress, that:

"The estimated demand of the Treasury for the present and two succeeding months are $9,574,000, and the estimated means are but $6,000,000.

JOHN TYLER."

The American people can mark the contrast between these two official statements, and judge how much the country has profited by the mode of keeping accounts in Mr. Webster's "new set of books."

RHODE ISLAND.—This little Commonwealth, judging from the signs of the times, is on the eve of a civil war. The suffrage or people's party held an election according to the terms of their new Constitution on Monday week—and the landholders held an election on the following Wednesday. The former polled 6178 votes, and the latter 4781. A Repeal ticket was also voted for on Wednesday, which polled 2362 votes.

The officers elected by the suffrage party are to enter upon their duties on Tuesday next, and those elected by the landholders on the following day—so that, from present appearances, two governments are about to be organized. Both parties have made an appeal to the military, and every thing looks squally in the extreme. It remains to be seen whether the "bone and sinew," or the aristocratic landholders will eventually triumph.

"THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY" is the title of a neat little weekly, recently started at Shippensburg, in this county, by Messrs. W. A. & J. B. G. KINSLOE.—Judging from the tone and spirit of the first number which is now before us, we should consider the paper well worthy of patronage. It is to be neutral in politics.

The Senate have rejected Mr. TYSON, of Philadelphia, who was nominated by President Tyler for Commissary General of purchases for the army, in place of Gen. Irvine, deceased. The vote stood for confirmation, ELEVEN—against it, TWENTY-NINE. Mr. T. has held the office for about six months.

The National Intelligencer states that Mr. CLAY left Washington on Thursday last, on his way to Kentucky.

APPORTIONMENT.—The House of Representatives of the United States, in Committee of the Whole on Friday last, fixed upon 60,500 as the ratio, making the entire representation 250, being a small increase of the present number; the largest fraction 57,900, falls on Missouri.

Extensive arrangements are making for the encampment which is to be held near the Borough of Reading from the 18th to the 23d of May inclusive. The number of troops already reported amount to three thousand, and suitable accommodations have been provided for their *comfort.*

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—A letter from Washington in the New York Commercial Advertiser says:

The commissioners of the N. E. boundary have made a report, which was sent to the Senate on Saturday. This document is wellthmed in relation to the arrival of Lord Ashburton. It is said to show conclusively that no point which by any construction can be considered as the North-west angle of Nova Scotia, is to be found South of the place where the due North line from the source of the St. Croix, croses the St. John's River; that it exhibits the true position of the old South boundary of the province of Quebec, in which that angle will be given by the trial of the due North line, upsetting completely the mystification of Messrs. Featherstonaugh and Mudge in respect to these two points. It is also shown that the line chosen by those two gentlemen, so far from being the "maximum axis of elevation," has been so much "abraded" that the highest peaks in it are lower than the lowest gap claimed by the United States.

For the Volunteer.

BREAD AND MILK! Mr. Sanderson—I do not apprehend any thing like a famine in our diggins, as long as its citizens can have bread and milk brought to their doors: and these we have daily. I don't know the name of either of the individuals who furnishes them; but they certainly deserve patronage, besides the thanks of the citizens. Those who have no cows, or do not bake their own bread, could not do well without them: then let them listen to their daily approach; of which they each give "pleasing note"—the one by the sound of a horn, and the other by the more musical tones of a little bell—just such as Dutchmen fix to wagon-horses' ears. Cream from half a gill to half a pint can be had—fresh and sweet—and bread, rolls and muffins, of any size or quantity. Let your readers know this, Mr. Sanderson—it will be at least as pleasing and palatable as any mixture you can make of patent medicines; and probably as conducive to health, their numerous puffs to the contrary, notwithstanding.

PRO-BONO PUBLICO.

A leetle TOO FAST—or, who told the STORY—Middleton or his man!

☞*Robert White Middleton blowing his own horn!*

But, he says "this modesty prevents him from making any comment." Hear him!

From the last week's Herald.

"Encouraging.—☞One of the oldest and most respectable citizens of this place called at our office last week, and requested us to say—that he has been a paying subscriber for the Herald, for *upwards of forty* years; that he was never better pleased with the paper than he has been for the past few weeks; and that we must positively so state the fact in "our next paper."

But that FACT happens to be a FALSEHOOD! For, there is not an individual in "this place," or any other, that was a subscriber to the Herald UPWARDS of forty years ago—and the "oldest and most respectable citizen," or Mr. Middleton MUST be in ERROR or, he must have taken the Herald before Capt. Alexander, the original proprietor, gave it existence! It has since had many owners, and it *tallied falsely* under all of them; and it will not be forty years old till some time next summer, for it was given existence in July 1802, as a file in my possession will prove.

Save your MODESTY, Mr. Middleton! But tell your readers next week, that

—The wonderful BLAST that YOU BLEW,
Prov'd, in ev'ry instance—UNTRUE!

A SEPTAGENARIAN.

Main street, Carlisle.

Carlisle Washington Temperance Society.

At a meeting held in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Thursday evening, 21st of April, 1842—when Col. CHARLES MCCLURE was called to the chair, and Mr. Henry Anderson appointed Secretary.

On motion, a committee of seven was appointed to report names of persons for officers of the *Carlisle Washington Temperance Society.* The committee, after having retired for a few minutes, reported the following persons, which report was unanimously adopted:

President—EDWARD PENDERGRASS.

Vice Presidents—ROBERT NOBLE, JOHN HARRIS, WILLIAM ASKWITH, ADAM CROUSE, ANDREW COMFORT.

Corresponding Secretaries—*Mathew B. Rodgers, Philip Quigley.*

Recording Do.—*James M. Allen.*

Assistant Recording Do.—*Francis C. Porter, John Spuhr, Jr.*

Treasurer.—*Henry Anderson.*

Executive Committee.—William Crop, Robert Moore, Jr., Dr. William Irvin, Joseph Faust, C. E. R. Davis.

On motion, Col. Charles McClure, S. Dunlap Adair, Esq. and George W. Rheem were appointed a committee to draft a Constitution for the Society, and report at an adjourned meeting to be held at the Court House on Saturday evening, 23d inst.

Temperance Notice.—The monthly public meeting of the Monroe Temperance Society will be held at the Brick Church, near Churchtown, on Saturday evening next, the 30th inst. Mr. LOVEJOY will address the meeting in behalf of the Cumberland County Temperance Society, and will exhibit and explain Dr. Sewall's Plates of the Drunkard's stomach.

M. CALDWELL, Chn. Cumb'd. Co. Tem. Soc'y.

April 28, 1842.

Colds, Coughs, and Consumption.

These universal complaints we find in almost every family, attended with more or less severely at the same time regarded by some with very little attention, until they begin to assume a serious character. Why are patients so neglectful of themselves when they know that their health is all in all! Are they not aware that it requires a much longer time to arrest a disease when suffered to knit its threads upon the vitals! Will those who desire health take good advice, and always be provided with a few bottles of "*Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy,*" whereby they can immediately arrest the fatal progress of *Consumption*, and *not* be compelled to spend years in misery and pain, besides making an "*Apothecary Shop*" of their stomachs!—this medicine is certain in its effects, if used in due season, and always produces relief in the most hopeless cases, by its soothing and palliative effects. This is a consolation which many appreciate.

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

LIFE IS MOTION, AND DEATH IS STAGNATION.—The Ocean remains pure so long as the winds continue to agitate and promote a circulation throughout its component parts: but in protracted calms, the mighty deep has been known to purify from stagnation, emiting effluvia sufficiently noxious to destroy animal life. Such is the state of the humors of the human body that is deprived of exercise, and nothing can restore to a state of purity its stagnant and corrutp fluids save powerful evacuations with a medicine that shall act as an assistant of Nature, and consequently in accordance with the human constitution. And such a medicine is *Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills*: experience proves it; because these pills are known by the experience of thousands, to perfectly cleanse the blood from all foulness, remove all morbid affection, and renovate weak and enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor.

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

MARRIED.

In Berwick, on the 12th, by the Rev. Mr. Pearce, Mr. ALLEN M. GANGEWER, one of the editors of the Berwick Sentinel, and formerly of this Borough, to Miss ANN M., daughter of Jesse C. Horton, Esq., of Northumberland county.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. John Ulrich, Mr. ABRAHAM STOUFFER to Miss JULIA DINKLE, all of Carlisle.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. R. McCachran, Mr. GEORGE BLANKNEY, of Greenvillage, Franklin co., to Miss MARGARET DUEY, of Newville, Cumb. co., Pa.

On Tuesday the 12th inst., by the Rev. John G. Fritchey, Capt. PHILIP J. GRAFT, of Straban township, to Miss MARY LOUISA, daughter of John Stably, of Tyrone town.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. C. P. Cummings Mr. *Samuel Sellers*, to Miss *Ellen Steel*, all of Dickinson township.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. *David Wickard*, to Miss *Martha Jones*, of Perry county.

On the 19th inst., by the same Mr. *Joel Hench*, to Miss *Mary Staub*, both of Silver Spring township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *John Bentz*, to Miss *Mary Reighter*, all of Carlisle.

DIED.

At his residence in Fairview township, York county, after a protracted and painful illness, on the 9th inst., Col. JOHN THOMPSON, in the 40th year of his age.

In this place, on the 10th inst., EMMA SMITH, only child of Mr. Alred Sener, aged 3 months and 10 days.

In Frankford township, on the same day, JOHN, son of Mr. Joseph Wetzel, aged 4 years and 11 days.

On Thursday last, in this Borough, Capt. GEORGE HENDEL, in the 65th year of his age.

Captain H. commanded a volunteer company of Riflemen during the late war, and served a six months campaign on our northern frontier in the year 1814. He participated in the hard fought battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and was universally considered a brave soldier and excellent officer. He was emphatically an honest man, and met his fate with resignation to the Divine will.

On Saturday the 16th inst., MARGARET ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of William and Mary McCrea, of Frankford township, aged 2 years, 7 months and 11 days.

Farewell, farewell, dear blessed, lovely dear!
To all connections, friends, and relatives dear!
Parental tenderness with thee were joined,
Warm from the heart and from the purest mind.
Those tears that flow from the heart in currents free,
Evince our grief so early here to part with thee.
Yet the hopes we entertain, and feelings too,
Till we meet again in Heaven—till then, adieu!

On Monday evening last, in this Borough, MARY ELISABETH, daughter of George and Jane Raisinger, aged 8 months and 9 days.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF CARLISLE.

Exhibit for 1841-42.

The Real Estate now owned by the School District, was purchased for $2650,00. During the past year the four Bonds, part of the purchase money of Education Hall, amounting to $175,00 each, and due on 1st April 1842, 43, 44, & 45, have either been or will be taken up before the 1st of June, by discounting the same, so that the balance of the purchase money on that day will be only the Widow's Dower, a lien on the Old College amounting to $283.33, and the judgment of $500,00, a lien on Education Hall.

During the past year we have purchased the second series of the American School Library, and Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus, the cost of the whole amounting to $88,09.

The small number of scholars in the Female High School and that next of grade, have suggested the practicability and expediency of uniting the two, which will take place on the 1st of June next.

The exact expense of the current year cannot be ascertained with certainty until the close of the same, but it is believed that it will be nearly as follows:

Amount of checks to the 4th of April 1842, inclusive,		$3135,28
Teachers salaries for April and May 1842,		632,25
Bond of 1845, Discount off,		165,00
Estimated expenditures for 1841 & 42,		$4232,53
The nett proceeds of the Duplicate for the past year, after deductions, is expected to yield		$3430,54
State appropriation for 1841-42		844,00
Balance at Settlement, June 1841,		364,40
		4638,94
Estimated expenditure,		4232,53
Probable balance in the Treasury on the 1st of June next,		$456,41
Estimates for the year 1842-43.		
Teachers salaries—14 schools	3240,00	
Rents,	244,00	
Wood and cutting,	120,00	
Interest	47,00	
Messenger, Stationary, Printing,	65,00	
Fencing and repairing,	64,00	
Contingencies,	50,00	
To be paid on account of balance of purchase money,	250,00	
		$4080,00
Expected Receipts,		
Tax laid by School Directors,	1520,76	
Proposed additional Tax,	1600,00	
State appropriation,	804,00	
Supposed balance in Treasury,	456,41	
		4381,17
Which would leave a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of June 1843, of		301,17

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. EDY, } Committee of
J. HAMILTON, } Directors.

April 28, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Taxable citizens of the Borough will meet at the *Court House on Tuesday the 3d of May next,* at 1 *o'clock P. M.*, to determine by Ballot what additional School Tax shall be laid for the ensuing year.

Tax Payers' Meeting.

A meeting of the Tax Payers (without respect to party) from the Stony Ridge to the Susquehanna river, will be held at the house of F. Wunderlich, in the borough of Mechanicsburg, on *Saturday the 21st day of May next*, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the propriety of remonstrating against an increase of the State Tax by the bill now pending before the Legislature, which if it should pass will increase the amout of State tax to be paid by Cumberland county to the enormous sum of *twenty-seven thousand dollars.* It is to be hoped that every tax payer will turn out and raise his voice against the reckless course pursued by our Legislature.

LOWER END.

April 28, 1842.

J. ELLIS BONHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO BEETEM'S HOTEL.

Carlisle, April 28, 1842.—6m.

FOR SALE.

The entire stock of New goods belonging to the firm of Bosserman & Hutton, consisting of

Hardware, Groceries, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c, &c.

The stock is well assorted, and offers a favorable opportunity for a safe and profitable investment. Terms to suit the times.—Apply immediately to

GEORGE HUTTON,
Surviving partner of the firm of Bosserman & Hutton.

Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the firm of Bosserman & Hutton, and those knowing themselves indebted on book account or otherwise, are requested to call on the subscriber and make settlement, on or before the

FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

after which time all unsettled accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.

GEORGE HUTTON.

Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

DR. JOHN ARMSTRONG,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity. Place of residence, in west Louther street, a few doors below Professor M'Clintock's.

Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

China, Glass & Queensware.

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening a part of his spring importation of CHINA and QUEENSWARE to which he would invite the attention of Country Merchants, as the assortment is good and the prices as low, if not lower than any other house in the city. STONEWARE always on hand at manufacturing prices. Particular attention paid to Packing and all goods put up as ordered.

WM. F. BOKEE,
37 North Howard St. Baltimore, recently occupied by T. Sutliff.

☞Rail Road Money will be taken for goods at 70 cts on the dollar.

April 28, 1842. 4t*

NOTICE.

Whereas Jeromiah Myers of Dickinson township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, has executed an assignment of all his property to the subscriber in trust for the payment of his creditors, as will more fully appear by the deed of assignment which is duly recorded in the Recorder's Office for said county: All persons having claims against the said Myers are therefore requested to present the same, and those indebted to make payment to the assignee at his residence in South Middleton township.

DAVID SCOBEY, Assignee of J. Myers.

April 28, 1842.—6t.

Estate of Abraham Weltmer, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non, on the estate of Abraham Weltmer, late of East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, have been issued to the subscriber residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment immediately, and those having claims present them without delay properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN HOLTZ, Adm'r.

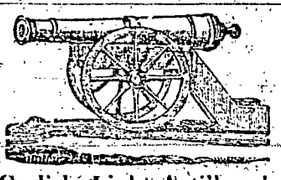
April 28, 1842.

Fellow-Citizens & Soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 197th Reg't. 1st Brig. 11th Div. P. M.

I offer myself a candidate for the office of MAJOR of said Battalion, at the election in June next. Should I be elected, there shall nothing be wanting on my part in defence of my country—and I will discharge the responsible duties of the office with fidelity, in peace and in war.

Yours, GEORGE D. BOYER.

Carlisle, April 28, 1842.



Carlisle Light Artillery!

PARADE at the Armory, on Monday the 2d and on Tuesday the 10th of May next, at 9 o'clock A. M., in summer uniform for drill and inspection. By order of the Capt.

J. R. KERNAN, O. S.

Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

MILITARY CANDIDATES.

☞We are authorized to state that Gen. EDWARD ARMOR will be a candidate, and will be supported for a re-election to the office of *Brigadier General*, of the 1st Brig. 11th Div. P. M., at the election in June next, by MANY VOTERS.

Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

☞We are requested to announce that Lieut. Col. ARMSTRONG NOBLE will be a candidate for *Colonel* of the 197th Regiment, P. M. at the election in June next, and will receive the support of

MANY.

Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

☞We are authorized to say that Capt. WILLIAM MOUDY will be a candidate for *Lieutenant Colonel* of the 1st Battalion, Cumberland Volunteers, at the ensuing election in June, and will be supported by

MANY VOLUNTEERS.

Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

☞We are authorized to state that Lieut. JOHN HAMILTON will be a candidate for *Lieutenant Colonel* of the 197th Reg't. P. M. at the election in June, and will receive a warm support from

MANY.

Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

Fancy Prints.

2 CASES new style Fancy Prints, just received and for sale at very reduced prices.

Carey & Chipman.

Shipp'g. April 21, 1842.