

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

\$2 00 per annum, in advance—or \$2 50, if not paid within the year. No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until all arrears are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of a term, will be considered a new engagement.

American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG.

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Whole No. 1450.

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday May 12, 1842.

New Series—Vol. 6, No. 48.

Great Bargains!

THE subscriber has just opened a fine assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES in Kingston, Silver Spring township, consisting in part of blue, black, brown, green, olive, cadet, mulberry, dahlia, citron, elaret, mixt drab, and a variety of low priced

CLOTHS.

Superior striped and plain London and buckskin cassimeres, premium and low priced.

SATINETS.

Superior silk, satin, velvet, valencia, corded, striped, figured and plain marcelles and cassimer vestings. A general assortment of all qualities and colors of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, suitable for gentlemen's wear. Superior black Italian luteatings, gro de naps, po de swiss, and senshaw silks, challeys, juncotes cambrics, bobinets, plain and figured swiss, and book muslins, shawls, dress handkerchiefs, scarfs, veils, ribbons, &c. A large and excellent assortment of fine and low priced cottons, Irish table towelling and table diaper, crash muslins, tickings, checks, cords, baynettes, &c. A general assortment of Leghorn and straw hennets, umbrellas, parasols, &c. Also an extensive assortment of

GROCERIES and GROCERWARE, of the most approved qualities. The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves as he determined to sell cheap for cash of country produce. TAYLOR KEMPERS are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock of liquors before purchasing elsewhere.

ABRAHAM GETZ, Kingstown, April 14, 1842.

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 recently occupied by Mr. Geo. W. Hittner, and next door to Wunderlich's Hotel, in Main street, in the borough of Carlisle, where their old customers, and the public in general will find goods at prices to suit the times.

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

DRY GOODS will be accommodated with goods in exchange for Hones, &c. at any time. A lot of FEA-FILERS 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.

HAMILTON & GIER, Carlisle, April 14, 1842.—4.

Notice to Creditors.

Take notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and said Court has appointed Tuesday the 17th day of May next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, in the Court House at Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

JOHN GRAYBILL, JESSE BAUMANN, WM. MOSLEY, ALLEN WEBB, PETER BOYER, JOHN GARMAN, JOHN MIXWELL.

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 STAND, in East High Street, a few doors east of the Court House, where he will at all times be pleased to accommodate his friends and those who may favor him with their custom.

This establishment is constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and his BAR is supplied with the best of the market. A careful and attentive waiter is always kept in attendance—and nothing shall be left undone to please all who call with him.

WARDS taken by the week, month or year. SIMON WONDERLICH, Carlisle, March 31, 1842.

HENRY BENDER,



Saddler and Harness Maker, informs the citizens of Mechanicsburg and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he intends manufacturing to order, and keeping a constant and full supply on hand, of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. &c.

All of which shall be manufactured of the best materials, and sold cheap for cash, or approved country produce at the market rates. From his knowledge of the business, and his anxious desire to please all who may favor him with their custom, he flatters himself that he will receive a share of public favor. Mechanicsburg, April 14, 1842.—St.

NEW GOODS.

First Arrival of Spring & Summer Goods. CLIPPINGER & CAREY, New the Railroad—Shippensburg.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of Seasonable Goods, of latest styles—to which they invite the attention of purchasers. They are prepared to offer Goods at such prices, as cannot fail to meet the wishes of those desirous of purchasing cheap goods.

Trustee's Account.

THE account of Jason W. Fly, committee of the estate of Samuel Neidig, (now deceased) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and Tuesday the 17th of May next appointed for its confirmation and allowance, of which all persons concerned will take notice. GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y, Carlisle, April 21, 1842.

JUST received a supply of Tomato Ketchup & Horseradish. J. E. CONWAY, Shippensburg.

WEAVING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, hereby notifies the public that he still continues at the old stand, in South Middleton township, near McLaughlin's tavern, and that he will weave any article in his line at the following prices, viz:

Carpeting (14 cuts to the yard) 10 cents. Woolen Cloth & Plain Flannel, 10 " Barred Flannel (with 3 colors) 11 " Blanketing, 10 " Linen, 10 " Table Linen (Bird Eye) 12 1/2 "

The subscriber will furnish the chain, and manufacture carpeting at 40 cts per yard, 13 cuts—and at 21 1/2 cts per yard, 14 cuts to the yard. The patronage of the public is solicited, and prompt attention will be given to business. SAMUEL MUNDORFF, S. Middleton, April 21, 1842. 2a

REMOVAL.

MILLER & MALOY, 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, " Morocco, " Morocco, " Shoes, " Boots, " Pumps, " Gaiter do. Boys' Work, Misses' Slippers & Children's Work, of every description. They have on hand a large assortment of Kid, Morocco and Caliskins, 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 which they have bestowed on them, and respectfully ask a continuance of the same. Carlisle, April 14th, 1842.

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.

REMOVAL. J. & G. TAYLOR, Ladies and Gentlemen's Fashionable Shoemakers.

HAVE removed from South Hanover street to the House in Main street, lately occupied by Robert Studgrass, Esq., as a store and Justice's Office, next door to Jason W. Fly and Grocer, 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.—31. Notice and Country Prothco taken in exchange for work.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. REGISTER'S 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, Esq., administrator of George Clark, deceased. The administration account of John Rupp, administrator of John Elger, deceased. The administration account of Samuel Eshleman, administrator of Christian Eshleman, deceased. The administration account of Dr. Robert G. Young, administrator de bonis non 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 Comer, deceased. The administration account of John McKeehan, executor of Mary McKeehan, deceased. The administration account of Thomas McCulloch, administrator with the will annexed of Mary Gray, deceased. The administration account of Christian Zook, executor of David Bender, deceased. The administration account of Samuel Woodburn, administrator of W. Smith Woodburn, deceased. The administration account of George Smith, executor of George Smith, senior, deceased. The administration account of William G. Duncan, administrator of William M. Duncan, deceased. The administration account of David Wolf, administrator of Mary Corman, deceased. The guardianship account of Benjamin Puffer, guardian of Caroline Noel, now Caroline Jacobs. The guardianship account of Benjamin Puffer, guardian of Cecelia Noel, one of the children of Jacob Noel, deceased.

ISAAC ANGDY, Register.

Colds, Coughs, and Consumption. These universal complaints we find in almost every family, attended with more or less severity at the same time regarded by some with very little attention, until they begin to assume a serious character. Why are patients so negligent of themselves when they know that their health is at all in all? Ah, they will not care that it requires a much longer time to arrest ailments when suffered to knit its threads upon the vital! Will those who desire health take good advice, and always be provided with a few bottles of "Dr. Duncan's Expectant Remedy," whereby they can immediately arrest the fatal progress of Consumption, and not be compelled to spend years in misery and pain, by making an "Apoplexy" Slave of their lungs, which medicine is certain in its effects, if used an the 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.

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. HAMIL, 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.

COACH & HARNESS MAKING.

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

CARRIAGES,

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

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

The establishment is in Pitt street, south of High, in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal church. Carlisle, March 17, 1842. N. B. Old carriages, or any kind of trade that is marketable, taken in exchange for new work. E. D. N.

STEWART MOORE,

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

Cumberland Hotel.

CARLISLE. The subscriber has leased that well known tavern stand on North Hanover street, a few doors north of Bank, formerly kept by Mr. John Corman, and more recently by Mr. Spahr, where he is prepared with every thing necessary to render those comfortable who may give him their custom.—H. A. R.

shall be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and his TABLE with the best of the market can furnish. His BED ROOMS are airy and commodious, and every exertion will be made to render travellers and others comfortable.

WARDS taken by the week, month or year. His establishment is ample. A careful waiter is always in attendance—and DROVERS and TRAVELLERS will find it to their interest to give him a call. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage. HENRY L. BURKHOLDER, Carlisle, April 21, 1842.—6m.

NOTICE.

Whereas Jeremiah 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 said Myers are requested to make payment to the assignee at his residence in South Middleton township. DAVID SCOBIEY, Assignee of J. Myers, April 23, 1842.—6t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the Livery business; was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of April inst. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment immediately, as it is necessary to have the books closed without delay.

JACOB REHRAT, CHARLES RING, Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

DR. JOHN ARMSTRONG,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity. Place of residence, in west Louth street, a few doors below Professor M'Clinton'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. Shewcases 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 29, 1842. 4*

FOR SALE.

The entire stock of New Goods belonging to the firm of Boserman & 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 Boserman & Hutton. Carlisle, April 28, 1842.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the firm of Boserman & 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.

Fancy Prints.

2 CASES new style Fancy Prints, just received and for sale at very reduced prices. GEO. SANDERSON, Proth'y, Carlisle, April 21, 1842. SUPERFINE FOUR OF RICE warranted pure. Sold by J. E. CONWAY.

REMARKS

OF MR. BUCHANAN,

Of Pennsylvania, on Mr. WALKER'S

Amendment to the Loan Bill, proposing

to pledge and appropriate the proceeds of the

Public Lands to the payment of the

accruing interest and the principal of the

Public Debt.

DELIVERED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1842.

Mr. BUCHANAN said he had no intention of making a regular speech upon this subject, much less did he intend to travel over the ground which had been so often trodden by other Senators. It was merely his purpose to suggest some considerations which had contributed to produce a strong conviction upon his own mind that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WALKER] ought to prevail.

Sir, said Mr. B. I shall not discuss the infernal, the everlasting constitutional question as to whether Congress possess the power to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the several States. I shall leave this question where it has been left by those who have so often and so ably argued it. Neither shall I discuss the question, whether the proceeds of the sales of these lands have or have not yet refunded to the public Treasury the amount which they have cost this Government in their purchase. And above all, I shall not discuss the question whether, if the United States were sueable in a court of equity, the several States might not claim and recover, on principles of strict right, their respective portions of this land fund. Such a claim would appear to be a just one, and one which would receive the sanction of very respectable names. Sir, this is the doctrine of my Whig friends on this side of the house. It is the doctrine on which they have placed themselves before the country. I should be exceedingly glad to see the bill in equity which the Senators from Indiana and Connecticut, [Messrs. SMITH and HUNTINGTON], who are both good lawyers, would prepare against the United States, to enforce the claim of their respective States. It would be a great curiosity. Its foundation must necessarily rest upon that clause in the Constitution which confers upon Congress the power "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." This is their only title to the proceeds of that vast domain—sufficiently extensive to be the seat of empires—between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean.

It is the only foundation for any claim on the part of the States to the proceeds of the lands in Florida, or in Louisiana on this side of the Mississippi.

Congress then possess the sovereign power "to dispose of" all this territory according to their discretion. This power is unlimited in terms; and the proceeds of these lands may be applied to any purpose whatever, within the range of the Constitution. And yet Senators seriously contend, that as a question of strict right, Congress is bound to apply this money to a single purpose; and that, too, wholly disconnected from the administration of the Federal Government, and distribute it among the several States. The bill in equity must state that Congress have the power without limitation to dispose of these lands according to their pleasure; and that, therefore, they have no discretion over them whatever, but are compelled to give them away to the States! Is not this a palpable absurdity? But I promised that I would not argue this question.

In what I may further say upon the subject, I shall assume for the purpose of my present argument, that Congress may or may not, according to their discretion grant the proceeds of these lands to the several States. The important question then remains, whether, as patriots and as statesmen, we ought to alienate forever from the use of the Federal Government, this vast fund which has been purchased by the blood and the treasure of our forefathers.

I shall contend, in the first place, that upon general and permanent principles of public policy, applicable to the past, as well as to the future; applicable to all times and to all circumstances, we ought to preserve this fund in our own hands to enable us to perform those high duties to all the States which have been entrusted to Congress by the Constitution.

Sir, ours is a great nation, destined, I trust, to endure for ages. We ought to adapt our permanent policy, not merely to the present fleeting moment of temporary embarrassment and distress among the States;—not merely even to the present generation. "Nations unborn and ages yet behind" may deplore the decision of the present Congress on this most important question. We have already experienced the vicissitudes of peace and war; and in the natural course of events we are destined again and again to be engaged in hostilities with the other nations of the earth. Upon this Government alone is imposed the solemn and responsible duty of defending the country against all its enemies, foreign and domestic, in all future time. In order to accomplish this purpose, the people of the several States have conferred upon Congress the constitutional power to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy; and to call the militia of the several States into actual service. It is the imperative duty of this Government to erect fortifications, and to place the country in such an attitude as to resist the attacks of foreign nations, to protect its own citizens abroad and at home, and to maintain that high rank throughout the world to which it is justly entitled. It is in the performance of those high duties, that by far the heaviest expenses of any Government are incurred. And what are the practical sources of revenue which Congress can command for the accomplishment of these

great purposes? I answer—give away the land fund; and nothing remains, absolutely nothing, except the duties on imports; and these will fail you at your utmost need.

It is true that Congress possess the power of imposing direct taxes upon the people; but it is equally certain that this power never can be, never ought to be, never will be exerted, unless in cases of necessity which may arise during the existence of actual war. And why not? Senators will recollect that, in this respect, we are wholly unlike the consolidated Governments of Europe. There, each nation has but a single Government to support; to which all the sources of revenue are alike open. In this country, besides the General Government, the people have twenty-six independent State Governments to support. These State Governments can impose no duties upon imports. Their only resort, whether for State or county purposes, must be direct taxation. Many of the States are now compelled to tax their citizens severely; and to impose double direct taxes upon the people of the States at the same time, the one by their respective Legislatures and the other by Congress, is a measure not to be thought of, unless in cases of extreme emergency. And now what do we propose to do, or rather I might say what have we done already? We have squandered away the land fund, diverted it from the purpose of national defence, and given it to the States. Providence, in bounty, has bestowed upon us this invaluable inheritance;—this source of revenue which will be productive when all other sources fail—this resort which will prove a substitute for direct taxation and will place us on the same level in this particular with the other nations of the earth, whose Governments are consolidated; and whose resources are not exhausted. Shall the folly of man render this invaluable gift unavailing for the protection and defence of all the people of all the States? Sir, it does appear to me to be the wildest policy that ever was conceived by wise and prudent and patriotic statesmen.

We possess no permanent and never failing source of revenue, except the public lands. Let us have war with England, for this is the quarter whence it is most to be apprehended, and what will become of your duties on imports? Your foreign trade from which these duties arise will be destroyed by her naval power, and you must carry on the war almost exclusively by borrowing money. You will then have nothing to pledge for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of these loans; and you will obtain them with great difficulty, and at ruinous rates. Preserve the land fund; and you have a certain income at present of three millions of dollars per annum, which will continue to increase as the country advances in wealth and population. Possessed of such a fund, you may always command money to defend the interest and honor of the nation against a foreign enemy.

It is vain to say that the distribution law will suspend itself in the event of war. It does so, it is true; but this merely from the commencement to the conclusion of hostilities. As soon as actual war ceases, the land fund will return again to the coffers of the States; and you are left without any means of discharging the debt which you have contracted during the war, or the interest accruing upon it, except simply those derived from foreign commerce. This will be a precarious and uncertain resource. It can never be relied upon in future, as it could be after the close of the late war. And I rejoice that such is the fact. Our domestic manufactures have already taken such deep root in the soil of our country, that they will gradually and surely spread themselves over the land, and to a great extent take the place of foreign manufactures.

Suppose, while the debt of one war is pressing upon us, you should be driven into another, with nothing but foreign commerce to furnish the means of its prosecution; would then be your condition? I shall not pursue this painful inquiry further.

But, sir, you will resume the income from this fund with the utmost difficulty, even during the actual existence of war, although the amount which will accrue during that period can be but of comparatively small importance. If the doctrine proclaimed by my Whig friends on this side of the house should prevail; if the proceeds of the public lands be the property of the States; and could be recovered as such, if there were any court in existence, competent to try the cause—why should these States be deprived of this fund in time of war? They will then need it more than in time of peace; and you will soon find them, successfully asserting their claim to it, even during the continuance of the war.

In considering this most important subject, we should not confine our views merely to the present moment, and to the fleeting interests and embarrassments of the day. As patriots and statesmen, we ought to look into the future, and we shall then see that if we now give away the land fund, which is our only certain source of revenue, from the very nature of things, the customs must fail us when we require them most. Now is the time to strike for the restoration of this land fund, or never. If the States should be left to receive their portions of the money, and regulate their legislative policy accordingly, the land is lost to us forever. They will cling to it with the grasp of fate.

But, in the second place, I intend that, as a mere matter of dollars and cents, so far as the States are directly interested in the question, will be the far more advantageous to them, that the United States should retain possession of this fund. And here let me present the question to you as it ought to occur, and most probably would occur, if the States are in the semi-annual receipt of the income from the public lands; they have passed laws providing for its appropriation to certain state objects, and the money is in the course of application, and these pur-

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville. JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewell township. THOMAS H. BURTON, Shippensburg. WILLIAM M. MATEER, Esq. Lee's Road. JOHN McHAFFY, Dickinson township. JOHN McLENDIN, Jr. Esq. Hagerstown. GEORGE F. CAIN, Esq. Mechanicsburg. FREDERICK WONDERLICH, do. JOHN STOUGH, Esq. Shippensburg. DANIEL KRYSHER, Esq. Churchtown. JACOB LONGNECKER, Esq. Wortleysburg. J. B. DRAWBAUGH, Cedar Spring, Allen tp. MARTIN G. HOFF, Esq. Shippensburg.