AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

FOR PRESIDENT in 1844,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1842.

☞ **Reformers' Meeting.**—A meeting of the Tax Payers of Dickinson and the adjoining townships, is to be held at the Stone Tavern, (Trego's) on SATURDAY NEXT, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, "for the purpose of considering the propriety of remonstrating against any increase of the State Tax, until the Legislature evinces a determination to lease or sell the public works, and reduce the expenses of the Government at least one-third."

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. AMOS GUSTINE, for valuable public documents, &c.

☞ The TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING takes place at Shippensburg this day. A large concourse of cold water men is expected to be present. The good cause is onward.

BURGLARS.—On Monday night last, unsuccessful attempts were made to break into several of the stores of this Borough by some persons unknown. It would be well for the police to keep a sharp look out, as the attempts will probably be repeated.

THE BRAHAMS.—These celebrated vocalists gave a concert at "Education Hall," in this Borough, on Monday evening last. Those who profess to be judges of music, and who attended the concert, speak in the highest terms of praise of the performance. The vocalists announced their intention of giving another concert at the same place on last evening, and anticipated a very full house.

☞ The RAINERS held forth in this Borough on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week. Their concerts were numerously attended, and all who saw or heard were delighted with the performance.

☞ The special election in Washington county, for a member of Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Lawrence, resulted in the choice of T. M. T. McKENNAN, Esq. (the Whig candidate) by a majority of about 300 votes.

☞ The "NEW YORK MIRROR" of Saturday last, is embellished with a splendid steel engraving entitled "The Legend of the Brown Rosary."

☞ The English ship "Warspite" is expected at New York early in this month, to await the departure of Lord Ashburton. So says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

☞ We have been politely furnished by the author, whom we recognize as our esteemed fellow citizen, JOHN ZUG, Esq., with a neat little volume, entitled "THE FOUNDATION, PROGRESS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE." It is written in a plain, earnest style, and is a highly entertaining narrative of the Society of which it treats, and of the extraordinary success which has attended their efforts. The price of the work is only *twenty-five cents*, and may be had in this Borough at the stores of Messrs. Myers & Haverstick, Messrs. Line & Monyer, and at the Book-store of Mr. Loudon. Our Temperance friends, especially, should all have a copy of it.

☞ If any one wishes by way of a speculation, says the Pennsylvanian, to go into another "epitement campaign," a good opportunity seems to be afforded, as the whig leaders throughout the country are selling the necessary appliances cheap for cash. The scenery, dresses and decorations used in 1840 are now going for almost nothing, a may be seen by the subjoined extract from the Baltimore Sun, and they are no doubt nearly as god as new. As Mr. Hoffman's Harrisoniana, the promised collection of all that was said and sig by federal whiggery in its efforts for a "chaire," is not likely to make its appearance very soon, it would perhaps be as well to form a museum of the big balls, banners, coonskins, log cabin al hard cider symbols, and other interesting matter appertaining to the struggle, in order that posterity may have some idea of the means which were found so effective in bringing about a political revolution among their ancestors. It would be a pity that the evidences should be altogether lost, and th future generations should be ignorant of the kl of inducements to 'change' which proved to so potent in their day:

"REMAINS OF WHIGGERY.—We learn om the Cincinnati Message, that the celebra dinner of the Whigs, used during the hard cider d coonskin campaign, was sold in that city a w evenings since for 25 cents. This was one the famous humbug banners, made to deceive laboring classes of the community. The fowing is the inscription on it:—portrait of Gen'l Harrison, underneath which are the words—"Tw ollars a day and roast beef," on one side, and one other a portrait of Mr. Van Buren, and underneath—"Ten cents a day and bean soup!" Wiope the purchaser was a Democrat, and that he ill preserve the banner to be shown at the pic meetings next campaign, as one of the evinces of Whig promises; for, be assured when time arrives for electioneering, the Whigs wilerly all their promises, and disavow ever havi deluded the people by resorting to the contemple humbuggery which characterised the late Pidential election."

Child-Murder.—The New York Sunys, that on Monday week, the town of Lynn, Ms., was in a state of great excitement, occasioi by the murder of a fine little boy of that town, b female demon who kept a school there. On Sday the little fellow came home and complain that the mistress had whipped him severely; bis complaints were not alarming, and nothing ore was thought of the matter. At night he retl to bed with a little brother, who, on waking ine morning, found him dead. On examinatio s body, limbs and head were found much bed, and swollen; and it was very evident that hi ath had been produced by congestion of the bi, occasioned by the treatment he had receiv from the woman, who, it turned out upon intigation, hung him up by the heels, and beat hi r a long time and with great violence with rs! The wretch was immediately secured, to be alt with as her inhumanity deserves.

Peace and War.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Madisonian of Monday week has the following significant paragraphs. As that paper is the avowed organ of the Administration at Washington, its misgivings on the subject of the difficulties with Great Britain must necessarily carry great weight with them. We had thought that all controversies in connexion with that country were in a fair train of amicable adjustment—but what follows below would rather seem to indicate the contrary:

But is the *present* a proper time to indulge such political or Abolition tricks? It is not! All our resources, all our arms, all our valor, may soon, *very* soon, be required in another and quite different cause. We know not how soon we may be called upon to repel the attacks of our ancient English foe. A strange sense of security seems to have taken possession of the country of late. The knowledge that negotiations are in progress between our Government and the Special British Minister, seems most unaccountably to have imparted a general belief, that all danger of a rupture between the two Governments is at an end. A temporary silence on the part of the constituted authorities, has been construed into an augury of permanent peace! Will the People forget that a breathless calm *immediately* precedes the most frightful and destructive tempest? Our difficulties with England are *not* settled, and God only knows whether they ever will be, until one or the other of the nations shall be blotted from existence!

Rumors of peace are like other idle rumors.—The public *can not* predict with certainty the result of the negotiations. We are all familiar with the merits of *our* side of the questions in dispute.—But who knows the other? Who knows the conditions, the *exactions*, that may be demanded by the British Government? None—no one whatever, but those who may properly, and whose duty it is, to know them. ALL WILL BE KNOWN SOON!

The Florida War not yet ended!—Notwithstanding the recent message of President Tyler, announcing that hostilities had ceased in Florida, it would appear from the following that only one of the belligerant parties has ceased offensive operations.—The Indians are again committing murders, and, judging from the intelligence below, the war is no nearer a termination than it was a twelve month ago:

From the Savannah Georgian of May 23.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS--WAR NOT YET ENDED.

By the steamer Newburn, Capt. McNelty, the gentlemanly [illegible] received the following:

From the St. Augustine News of 20th ult.

INDIANS.

The mail of Wednesday brought us tidings of five more murders by the Indians in Columbia and Alachua counties on the 14th and 15th inst. We are indebted to the attention of a friend at Newnansville for the following melancholy particulars, under date of 15th May.

On the 14th, Messrs. William and Bryan Vansant, in company with Mr. A. Osteen, while hunting, were attacked by a party of thirty Indians, who shot Mr. W. Vansant dead from his horse.—His brother, dismounted, and was wounded in the thigh; and Mr. Osteen escaped. On the same day, five citizens went out to bring in the dead. They found B. Vansant in the hammock, shot, and his skull broken with his own gun.

On the 15th, the same party, it is believed, attacked the house of Mr. Moses Cason, in Alachua county, and killed his wife and infant child. Mr. Cason, though severely wounded, escaped with two of his children. They then proceeded to the house of Mrs. Douglass, a widow with a large family of children, but they escaped on hearing the firing and yells at Cason's; her dwelling was burnt and plundered of every thing she possessed. There being a collection of people at Sulphur Springs on Santa-fee—where the news was soon conveyed—five gentlemen hastened to the place of bloodshed; they had not gone more than a mile, when they were fired on, and Mr. Stafford was wounded in the right arm. A diligent search was made during the afternoon and evening, but without success. A party of fifty men were to start early on the 16th, on a scout.—The writer goes on to say: "These are facts, and how much more remains to tell, I am unable to say. This is called peace! God help us! for the Government won't."

An endorsement on the letter, dated 12 o'clock at night, states that an express had arrived for assistance to go to the relief of Mr. W. H. Ward.—Many guns and yells were heard.

We are indebted to the politeness of a gentleman, who arrived from Palatka yesterday evening, for the following:

"A few days since, a party of Indians, supposed to be about twenty-five in number, made an attack on the Alligator and adjoining settlements, killing abou sixteen persons, burning houses, &c. This band is led by the Creek war chief Octa-ha-chee.

"Leaving the above section of the country, they crossed the county of Alachua, a short distance from Waka-hoo-ta, from which post Lieutenant Baker, 7th infantry, was despatched with six mounted men to the trail. When a short distance from the post, he was surrounded by the enemy, who were concealed. They killed two of his men at the first fire, and wounded another. Lieutenant B. made a gallant resistance to recover the wounded soldier; but was overpowered by numbers, and obliged to retreat. All the disposable force of the 7th infantry are now in hot pursuit of the enemy.

"Halleck Tustenuggee and his band are safely lodged on Sea-horse Key. Two of his warriors are to go out to the Pilaklakaha for five wounded warriors, whose families are with them. This is a remnant of the party who fought the 2d infantry on the 19th ultimo, in which engagement, Captain J. Casey, of the 2d infantry, and his officers and men, behaved with great gallantry."

BALTIMORE ENCAMPMENT.

The number of volunteers assembled week before last, at Camp Baltimore, was not quite so great as was anticipated—but, we learn, they presented a splendid appearance. They were reviewed on Wednesday by Governor Porter, of Pennsylvania. It is thought there were from 15 to 20,000 persons present at the time. Gov. Thomas, of Md. and the President of the United States were to review them on Friday—but the weather proved too inclement. The American thus mentions the review of the volunteers by Gov. Porter:

"The entrance of His Excellency within the lines was marked by a salute of artillery. The troops were then paraded, presenting a continuous line of as fine looking, well drilled and elegantly dressed a body of volunteers as the eye could have desired to look upon. The Governor rode a first and also a second time in review along the line, and then took a station near the centre of the encampment, where the troops, having wheeled into column, passed before him. The appearance and movements of the several corps, as they succeeded each other, were in the highest degree gratifying. The review being over, the troops were dismissed.—Shortly afterwards, however, a spectacle of a novel, exciting and most interesting character was presented in the evolutions performed by Captain Ringgold's corps of the U. S. Flying Artillery.—It is generally known that this meritorious officer has been most successful in bringing the corps connected with this peculiar branch of the army service to the highest degree of efficiency; and thousands who were present yesterday were filled with admiration at the wonderful rapidity, accuracy and ease with which the successive evolutions were performed. The movements from one part of the extensive field to the other were at full speed—and the formidable battery which but a minute or two before was seen at full play towards the east, was now beheld opened in the opposite quarter and in a contrary direction. Again, before the spectator could well realize the transition, the cannoniers were again mounted, and the corps seen wheeling at a gallop to take up a new position. Altogether the spectacle was highly imposing and gratifying, and appeared to make a deep impression on the minds of all present, as to the great utility of such a body in time of war."

☞ A majority of the New Orleans banks have resumed specie payments.

Hoarding Specie.—The Village Record relates the following:

"A deposite of between 1100 and 1200 dollars of gold, all in eagles and half eagles, was made at the bank of Chester county, last week, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Marshall, widow of the late John Marshall, of Pennsbury township we believe, some 8 or 10 miles south of this borough. This gold was found after a long search, in an old desk, which had in it several secret chambers, and is supposed to have been secreted by John Marshall some time prior to his death, *twenty-eight years ago!* The desk was curiously constructed, of great antiquity, and it appears on raising the lid, presented a series of pigeon holes. The desk and its contents were bequeathed by the old man to his wife, and at her death she left it to her friend and relative Mrs. Way, as a family relic, and without any idea of its contents, as is supposed. A few days since, but many months after the death of Mrs. Marshall, the desk was carefully examined in search of treasure, as it was an old belief in the neighborhood, that the old gentleman, Mr. M. had a "tin-cup full" of gold; but after his death, no one knew what had become of it. The desk was ransacked; a small crevice in the bottom attracted attention—on inserting the blade of a knife it flew open, and several hundred dollars in silver were found! This magnificent discovery stimulated curiosity; and further search was made. The pigeon holes were tried—*they drew out*—and *behind* them was a series of secret boxes. On examining these boxes, lo! the long-talked-of gold was brought to light! The El Dorado, after the lapse of more than a quarter of a century, was discovered, and a great mystery revealed."

YOUNG SEMMES.—The Richmond Compiler says that a relative of young Semmes has paid into the court at Charlottsville, $25,000—the amount of bail forfeited by his non-appearance to answer [illegible] Professor Davies, of which our readers [illegible] happened.

LARGE OX.—Edward A. Smith, Esq. of Long-Island, it is stated in the New York papers, has raised on his farm an ox, supposed to be the largest ever seen in the United States. The animal is almost white—merely a few colored spots on his body. He is 6 feet 3 inches high, 13 feet 4 inches in length, 9 feet 11 inches smallest girt, and weighs over 4000 pounds; and, what is more surprising, if possible, he is not 6 years old!

THE LOAN TAKEN.—The New York Journal of Commerce has the following:

U. S. LOAN.—We are happy to say that the Secretary of the Treasury has disposed of so much of the U. S. Loan as it was desirable to sell at this time, to Messrs. John Ward & Co. the amount is supposed to be $3,500,000, and the rate a little under par.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN ST. DOMINGO.

TEN THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

The accounts from St. Domingo, says the Public Ledger, bring intelligence of an awful calamity, which occurred there on the 7th ult. which has destroyed a number of the towns. From Cape Haytien, the intelligence is, that Capetown has entirely disappeared, and all its inhabitants destroyed, but one having escaped, all the rest being either crushed or drowned by the sea, which rose and submerged the city. Cape Haytien, known as the Cape or Cape Franco, on the north coast, is the Capital of the Republic, and formerly contained some 900 stone and brick houses, with a population variously estimated at from 10 to 20,000. It is situated on a Cape, at the edge of a plain between the sea and the mountains. The plain is exceedingly fertile, and intersected by broad paved roads, lined with lemon and lime trees. It is in lat. 19 46 N. and lon. 72 16 W. Fearful, indeed, are the particulars of this awful visitation. The Port au Prince Patriot, of the 11th ult., gives the following details of the fearful convulsion that has desolated the island of Hayti:

"On Saturday, the 7th inst., at twenty minutes past five in the evening, we experienced some severe shocks of earthquake, which put the whole town in commotion. At mid-day a large meteor was perceived passing to the east. The heat was excessive, and thick clouds hung over the neighboring mountains, going in a direction from the southeast to the northeast. The seamen who were in the roads report that the shock came from the west. Many persons, however, think that they observed that the oscillations came from the north and went south.

"There were two very decided shocks, the first not as long as the second; the latter was the most violent and lasted about three minutes. All abandoned their houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. But a little more, and Port au Prince would have been the scene of a disaster similar to that of 1770, a fatal year which occurred to the mind of every one. There is scarcely a single brick or stone house which has not suffered damage. Some, it is said, are scarcely habitable. The facade of the Senate House, on which are sculptured the arms of the republic surmounted by the tree of liberty, was detached from the edifice and broken into pieces by the fall.

"In the night between Saturday and Sunday two shocks were again felt, but not as violent as the first, one at 10 o'clock and the other at 12. At 11 o'clock in the morning of Sunday came another shock; mass at church was interrupted, those officiating at it ran away, and many females fainted.

"Monday, 11 o'clock in the morning, another shock.

"On Wednesday we were awakened at a few minutes before 5 in the morning by another earthquake.

"During these latter days it appears to us as if the earth on which we were walking was constantly quaking.

Saint Marc.—A letter from this town informs us that there too the earthquake of Saturday last was felt with great violence; many houses have been so much shaken that they threaten every instant to fall down. On some plantations in the neighborhood of the town very great damage has been done.

Gonaives May 8.—Yesterday afternoon, an earthquake was felt in this city, which was so violent that most of the houses were thrown down. At the same time, in consequence of the shock, a fire broke out in the Apothecary shop of Mr. Invernizzio, and consumed in a few minutes an entire block. The flames destroyed every thing that came in their way; and there was not a drop of water in the town.

All the houses which have not been burnt down have been injured by the earthquakes, and this morning the shocks occur every quarter of an hour. The shops of Madame Jauffret and M. Dopoty have fallen a prey to the flames. The shops of M. Richard Dauphin and M. Osler, built of stone and brick, have fallen down. Houses and shops are inaccessible, and we write these hurried lines in the street. The whole population have passed the night in the middle of the streets. Of the merchandize, which the merchants had been obliged to pile up in the public square, a great part has been stolen. It is impossible at present to estimate the extent of the loss. The church, the prison, the national palace, the treasury, the arsenal, and the house which was getting ready for the colonel commanding this district, are now nothing more than a heap of ruins.

In short, no one has escaped the calamity. Now, while we are writing, the fire is entirely extinguished, but the sky looks threatening and we are afraid of more shocks. If unfortunately our fears should be realized, there will be an end of the few houses remaining standing, and Gonaives will be no more.

The first and principal shock lasted about five minutes, and was followed during the night by more than twenty others which, though not so violent, were equally fearful.

It is now 8 o'clock in the morning. Not half an hour had passed since we had another violent shock. The number of persons killed and wounded is not known. All the prisoners who were not buried under the ruins of the prison have escaped.

Cape Haytien, Wednesday, 6 o'clock in the evening.—Most deplorable news is spreading throughout the city of Port au Prince, from Cape Haytien. It has been brought by Mr. Obas, son of the general commanding the District of Plaisance. In consequece of the earthquake which was left here on Saturday evening, Cape Town has entirely disappeared, and with it two-thirds of the population. The families which escaped this disaster have taken refuge at La Fossette, where there they are without shelter, clothes or provisions.

It is said that the President of Hayti has given orders to the physicians and officers of health attached to the hospital to set off this evening and give their assistance to the unfortunate victims of this disaster.

The following extracts from letters furnish additional particulars:—

Port au Prince, May 12.—We are most anxious, however, for intelligence from the Cape. A Government courier arrived here last night from the neighborhood, with the most dreadful tidings, that the city and most of the inhabitants had perished; the sea having risen during the convulsion and submerged the town and its vicinity. The surviving inhabitants are said to be without food. What tends in a measure to confirm the report, is the activity of the Government in sending round provisions. We are in dreadful suspense, as you may well imagine; as one and all of us are without a line from any of our friends there.

The extent of the damage here is some few brick walls severely cracked, (although two feet thick,) and the brick work of the wooden houses which has fallen in many places. The shock was strong enough to throw several persons down. We hope now that all is finished, but the weather and every thing else make us fear that we may yet have another shock.

Cape Haytien is completely destroyed. We have no letters from there at all by the express which brought the news, who was sent here by the commandant of a neighboring village, and arrived last night; and we much fear that the reason why is, that few persons remain to tell the tale. The sea had risen and inundated the town, and we hear there are only one or two houses left standing. Unfortunately the streets are very narrow, and the houses of stone, and two stories high, so that all who were inside must have perished in the ruins. It is indeed a most awful thing to think of. Gonaives has also suffered tremendously, and to add to the misery of the earthquake, a large square of houses was burnt down, and little of their contents saved. It was caused by the shock [illegible] to cause the [illegible] of Negroes for matches.

Just before despatching this letter, news has reached us that only one person at Cape Haytien has been saved—a Mr. Dupuy—all the others being either drowned by the sea, or crushed to death. The Cape itself is one mass of ruins.

Earthquake in Louisiana.—The St. Martinsville Creole states, that "on Saturday last, the 7 ultimo, at about three o'clock, P. M., an earthquake, which lasted two or three seconds, was felt in this parish.—A respectable inhabitant of Cathoulon, who was angling at that time, in company of some ladies, on the banks of the lake, told us as soon as the shock was felt, they were all struck by a kind of giddiness, and that one of the ladies fell down in a swoon. He also assured us that the lake rose, during the space of two minutes, to more than six feet. Several inhabitants along the banks of Bayton Teche affirm the unaccountable elevation of the river about the same time. We suppose that this extraordinary ascension of the waters was but the result of the commotion caused by the phenomena. One of our friends, who arrived from Opelousas yesterday, told us that the shock was also felt in that part of the country. From the declaration of the oldest inhabitants of this parish, this would be the second earthquake felt in Attakapas."

A LETTER FROM GEN. JACKSON.

The following letter was read in the United States Senate last week, and soon after, the bill to refund the fine imposed on the old hero of New Orleans was defeated. We are sorry for this. We trust it will be introduced in a new form, and pass unanimously.

HERMITAGE, March 14, 1842.

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of February last, and hasten to reply to it.

"Having observed in the newspapers that you had given in notice of your intention to introduce a bill to refund to me the fine, [principal and interest] imposed by Judge Hall for the declaration of martial law at New Orleans, it was my determination to address you on the subject; but the feeble state of my health has heretofore prevented it. I felt that it was my duty to thank you for this disinterested and voluntary act of justice to my character, and to assure you that it places me under obligations which I shall always acknowledge with gratitude.

"It is not the amount of the fine that is important to me; but it is the fact that it was imposed for reasons which were not well founded; and for the exercise of an authority which was necessary to the successful defence of New Orleans; and without which, it must be now obvious to all the world, the British would have been in possession at the close of the war, of that great emporium of the West. In this point of view, it seems to me that the country is interested in the passage of the bill, for exigencies like those which existed at New Orleans may again arise; and a Commanding General ought not to be deterred from taking the necessary responsibility by the reflection that it is in the power of a vindictive judge to impair his private fortune and place a stain upon his character which cannot be removed. I would be the last man on earth to do any act which would invalidate the principle that the military should always be subjected to the civil power; but I contend that at New Orleans no measure was taken by me which was at war with this principle, or which, if properly understood, was not necessary to preserve it.

"When I declared martial law, Judge Hall was in the city, and he visited me often, when the propriety of its declaration was discussed, and was recommended by the leading and patriotic citizens. Judging from his actions, he appeared to approve it. The morning the order was issued he was in my office, and when it was read, he was heard to exclaim, "Now, the country may be saved; without it, it was lost."—How he came afterwards to unite with the treacherous and disaffected, and by the exercise of his power, endeavored to paralyze my exertions, is not necessary here to explain. It was enough for me to know, that if I was excusable in the declaration of martial law, in order to defend the city when the enemy were besieging it, it was right to continue it until all danger was over. For full information on this part of the subject, I refer you to my defence under Judge Hall's rule for me to appear and show cause why an attachment should not issue for contempt of court. This defence is in the appendix to "Eaton's Life of Jackson."

"There is no truth in the rumor which you notice, that the fine he imposed was paid by others. Every cent of it was paid by myself. When the sentence was pronounced, Mr. Abner L. Duncan, (who had been one of my aids-de-camp and was one of my counsel) hearing me request Maj. Read to repair to my head quarters and bring the sum—not intending to leave the room until the fine was paid, asked the clerk if he would take his check. The Clerk replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Duncan gave the check. I then directed my aid to proceed forthwith, get the money, and meet Mr. Duncan's check at the bank and take it up,—which was done; these are the facts, and Major Davezac, now in the Assembly of New York, can verify them.

"It is true, as I was informed, the ladies did raise the amount to pay the fine and costs; but when I heard of it, I advised them to apply it to the relief of the widows and orphans that had been made so by those who had fallen in the defence of the country.—It was so applied, as I have every reason to believe; but Major Davezac can tell you more particularly what was done with it.

"Connected with the history of this case, I would give you some interesting facts, showing the motives and feelings of Judge Hall; but I am too feeble to write, and I have no disposition now to revive charges which can have no effect upon the judgment which prosperity will form from the records. Although the Judge violated my orders, and fled from the defe[illegible] the city, and, his proceedings against me for contemp[illegible] committed blunders which were extraordinary, if not criminal, it was not in my nature to brood over them after the campaign; and hearing afterwards that he manifested contrition and [illegible]ce, I cheerfully forgave him.

"The Judge's character, howe[illegible] be out of the question in this case—or at least, [illegible] desire to assail it. The great point is this:—Ou[illegible] gress to interpose and return a fine imposed, [illegible] was, for the performance of an act which was [illegible] pensable to the safety of the country? And if not, will not the precedent prejudice the public interest in a similar emergency, should one arise? Can it be expected that a General will take a high and necessary responsibility for the safety of his country, if he is insulted, fined, or imprisoned by a mistaken or vindictive judge whose fiat, under an erroneous view of what is due to the forms of law, cannot be changed by legislative power?

"Thanking you again, sir, for your generous sympathies,

"I remain your friend,

"ANDREW JACKSON.

"Hon. L. F. LINN."

MILITARY MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the First Battalion of Cumberland Volunteers, held on Thursday evening at the public house of Mr. McClellan, Robert D. Porter was called to the chair, Joseph C. Thompson appointed Vice President, and Wm. P. Miller Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to nominate officers for the battalion, viz: Samuel Crall, J. C. Thompson, W. Park, Wm. Holmes, James Miles, Frederick Dinkle and Geo. Crop. After a few minutes absence, the following ticket was adopted by a large majority:

Lieut. Colonel—SAMUEL ALEXANDER.

1st Major—EDWARD M. BIDDLE.

2d Major—WM. M. HENDERSON.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Whereas, *Samuel Alexander* was nominated at a large and respectable meeting of the members of the 1st Battalion Cumberland Volunteers, for the office of Lieut. Colonel—and *Edward M. Biddle* and *W. M. Henderson* for Majors; Therefore,

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the gentlemen above nominated and believe them well qualified to discharge the duties of the offices to which they have been nominated, with honor to themselves and to the battalion.

Resolved, That we will make use of every fair and honorable means to secure their election.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Carlisle papers.

R. D. PORTER, President.

JOS. C. THOMPSON, V. President.

Wm. P. Miller, *Secretary.*

☞ Messrs. [illegible] Miles have requested us to state that they disavow having anything to do with the above ticket—it was not reported by the committee.

Military Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the members of the First Battalion Cumberland Volunteers, held at McClellan's hotel, on Thursday evening the 26th of May, a committee of seven was appointed to make nominations for officers of the battalion, which after an absence of a few minutes, reported the names of the following gentlemen, whom they respectfully recommend to the battalion for their warm and undivided support.

For Lieutenant Colonel.—WM. MOUNY.

" First Major.—ROBERT MCCARTNEY.

" Second Major.—GEORGE O'DONNEL.

Signed,

WM. PARK, Chairman.

SAMUEL CRALL,

WILLIAM HOLMES,

JAMES MILES,

Committee.

OUR OPINION OF BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.—This medicine, we acknowledge, in recommending to our readers, possesses wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headachs, weakrieses, heaviness and lowness of spirit, dimness of sight, confused thoughts and wanderings of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints, gradually go off by the use of this medicine; in sickness of the stomach, flatulencies and obstructions, it is a safe, powerful and efficacious remedy. The first symtoms of its good effects are serenity and cheerfulness, and as a preventive, alternative, and purifier of the blood, it has not its equal in the world. It is admirably calculated to afford relief to restore a broken and decayed constitution to its pristine health and vigor.—*Public Ledger.*

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

Dr. Harlich's

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING AND GERMAN APERIENT PILLS.

Are warranted to cure diseases of the stomach and nervous system; Mr. Samuel Phillips, West Kensington, Philadelphia, was entirely cured by the above highly and inestimable medicine; his chief symptoms were pain and weight at the pit of the stomach after eating, loss of appetite, sour eructations, flatulency, costiveness, pain in the side, and weakness in the breast, constant headache, dimness and confusion of sight, nervous irritability, which incapacitated him from attending to his business for twelve months, during which time he tried various medicines, but found little relief, until by useing the Compound Strengthening Tonic and Cerman Aperient Pills, he was enabled in five weeks to resume his business.

For sale at the Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, also at the store of Dr. J. J. Myers, Carlisle, and William Peal, Shippensburg.

MARRIED:

On Tuesday the 31ts ult., by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, Rev. *Mathew Semple*, Pastor of the Baptist Church in Harrisburg, to Miss *Caroline*, daughter of Alexander Wills, Esq., of "Walton," Cumberland county.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Scheaffer, Mr. *William S. Yets*, to Miss *Catharine Keckler*, of Cumberland county.

On the 19th ult., by Daniel Leckey, Esq., Mr. *George M'Calister*, to Miss *Catharine Ann Sansebock*, of Frankford township, Cumberland county.

DIED.

In North Middleton township, on Thursday last, Mr. JOHN WETSELL, aged 39 years.

In this Borough, on Saturday evening last, of Putrid Fever, Miss M. E. T. MASSEY, in the 15th year of her age.

Communicated.

DIED.—At his residence near Newville, on the 12th ult. of a pulmonary disease, Mr. JAMES REED, aged 52 years.

Farewell my dear wife now,
I'll leave you in God's care—
To Jesus often bow
With reverential fear.

Prepare to meet me there
Where sufferings have an end,
Watch always unto prayer,
Your aid our offspring lend;
That they may find the way
Which will in glory end.

Farewell dear children too,
Till you arrive above,
To see my face prove true
To Jesus and his love.

Communicated.

DIED.—At Newville, on Friday last, the 27th May, of Small Pox, Mr. NATHAN REED, in the 48th year of his age. He lived the life, and he died the death of a Christian, triumphing over death. He was an honest man, and was respected by all who knew him, and was followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends and relatives.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

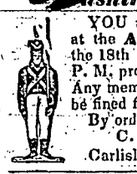
THE subscriber has just received, at his store in Kingstown, a large assortment of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. all of which he will sell at remarkably low prices. He invites his customers and the public generally to call and judge for themselves.

ABRAHAM GETZ.

Kingstown, June 2, 1842.

ATTENTION

Washington Artillery!

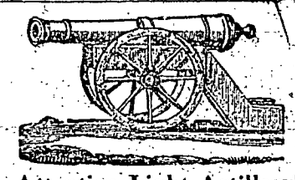


YOU are ordered to parade at the **Armory** on Saturday the 18th of June, at 1 o'clock P. M. properly equipt for drill. Any member being absent will be fined fifty cents.

By order of the Capt.

C. COCKLIN, O. S.

Carlisle, June 2, 1842.



Attention Light Artillery!

YOU are ordered to parade at the ARMORY on Saturday the 18th of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in summer uniform, properly equipt for drill. By order of the Capt.

J. R. KERNAN, O. S.

Carlisle, June 2, 1842.

☞ Capt. JACOB LEIDIG, of Silver Spring township, will be a candidate for MAJOR of the 2d Battalion, 86th Regiment, P. M., at the election on Monday next, (the 6th inst.) and will be supported by many

VOTERS.

June 2, 1842.—*

☞ Capt. SAMUEL CROP, respectfully declines being any longer a candidate for BRIGADE INSPECTOR—at the same time he returns his sincere thanks to his friends who so kindly offered to support him for said office.

Carlisle, May 30, 1842.

☞ Capt. WILLIAM WHERRY, will be supported for LIEUTENANT COLONEL, of the 197 Regiment, P. M., by many

June 2, 1842.

☞ Captain JAMES ALLEN, having served nearly eight years in the Carlisle Light Artillery, and is a regular discharged Volunteer—offers himself as a candidate for MAJOR of the 2d Battalion 197th Regiment, P. M., respectfully solicits the support of the voters of said Battalion.

June 2, 1842.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE ONE HORSE WAGON AND BED in complete running order. The wagon can be recommended to any person who may want it, as it is entirely new. For particulars enquire of the subscriber in north Bedford street.

DAVID SIPE.

Carlisle, June 2, 1842.—3t.

THE WREATH.

Devoted to Temperance, Literature and General Intelligence.

THE subscriber pr pos s to publish a semi-monthly paper, to be entitled THE WREATH, and devoted to the CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE. He believes that a paper of the kind proposed, conducted in a proper manner, would tend greatly to advance that just and holy cause, which is now pervading all classes of society, from one end of the Union to the other, and which it is hoped, will soon be without a single opponent. A portion of "The Wreath" will also be devoted to Literature, &c.

Should he be encouraged, the subscriber pledges himself that the paper shall be every way worthy of support, and that the best writers of the day will be solicited to contribute to its columns; and that nothing of a political character shall be permitted to appear.

THE WREATH will be printed on a sheet half the size of the "Herald & Expositor," and issued on the 1st and 3d Saturday of each month, at $1 per annum, or TWELVE COPIES for $10—to be commenced as soon as 500 good subscribers are obtained. All Temperance friends, approving of the proposition, are requested to act as Agents. Address (post-paid)

R. W. MIDDLETON, Carlisle.

Carlisle, June 2, 1842.

To the free and Independent voters of the 1st Battalion, 197th Reg't, Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

MAJOR,

and respectfully solicit your support for said office. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH C. THOMPSON.

Carlisle, May 26, 1842.

Estate of Peter Boyer, dec'd.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Peter Boyer, late of East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, have been issued to the subscribers residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately—and those having claims to present them without delay, properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BOYER,
JOHN BOYER,
Executors.

May 5, 1842.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of figured, plain and barred mousselin-de-lanes; figured, plain, striped lawns & ginghams, English and French chintzes, plain, figured & barred swiss, jackenette and cambria muslins; a general assortment of grode-nap, grodeswa, India and Italian silks, bonnet silks and ribbons, straw, leghorn, braid & willow bonnets, raw silk, cashmere and cotton hose, silk, mohair, kid & cotton gloves, umbrellas, parisalls and shades, new stile, French, German & Irish linens, Osneburg and linen sheetings, linen drillings & gambroons for pantaloons, jino cords, stripes & nankenes, carpeting and rugs, brown and bleach muslins, tickings and calicoes, fans and handkerchiefs, leghorn and palm leaf hats, straw, gimp and edging, cloths, cassimers and satinetts.

Queensware & Groceries,

all of which will be sold on favorable terms at the store of A. RICHARDS.

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

'I say,' said a wag to a tall youth, whose appearance will be readily understood, 'I say, didn't there an almighty great tree stand in front of your father's house?' 'Why,' enquired Jonathan. 'Because,' replied the other, 'you looked so thundering green, I reckoned you must have been brought up in the shade.'