

Extract from the Speech of Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, of Penna.

In the House of Representatives, April 14, 1842. In Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

In connection with our diplomatic relations, I seize this occasion to introduce a kindred subject of the utmost moment, and to utter some sentiments, for which no one but myself is answerable, on the important questions now pending between Great Britain and the United States. A special minister of peace, I trust, has come among us lately from that Empire, to whom I will venture to give counsel, in a spirit of peace, and for the sake of peace. I choose to do it here, in the face of the world, and ex cathedra, for, though I have long had the honor of that gentleman's personal acquaintance, yet it is perhaps more fitting—certainly will be more effectual—to speak to him publicly. Let me premise, as he has been subjected to some animadversion in the public journals, that I am sure his disposition, personally, is pacific and conciliatory. Whatever his instructions may be, I believe this country may rest assured that, as his intercourse with Americans throughout a long and honorable life has been uniformly kind, liberal, and generous, so, I feel confident, he would rather earn promotion in the noble hierarchy with which he is associated—rather gain an earldom, as I hope he may on his return home—by accomplishing peace and adjusting all points in dispute, than by any tenacious insistence on what may superinduce hostilities, if the latter be made his bounden duty. As to any dishonor, I venture to assert, that he will not be convicted of it.

It is, then, a remarkable fact, not sufficiently borne in mind, that England is an egregious aggressor in all the five points in question with us. In the Maine affair, she took our long-acknowledged territory. In the Caroline conflict, she invaded us with fire and sword. In the Oregon controversy, as well as I understand it, she again dis- tinguished us from what was considered our own soil. In the Creole matter, she took away from us a vessel, and what, by several treaties with us, beginning with that of our independence in 1783, Great Britain has solemnly acknowledged to be property; and she holds it against all the usages of all the comity of friendly nations. By the search or visitation demand, she crosses the high seas, comes all the way from the Old World, with its exploded code of maritime barbarism, demanding of the New World that she shall submit, not only our vast commerce in the four corners of the earth, but our immense and our immense resources and bond of our union, to visitation, (or I take no distinction between that and search,) to interruption, to ignominious condemnation. The mouths of our rivers, our estuaries, and bays, are all to be subjected—the Mississippi, the Chesapeake, the Delaware—all, all!

It is a dangerous thing to challenge any one—much more all the world; yet, after mature examination of this great question, I do challenge controversy to the avowed fact that there is no right of search, even in war, which less in peace. It is monstrous that England should require of us such an interpolation in the laws or practice of nations. There would be, perhaps, no excuse for my saying, now, this subject at large, as it deserves, and it would, besides, do it injustice. But, on some proper occasion, I promise to argue it, and now challenge contradiction of the position, that there is no right of search or visitation of vessels at sea, by the vessels of any other nation. In war, it is no exercise of mere martial law—the rule of brute force—which supersedes all law and reason. Strong nations have exercised it: the weaker have submitted to it. But there is no warrant for it in the laws of nations, of nature, or of reason. All nations are equal: every ship at sea is a part of her nation. The vessel of no other nation has a right to stop her: it is a violation of that perfect independence and equality which is the right of every one, and of all alike. Such, in a word, is the law of nature applied to nations. The sea laws of war do not differ from the land laws of war, in principle or reason; however much more flagrant they may have become in practice; and conventional law is equally opposed to this pretended right. In thirty treaties, covering a space of two hundred years, which I have examined, the cardinal and rational rule, that free ships make free goods, is recognized; beginning with a treaty between France and England in 1648, comprehending the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, down almost to the present time. I am not insensible of the perils to be encountered by an American who questions what Great Britain inculcates as law. I am aware with what colonial servility even our distinguished jurists accept what she gives us. But, in this insufferable exaction, England demands for peace, what can be shown to be not law even for war; and which it is our highest interest to deny and resist and repel, at all hazards, and by all means. Selden's *mare clausum* would be restored by it, with illimitable aggravation. Search which must always excite in American bosoms indignant sentiments—search, in this shape, would be incomparably worse than as before warred against. Let us be put profoundly right by being forbearance, and exhaust expostulation, before recurring to it, in any form, modification, or management.

The issue now before nearly all Christendom is that of search and slave-trade. Even should France desert us, as Russia and other powers have, our stand before the world would be truly glorious, in resisting at once the slave-trade and the search of our ships. To vindicate the freedom of the seas is our destiny, as it has always been our policy. Franklin's treaty of Versailles, in 1763, treaties with Holland, with Sweden, and with Prussia, in 1782-5; with Spain, in 1795; that of the honorable gentleman on this floor [Mr. Adams] with Prussia, in 1799—all the diplomacy of this country is bright with the doctrines of marine liberty and equality. Free ships, free goods—the generous reciprocity principle of free international trade—restrictions of undue blockade—our power to England to unite in recognizing the right to carry our choicest

sacrifice to peace on the ocean—these are the credentials of our love of peace, and determination to submit to as few as possible of the antiquated shackles of European perpetuated warfare. I exhibit them here in no other than the spirit of peace, in a place and in terms which I hope may give them favor elsewhere. I perceive little difficulty in settling the Maine question; as litigation in adjusting amicably the Creole case; still less in that of Oregon. But that of search or visitation, there are but two modes of ending: either for Lord Ashburton, in the perspicuous and candid treatment which I have myself he will bestow on us and on his own Government, to declare that it presents in itself nothing but an insurmountable stumbling block in the way of settling any other question. *Perse*, it is intractable; the President is against yielding one jot so is his cabinet. No Senate would ratify any treaty with such abomination in it. No Congress would sanction it. The people are all against it. It never can be other than odious and insufferable to the whole American Union. If this distinguished gentleman will think and say so, peace is at hand, I believe. If not, the only other alternative is resistance, repulsion, and long-continued, perhaps everlasting enmity. For what can England do, if our Government simply says—we cannot yield you this: it would convulse the country, and uproot any administration. We deprecate war; we do not want to fight; but we will not make it our interest and our resort? Such refusal of ours will be no excuse of war by England; and what, then, can she do with us, for simply refusing to let her search all our vessels? She can do nothing by right and in reason; and I will not suppose that she would provoke us to begin hostilities.

Should it come to that, let me pursue for a moment that branch of the subject. By no means insensible of the ever-to-be-deplored evils of war, still I think we are taught by English influences much to exaggerate them, and to undervalue what may be reckoned as some of its retributions. The dread- ful war of kindred people! Dr. Franklin's correspondence shows that such was the cry with which his ears was assailed before the Revolution. I perfectly recollect that it was the same chorus, chimed by the same kind of people, which the war of 1812 was computed. And now again the chanting of that note is as common as if it were not always kindred and conterminous nations which are most apt to quarrel, and require the settlement of bloodstains.

Respecting preparation for war, too—I consider so many of my countrymen in what I deem an error, that I must add a word or two of comfort there. For one, I deem an armed government more to be dreaded than all the horrors of occasional war. Once in a quarter of a century, war, if it is to be dreaded, is at any rate not without some redeeming results. A republican country must compromise between some want of armed preparation and these free institutions which, if the inheritance, the birth- right, and the cherished predilection of a martial, moral, and armed nation, are a stronger tower of strength than the best disciplined armies. Navies and mariners we cannot have without organization and experience. But is it clear that standing armies are the safeguards of countries? The most remarkable revelation of the American and French Revolutions is that, in every instance, forearmed power was always vanquished by the unprepared but enthusiastic nations. Yes, sir, when the combined arms of Europe invaded unarmed France, the militia, the common people, who elected, at the drum- head, cobblers, and tinkers, and ostlers, to command them, went forth to battle against the princes and nobles who led well-trained armies to expected conquest, and drove them back into nearly every capital of Europe, which they captured. On the other hand, when France had the largest, best disciplined, and most veteran-commanded armies of that continent, the peasantry of Spain, the aroused population of Germany, and the boors of Russia, conquered those armies, sacked Paris, and made a prisoner of the most successful general of the age. Such, unquestionably, is modern history. Far from teaching a lesson of downright neglect of preparing in peace for war, I submit that such resiliency from the moral, material, and spontaneous discipline of the magazines of free and independent nations should console us for seeming inadequacy of military preparation, be the assurance that the battle is not always to the standing army, but that victory and honorable peace are most frequently the rewards of those who in peace prepare for war by other than mere machinery and mechanical organization—never should, if to be a free people. We must not go to war at all, unless we begin it with what all Europe, and too many Americans, consider great disadvantages. The apprehensions industriously propagated on this head, are mostly without foundation. If a war is to be of the Vandal character often mentioned, and one of its first blows is to be felt in the burning of New York, I am assured by the first officer in the American navy that it is as easy to burn London, and that he would answer for it, if the one is done, and he is ordered, with his choice of means, he will do the other.

war better than most other nations, and with the means of interior intercourse infinitely surpassing all others. I am assured by the same experienced naval officer before alluded to, that there is nothing in the British, or any other navy, at all comparable in offensive faculties to the two steam frigates lately arrived here, and now almost within the sound of my feeble voice. All our waters, rivers, lakes, and harbors are covered with steamboats, which, I am told, may readily be rendered available for coast service. A young officer, in whom I take great interest, informs me that he would desire no shorter road to distinction than the command of one of them, fitted, as it soon may be, for effective annoyance.

I say again, that I am not threatening, but dissuading war. The English press, and indeed Lord Mountcashel, in the House of Peers, announced the United States with dismemberment; and that by a servile war; by revolt of our slaves, and its shocking catastrophe. But if these are to be the atrocious means of compelling our submission to be searched have we no offset—no retaliation? Has England no slaves? Where are Ireland, India, Canada? They hang to England by threads of chains; and the factitious union of Great Britain might fall to pieces, like our paper banking system, if the provoked spirit of propagating liberty, which we have never yet sent abroad, but by example at home;—if this brave spirit should be let loose by us, as their own brilliant Canning once threatened the continental powers, and carried the flag-staff of that striped bunting, which the same Canning once ventured an unlucky fling at, since happily repeated by the late British Secretary of State from Foreign Affairs, when treating the right of search. National power is either military or federative in the Old World, consisting of troops or alliances. But in the New, there is a principle of free independence, which, when called into action, has seldom failed of success. I have no desire to see Great Britain any thing less than Great Britain; and it is in no hostile spirit that I venture to say she had better not undertake, to punish the United States of America by war. They will always be her best friend, unless she makes them her direct enemy. There is the natural and the necessary result of her policy, and it is not un- questionable about it while that of Great Britain, near perhaps to her grand climacteric, may prove to be less substantial than it appears to be. *Nihil verum moriturum instabile in regnum est quum fama potentia non sua videtur.* The vast colonial and disjoined prepotency of Great Britain may not prove as stable as the youthful vigor of an adolescent nation; and, at all events, I repeat, it will be safest to let the pending questions between that country and this be settled by negotiation. War may be extremely calamitous to both; but it is very difficult for Americans to perceive how war can be of any advantage on this hemisphere, to a power, however formidable elsewhere, coming from another world to enforce such demands as we cannot submit to. Not only peers and ministers, but the brutalities of the English press sometimes threaten to punish us with a war of extermination. Let them beware of such ferocity, and, rely upon it, it will prove a losing game of havoc. From these considerations, I pass it with pleasure to a few words, in conclusion, upon our domestic concerns. Should affairs be adjusted, as they may be, between Great Britain and the United States, before this session of Congress closes, it will be the greatest triumph of peaceable diplomacy begun by American ministers in Europe, and completed by British ministers in America; and with this demand for search relinquished, there is no reason why every thing else in dispute should not be easily amicably, and honorably accommodated. In that event, two or three crops will pay our debts.

Other subjects of difficult arrangement seem to be settling themselves in advance of legislation. The mellowed and rational sentiments, coming to us from North and South, concerning the tariff, give every reason to hope that that vexed question will not prove of difficult solution. The currency question, also, appears to be undergoing the happiest improvement, by spontaneous amelioration. Everywhere the banks are returning to coin payments, which is nearly all that is necessary for the only basis of permanent settlement of that hitherto unmanageable, and at all times extremely sensitive thing—the circulation. As I have been accused of withholding my humble opinion, I beg leave to speak unreservedly; and to declare, that if the various parties into which the Government is divided will each yield something of its preferred plan, it will probably be easy, during this session, to come to terms of satisfactory accommodation. I speak for myself alone, having no right to speak for others, when I do not hesitate to say that I am not wedded to the sub-treasury, which is no *sine qua non* with me. Give us the constitutional principle, and I am indifferent about the machinery. A Bank of the United States is, of course, out of the question for some years to come, as its most inflexible adherents must acknowledge. The Exchequer schemes, with all other contrivances, become less important as the restoration of coin payments takes place. Each party must yield something; and there is not neutral ground on which all parties may meet in harmony? The act of 1789, one of the first and best of Washington's administration—an organic law—is now in full and providential force, and, with a few simple modifications, contains, probably, all the legislation that Congress need enact. It has stood the test of time. It has the advantage of long-continued national support and familiarity. There is nothing experimental, novel, or hazardous in its employment. Whatever Congress attempt to do, must be liable to the objections to which all experiments on currency are obnoxious. No one can possibly foresee how any new scheme will operate. The most promising theories often work ill. At least the terms of all the regulation wanted are in the act of '89. Coin payments, moreover, are the best, if not the only effectual, tariff. So that, optimistic as I am in all that concerns my country, I flatter myself that peace and prosperity are coming to us, in their natural, durable, and happiest dispensation.

Several destructive fires occurred at Boston on Sunday last. The loss

Great Meeting at Tammany Hall.

Pursuant to the call, an enthusiastic meeting assembled at Tammany Hall, New York, on Wednesday evening, April 27th, filled the "Old Wigwag" to the utmost, with patriotic warm-hearted citizens who deeply sympathize with the people of Rhode Island in their effort to establish a constitutional Government.

The meeting was called to order by Major Joseph Hopkins, on whose motion, Aaron Vanderpool was appointed to preside, who, upon taking the chair, in a few forcible remarks stated the object of the meeting, which are sufficiently expressed in the resolutions. These were reported by a Committee previously appointed for the purpose, and were unanimously adopted. They are in substance as follows:

- 1. Whereas the President of the United States, being misled by false information, shows a disposition to interfere and use force in Rhode Island, therefore, resolved, that he has no more power to put down the Constitution of Rhode Island than he has of New York.
2. The adoption of a Constitution by the people of Rhode Island, cannot be called a resistance of the lawful authority.
3. The right of self-government is self-existent in the people, and cannot be denied by any man, or any set of men.
4. The people of Rhode Island have the right of self-government.
5. The Constitution of Rhode Island has been framed by the people themselves.
6. The validity of our State Constitutions rests in the fact of their having been adopted by the people themselves.
7. We consider that the Constitution adopted by the people is as correct, as the right to adopt it was clear.
8. The Land-holders' Constitution, if adopted, would have thrown all the suffrage power into the hands of one-third of the people.
9. Our liberties cannot be abused by foreigners who come among us poor, but active and industrious.
10. This attempt to disfranchise all poor foreigners, is aristocratic and unworthy of support.
11. The Act called the "Algerine Law," is a proof that it is time the people were acting upon their rights.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Melville of this city, and by Mr. Parmenter, of Rhode Island. Mr. Parmenter stated that he came here as a laboring man—as a disfranchised citizen—but as the advocate of no political party. Under the old Constitution of Rhode Island, no one can vote except he be a landholder to the amount of \$125, or the oldest son of one. This property qualification does not extend to personal property; for if a man had \$10,000 of personal property, and yet owned no land he could not vote. But personal property is taxed. Without the permission of a landholder or his son, a man cannot sue in Court; also, landholders have a claim for protection from the State against any violence. Foreigners are asked a three years' residence, and \$125 freehold. Another objectionable feature was, that the right of suffrage is committed to one-third of the people. The People's Constitution was accepted by a majority of more than 4000 votes. A second time, the same was accepted by their rejection of the Assembly's Constitution. It was then declared to the Assembly to be the law for any one to preside in a meeting held under the Peoples Constitution. But he had been moderator in meetings held in the 5th ward in Providence. The Assembly had been asked why they did not put the law in force; to which they replied, that there was time enough for that two or three years to come. Lately the Assembly have given the Governor power to raise a standing army for the purpose of resisting the people. We ask not your muscular force; we can take care of ourselves. They threaten to bring force against us from New York and the other States, I can only tell you that if they come, we will welcome you cordially. We do not fear that you will wish to harm us. Mr. Parmenter's clear statements of facts, and stirring appeals to the sympathies, produced a good effect on the audience. Major Davezac, in his energetic and eloquent manner, also addressed the meeting.

Attention Scott Artillery! You are ordered to meet for drill at the public house, of James Kennedy, in the borough of Newville, on Monday the 2nd and on Thursday the 12th days of May, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in good order. By order of the Capt. J. B. MYERS, O. S. Newville, April 28, 1842.

Regimental Order. The 23d Reg't. P.M. will parade in Newville, on Wednesday the 11th of May next. Regiment to be formed at 11 o'clock on said day. By order of the Col. Commanding. HENRY B. REBUCK, Adj't. April 14, 1842.

First Reg't. Cumb. Volunteers. You are ordered to parade in the borough of Newville on Thursday the 12th of May, at 10 o'clock precisely, completely equipped for drill and inspection, with 10 rounds of blank cartridge; and in summer uniform. Captains of companies will report immediately to the Colonel the quantity and kind of music attached to their command. By order of the Col. Comd'g. JOHN KELSO, Adj't. April 14, 1842. '50.

Attention Cumberland Greens. Parade agreeably to law, on Monday the 2d day of May, at the public house formerly kept by William Brown, three miles east of Carlisle, and on Tuesday the 10th of May, in the Borough of Carlisle, at 10 o'clock A. M. each day, in summer uniform. By order of the Captain. JOHN HUMER, O. S. April 21, 1842.

Carlisle Light Artillery! Parade at the Armory, on Monday the 2d, and on Tuesday the 10th of May next, at 10 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.

Parade at Lees X-Roads, on Monday the 2d day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. arms and accoutrements in good order, and completely equipped for drill. By order of J. W. VANDERBELT, Capt. April 21, 1842.

BOROUGH ACCOUNT.

The Account of Thomas Trimble, Treasurer of the Borough of Carlisle, exhibiting the amount of his Receipts and Disbursements, from the 10th day of April, 1841, the time of his appointment.

Table with columns for Description and Amount. Includes items like 'To amount of Tax authorized to be collected for 1841', 'To cash in hand of Thomas Trimble, late Treasurer', 'Cash from Butchers and others for stall rents', etc.

By cash paid Geo. W. Crabb for printing, &c. \$51 00. Cash paid John Irwin for copy of assessment list, &c. 8 00. Do. do. Bernard Hendel, for winding clock, 10 00. Do. do. West Miles, on contract for paving West street, &c. 126 00. John Harris, for repairs at pumps, &c. 1 50. Andrew Hare, for pruning trees in public square, 43. Charles Fleager, for sundries, repairs, bell wheel, &c. 9 00. Dr. John J. Myers, bill for oil and small notes redeemed, 17 14. Porter and Adair, Esqrs., for publishing borough laws and costs, &c. 370 00. John Gillen, on contract of Wesley Miles, for West street, 292 00. Adam Murray, on contract for Pitt street, &c. 705 00. D. Bowers, Street Commissioner, 200 00. Jacob Sener, Treasurer of Cumberland Fire Company, 34 00. Geo. Keller, Treasurer of Union Fire Company, 84 00. George Sanderson, printing bills, William Miller, repairs done to pumps in public square, 12. Carlisle Bank, interest on notes, James Lunbar, for opening Court House for election, 50. John R. Turner, bill for repairs at engine house, 50. John Harper, Esq., bill for grading West and Pitt streets, 00. Michael Dipple, his salary as clerk of the market, and for cleaning snow from market house, 60 00. John Walker, High Constable, salary, and sundry bills, 16 81. Exonerations allowed A. Woods, Collector, 44 50. A. Woods, commission allowed for collecting, &c. 69 33. Thomas Trimble, Clerk, salary and making duplicates, 67 00. Commission allowed Treasurer Daniel Bowers, street commissioner, his salary, 48 04. Balance due by A. Woods, collector, 147 79. By cash paid F. Watts, for money advanced by him, 60 00.

By balance in the hands of James Trimble, Esq., Treasurer of which \$49.00 is uncurrent money \$2731 16 1/2

A General Exhibit of the financial condition of the Borough of Carlisle, showing the amount of small notes outstanding, and unredeemed, and debts due and to the Borough, April 18, 1842.

To balance of small notes outstanding and unredeemed, as statement of last Council, 790 82. To amount redeemed, 64 32. Balance outstanding, 732 50. To debt due the City Bank, 500 00. \$1232 30.

By deposit in S. Fund, per Dr. J. J. Myers, 359 38. By amount of notes redeemed by Saving Fund, Dr. J. J. Myers, 64 52. This balance to Dr. J. J. Myers per order, 5 14. By balance from John Moore, bail of John Rifer, dec'd., 56 10. By balance from John Peters, Collector for, now in suit on the lot of, and Harger, 438 41. By balance standing on sale of old market, 5 77 1/2. Due from Messrs. Hoffer, stall rent, 18 00. Do. Noble & Co., 45 00. Do. Wynkoop, 13 50. Do. Fry Gould, 4 50. Do. Art & Cross, 10 12 1/2. Balance by A. Woods, collector of tax, 147 79. Balance by Michael Dipple, 38 63. \$772 83. By due by Borough, 459 47. \$1232 30.

By order of Committee of Accounts and Appropriation Council, April 1st, 1842. JOHN H. WEAVER, CHARLES FLEAGER, Committee of Accounts. April 13, 1842.

Battalion Order. 2nd Battalion of Cumberland Volunteers will parade in the Borough of Newburg, on Monday the 9th of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for review and action—in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in good order. JOHN CLENDENIN, Col. April 21, 1842.

Attention Mount Rock Independent Light Infantry. Parade at Lees X-Roads, on Monday the 2d day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. arms and accoutrements in good order, and completely equipped for drill. By order of J. W. VANDERBELT, Capt. April 21, 1842.

Attention Springfield Light Infantry. Parade at Henry Au's, on the Shippeburg road, on Monday the 2nd, and on Tuesday the 12th days of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. each day. Arms and accoutrements in order for inspection and properly equip for drill. By order of the Captain, R. McCULLOCH, O. S. N. B. An adjourned Court of Apri will be held on the first day of Training the above named place. B. M. O. S. April 21, 1842.

Attention Big Spring Adamantite Guards. YOU are ordered to parade at the public house Major Hackett on the turnpike, one and a quarter east of Stoneburg, on Monday the 2d day of May, at 10 o'clock, precisely, properly equipped for drill. WILLIAM GRACE, Jr., Capt. April 21, 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.

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, and will be thankful for the support of his fellow citizens. Carlisle, April 7, 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, &c. GEORGE B. BOYER. Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

Fellow-Citizens of Cumberland county: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Brigade Inspector at the ensuing election in June next, and most respectfully solicit your support. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity. J. REHRAR. Carlisle, April 14, 1842.

Col. JAMES WILLIAMSON, of Silver Spring township, will be a candidate for BRIGADE INSPECTOR, at the election in June next, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of the people for said office. April 21, 1842.

Citizen Soldiers of Cumberland county: GENTLEMEN—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR at the election in June next, and respectfully solicit your votes. J. H. WILLIAMS. West Pennsboro' tp. April 21, 1842.

Col. JAMES CHESNUT, of Southampton, will be a candidate for BRIGADE INSPECTOR of the 1st Brig. 11th Div. P. M., at the election in June next, and will be thankful for your support fellow citizens. April 21, 1842.

Fellow-Citizens: Being encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as candidate for the office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR in June next, and will be thankful for your support. SAMUEL CROP, Jr. Carlisle, April 14, 1842.

ATTENTION Washington Artillery!

You are ordered to parade at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday the 2nd, and on Tuesday the 10th of May next, at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, in summer uniform, with arms and accoutrements in good order. By order of the Capt. C. COCKLIN, O. S. April 21, 1842.

Battalion Order. THE 1st Battalion of Cumberland Volunteer will parade on the usual ground in Carlisle on Tuesday the 10th of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in complete order for inspection. By order. W. MOUDY, Adj't. April 21, 1842.

BATTALION ORDER. THE First Battalion 86th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, will parade at Mechanicsburg on Monday the ninth day of May next, and the second Battalion same Regiment will parade at Carlisle on Tuesday 10th of the same month, the lines to be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M. The courts of appeal for the first Battalion will held at the house of Frederick Wunderlich, in 1 chanceryburg. Officers Captains Snelly, and Hyer, Lieutenant Sadtler. For the second Battalion at house of Mitchell McClellan in Carlisle. Officers, Captain Todd, Feister and Boyer. LEWIS HYER, Colonel. April 21, 1842.

Attention Springfield Light Infantry. Parade at Henry Au's, on the Shippeburg road, on Monday the 2nd, and on Tuesday the 12th days of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. each day. Arms and accoutrements in order for inspection and properly equip for drill. By order of the Captain, R. McCULLOCH, O. S. N. B. An adjourned Court of Apri will be held on the first day of Training the above named place. B. M. O. S. April 21, 1842.

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