

# THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.  
CARLEISLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1848.

AGENCY.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor and Proprietor, is authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions and making collections for the *Volunteer*, at all offices. W. W. Covert of Third and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GEN. LEWIS CASS,  
Of Michigan.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM O. BUTLER,  
Of Kentucky.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

- Senatorial Electors.**  
WILLIAM BAKER, of Clearfield.  
DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton.
- Representative Electors.**
- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1st. Henry L. Bonner, | 13. John C. King,     |
| 2. Horn B. Knoox,     | 14. John Wideman,     |
| 3. Lewis Shunk,       | 15. Robert J. Fisher, |
| 4. A. L. Roanfarst,   | 16. Fredrick Smith,   |
| 5. Jacob S. Yost,     | 17. John Criswell,    |
| 6. Robert E. Wright,  | 18. Charles A. Black, |
| 7. Wm. W. Downing,    | 19. Geo. W. Bowman,   |
| 8. Henry H. Shannon,  | 20. John R. Shannon,  |
| 9. Peter Kline,       | 21. Geo. P. Hamilton, |
| 10. B. S. Schoonover, | 22. William H. Davis, |
| 11. Wm. Swethland,    | 23. Timothy Ives,     |
| 12. Jonah Brewster,   | 24. Jas. G. Campbell, |

## THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

All the returns which we give below were received by Telegraph from Philadelphia. That Johnston is elected Governor is very generally admitted. Never in our editorial life have we been more deceived in the people of this State—never have we announced the result of an election with more sorrow and regret. Is it possible that the freemen of the old Keystone are so blind to their interests as to suffer Federalism to triumph? But, we have no time for comment. We hope our friends will not relax in their exertions. "Pennsylvania must be redeemed," should be the watchword of every Democrat now.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH FOR THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

By Horse Express to Postoffice.

Union County Johnson	1200
Middlewarth	1300
Casey	1990
Northumberland, Longstreth	450
Petition	450
Lycamng, for both	450
Clinton do	150
Sullivan do	180
Casby Elected	
Chambers, Longstreth	1100
Wright	140
Colster Butler (Whig) re-elected.	

## ELECTION RETURNS.

From Telegraph. Despatches received by us last night and this morning, we gather the following returns. The Federal gain is large compared with last year. We give the reported majorities:

LONGSTRETH. JOHNSTON.	
Berks,	4750
Carbondale,	191
York,	560
Bedford,	100
Northumberland,	450
Lycamng,	450
Clinton,	150
Sullivan,	180
Perry,	750
Erie,	1250
Schuylkill,	750
Union,	1200
Lancaster,	4000
Dauphin,	1050
Franklin,	700
City & Co.,	5000
Allegheny,	2800
Delaware,	493
Washington,	200

## MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

From the Philadelphia  *Ledger* of yesterday, we gather the following:

The vote in the city and county appears to be a large one. The Whigs have gained considerably in the county, and Johnston's majority will be large—about 4500.

The Whigs and Natives combined have carried nearly every thing in the county. In the 1st Congressional district, Levin Netto, has been re-elected; the Whig and Independent candidates scarcely made a show.

In the 2d District, Chandler, Whig, is elected by between three and four thousand majority.

Third District, Moore, Whig, is elected to Congress; a Whig gain. The majority very small.

Fourth District, Robbins, the Democratic candidate, elected by about 400 majority, the returns from Richmond not counted. This will probably not alter the result.

The entire officers of the city and county, or the "Row," as they are called, have been carried by the Whigs and Natives.

The County Assembly Ticket is probably carried by the Whig. A Whig gain of eight members.

## PRactical JOKES.

At the Federal Mass meeting held in this place on last Saturday, Governor Johnston in his introductory remarks said that he would scorn to hold the office of Governor contrary to the wishes of a majority of the people of the Commonwealth. And he made this declaration too in the face of the fact that he reached the office through the grave yard—his predecessor having been elected by a majority of some 1800 votes, and no change of public opinion having been manifested as to the merits of his administration.

And the Governor has not seen proper to resign, but has prosy speeches, so that they may give him permission to administer the government for a term of three years upon a policy that they have over and over again condemned by overwhelming majorities. But the declaration of his Accidenty was the more pointed, as Ex-Governor Ritner was president of the meeting, and was setting immediately behind him, and having been a minority Governor himself, must have appreciated the remarks of Mr. Johnston vastly.

It however came the Ex-Governor's turn to pass compliments. After his Accidenty had closed his language, the Ex-Governor arose with his usual dignity and grace, and introduced another speaker to the meeting, with the remark, that "unless I see very much mistaken, you will now hear something worth listening to."

The audience thought the two Governor's had quit square, and were highly delighted with their practical jokes.

As soon as the result of the election is known we will announce it in an extra.

We have had very little time to devote to our paper this week. In our next we shall again give our usual variety.

The Presidency of Harrisburg will meet in the First Presbyterian Church in Carleisle, on Friday, the 13th inst., at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, and will then be opened with a public sermon by the Moderator. All its subsequent meetings will be open for the admission of any who may please to attend.

The Synod of Pennsylvania also stands adjourned to meet in the Borough of York on the following Tuesday, the 17th inst., at seven o'clock in the evening.

Rapley's majority over Lefevre for Assembly, will be some 20 or 30 votes.

## FEDERALISM OF '38 AND WHIGISM OF '48, THE SAME.

It is somewhat amusing to see the attempts of the modern Federalists, who designate themselves by the name of "Whigs," to pass themselves off as the advocates of the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson: They now claim to be Jeffersonian Democrats, and try to identify the *Loco Foco*, (as they design to call the true disciples of Jefferson) with the Federalists of the early period of the history of the Republic. How absurd such a claim is, is a plain statement of facts will show.

The title of Whigs was an honorable and patriotic name in Revolutionary times. It was the colonial appellation derived from the patriotic party of the mother country, and signified those who opposed the prerogatives of the British crown. The party in England who sustained those prerogatives were known, and were proud to be called by the name of Tories—and those who in our colonial state supported the tyrannical conduct of the King of England, and opposed with all their might the Revolutionary movement, and the rights of the people, were justly entitled to be classed the lineal descendants of the Kingly party of the mother country. When the people were merely struggling for their rights, and before they had obtained them, the name of Tory was far from bearing the odium that is now attached to it. It was then looked upon as praiseworthy, and those who supported Kingly power gloried in bearing it. The King was the vicegerent of God, "could do no wrong," and those who sustained his prerogatives, in that age of darkness as to the rights of man could not be considered otherwise than honorable.

The patriotic name of Whig was assumed by Federalists to cover up their principles, and conceal their purposes from "the public eye." What was their pretext for assuming it—who christened them? In 1839 they said that Jackson was a tyrant—he had voted the Bank—and had renounced the deposits—used all the power of the government in his own hands—that he had as much power as a King—that he exercised the same prerogatives—and therefore, all who opposed Jackson, a King in reality, were as much entitled to the name of Whig as those who opposed the King of England in the days of the Revolution. It was the notorious James Watson Webb, who was a borrower of the Bank of the U. S. to the amount of \$52,000, which he never paid, and perhaps never intended to pay, that had the honor of performing the baptismal rights. He christened them.—And now we see the same party, who assumed the name of Whig because they said Jackson was a despot and a tyrant, claiming to be supporters of Jackson's views. What rank hypocrisy! Why, if we look at the regular toasts of the last Federal 4th July celebration, in this county, as published in the Carleisle Herald of this place, the organ of their party, we find them toasting that same tyrannical Jackson, as they delighted to call him in 1839, as a man worthy of all praise—and yet they support the same measures now, that they did then.

We started out with the intention of proving that Whigism is now what Federalism was at the commencement of the government, and has been in all its phases during our existence as a nation; and a word as to the origin of the term "Whig" seemed necessary.

The great cardinal measures of the Whigs now are the same as those advocated by their party during the administration of the elder Adams, and down through that of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and up to this evil hour. Without referring to many of the measures which were peculiarly of Federal origin, (although some of them of recent date), such as the charter of a National Bank, the funding system, a high protective tariff, the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, a system of internal improvements by the general government, and an assumption of the debt of the States, which were contracted in internal improvements, we will confine our analogy to two great leading characteristics of the Federal party, in the early history of the country—to their opposition to foreigners enjoying the rights and immunities of citizens, and to the acquisition of more territory extending the area of the republic, under the pretext that it had a tendency to increase the evil of slavery and the influence of the slave States—measures which were cherished and advocated recently, and are now, with great zeal by our Federal friends.

It will not be denied, that the Alien and Sedition laws were enacted by a Federal administration, during the time of John Adams, and which has been appropriately denominated "the reign of terror."

It will not be denied either, that among other things, these laws gave the President the power to order any foreigner to leave the country, whom he might suspect of seditious movements or designs. It will not be denied also, that the term of probation, as fixed by those laws, before a foreigner could become a citizen of the United States, was twenty-one years.

It will not be denied, that during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, this government made what was called the Louisiana purchase, by which we obtained the command of the Mississippi valley, and the mouth of the Mississippi river, together with a territory now embracing several populous States, and all our rights to Oregon. It will not be denied that the Federal party of that day denounced that the price paid for it, and the dangers likely to result from the acquisition itself.

It will not be denied, that in pursuance of this policy, of preventing foreigners from becoming citizens, and enjoying like privileges and immunities with those who were "to the man born," and opposition to the admission of new States, and pretended dread of the slave influence, the Hartford Convention, in 1814, during the last war with Great Britain, among things which were treasonable, put forth three propositions to effect these objects. One was to exclude all naturalized citizens from office—another to abolish the apportionment of slaves as the basis of representation in the South, thereby destroying the compromises of the Constitution itself—and the third, to prevent the admission of any new State, without two thirds of Congress consented. This was the Federal Abolition platform of 1814. It was sent by the Federal Government, Strong of Connecticut, to Governor Tompkins of New York, and was sent back by that sterling patriot and pure Democrat, with the endorsement "rejected and disapproved."

It will not be denied that the Federalists raised a hue and cry against the purchase of the Florida during Mr. Monroe's administration, although owing to the negotiation being clumsily conducted by John Quincy Adams, who then pretended to be a Democrat, and held the office of Secretary of State in that administration, a part of the Louisiana purchase was needlessly sacrificed.

It will not be denied that the Germans and Irish were strongly denouncing by the papers of the Federal party, then calling itself the National Republican party for voting in 1828 for Andrew Jackson for President.

It will not be denied, for it is fresh in the recollection of every body, that the new Whig party opposed the annexation of Texas, upon various grounds, among the most prominent of which was the increase of what they called the slave power, and the danger to be apprehended from an enlargement of territory.

It will not be denied that they have zealously opposed the acquisition of territory from Mexico as indemnity for past outrages, and that they have done so when they knew that no other reparation for the expenses of the war in which Mexico had embroiled us, and for other wrongs, could be obtained.

It will not be denied that the now Whigs, and the

Native American party, who advocate the same term of probation as was fixed in the Alien and Sedition laws, before a foreigner can become an American citizen, have endeavored on various occasions, supporting the same candidate, for office, and avowing the same principles.

It will not be denied that they have collected at different times in New York City, and that the Native Americans voted for Mr. Markle for Governor along with the Whigs, and against Mr. Shunk, in 1844 in Pennsylvania.

It will not be denied that the Whigs in various parts of the country attributed the defeat of Henry Clay in 1844 to the foreign vote, and denounced the foreigners with "curse loud and deep," approving of the intolerant, proscriptive doctrines of the Native Americans, and alleging that they should be adopted.

But let this should be denied we furnish the proof. Soon after the close of the Presidential campaign in 1844, the Hon. John P. Kennedy a prominent Whig member of Congress from Maryland, in continuation of a serious paper, which he had written opposing James K. Polk the Democratic nominee for President, and the annexation of Texas, after the election, mourned over the defeat of the Whig party, and in one of these papers, which were all published with marked commendation by the Whig press throughout the country, used the following language:

"It is fundamental in this government that the true people of America shall speak truly in their elections; that their voices shall not be suppressed by fraud or violence, and that neither shall it be outweighed by voices un-American."

To compass this great end, we must have a modification of the Laws of Naturalization—such modification as shall lengthen the term of probation.

But the proof does not stop here, and will bring it nearer home. The Chambersburg Whig in this Congressional district, of December 5th 1844, published an address of the county committee of Franklin, condoling with their fellow sufferers in this wise:

"Fellow Whigs—Our illustrious chief has been beaten and we with him. Dejected by Foreigners imported by British gold, who have covered the air of our country, and stolen the dust of their native soil, IGNORANT of our institutions and our language, who having but the day before escaped the tyranny of their own rulers, came here only to rule over us."

We might lengthen the proof, but it is unnecessary. It will not be denied that the now Whigs and Native Americans of this State supported William F. Johnston, the Federal nominee for Governor in the recent election, and that these two parties "joked jibbed" in the city and county of Philadelphia, for members of Congress and city and county officers.

It will not be denied, that the Free Soil men of the North are espousing the same doctrine, on the subject of the acquisition of territory and slavery, that the Hartford Convention approved in 1814, and that the opponents of Jefferson approved in the Louisiana purchase, and that the now Whigs approved in the question of the annexation of Texas.

It will not be denied, that the now Whigs and Free Soil men or Abolitionists are both striving to effect the defeat of the Democratic nominee for President and Vice President—and that in this State the Free Soil men nominated no candidate for Governor, in the hope of transferring the rank and file of their party to the support of the Federal candidate.

It cannot be denied, that the now Whigs and Free Soil men entertain one and the same opinion on the subject of the increase of territory, and that of slavery—that it is the old Federal doctrine of the Hartford Convention times, and is fully supported by the same men, who would disfranchise our adopted citizens, and go back to the Alien and Sedition laws of the reign of terror."

We think therefore it is abundantly manifest, that Whigism now sustains the same odious and tyrannical measures, that it did in the time that the people were looked upon as incapable of governing themselves.

We might refer to another point of analogy between the Federalists of '38 and the Whigs of 1840 and the present day. The Federalists had possession of the general Government but during three Presidential terms, in all twelve years—those of the elder Adams, the younger Adams, and "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" administration. In each of those periods the Federal leaders brought forward a bankrupt law.

Such a law was passed during the administration of the elder Adams. Such a law was proposed during administration of John Q. Adams. Such a law was passed during the administration of John Tyler. Such a law is a fit accompaniment of the rotten Bank, no-doubt-paying, Federal policy.

THE CONTEST.—The contest is over—the battle is fought—and it is with feelings of no ordinary character that we announce to our readers the highly gratifying intelligence that the whole Democratic ticket, with the exception of one man, is triumphantly elected in old Mother Cumberland. Mr. Lefevre, it is supposed, is defeated for Assembly by a very few votes. We are unable from the manner in which the returns came in, to give the exact majority for any one of the candidates. Longstreth's majority will be about 80 or 90; Painter's about the same. M'Lanahan's majority will be something more. In the absence of full returns, we feel warranted in stating that our entire ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 40 to 100.

The contest was unusually severe. The Mexican Federalists strained every nerve and resorted to all sorts of falsehood and deception to defeat our ticket. Spurious tickets were distributed in every township, by which fraud the Federalists expected to defeat several of our candidates. For a week or more before the election they rode every township in the county retelling their miserable slang, and endeavoring to rally their forces. On the morning of the election they were sanguine of success. But, thanks to the incorruptible democracy of old Cumberland for their watchfulness—they were up and obeying the dictates of patriotism—battling manfully for the people's dearest rights—and most emphatically has the seal of condemnation been placed upon the treasonable and unprincipled course of the Federal party. The black flag of Tory Federalism trails in the dust, and never again will they be able to rally their mercenary cohorts. The returns for Governor, as far as ascertained, foot up as follows. We give the majorities:

LONGSTRETH. JOHNSTON.		
Carlisle, E. Ward,	75	60
"    W. Ward,	52	
N. Middleton,	59	
S. Middleton,	11	
Dickinson,	29	
W. Pennboro,	33	
Frankford,	33	
Carlisle District,	200	126
Newville,	90	
Shippensburg,	89	81
Centerville,	169	
Hogestown,	18	
Bridgeport,	23	
Hampton,	23	
Monroe,	28	
Mechanicburg,	16	
N. Cumberland,	10	
Leesburg,	10	
Coffey,	1	
Shippensburg,	1	
Liaburn,	70	10
Hopewell,	14	
	529	447
	669	
	447	
	669	447

## AUTUMN.

Whatever the weather bring  
While who doth dip the ground with beauties,  
Till for, comes home to autumn: summer sweets  
Either in parting her tresses, or  
The crow of bread, the bulle for food,  
Autumn's garner house them: autumn's jollities  
Fruit and things alone in every field and jewel,  
Lovely profusions, are for my summer  
Months' food and soil a chief conductor  
I do contain another coming path:  
Bounty of health, prosperity of life  
Belong to autumn.

Much has been said and written about the peculiarities and beauties of the autumnal year. The moralist, the aesthetic and the poet have celebrated the period when  
"The year grows ancient,  
Not yet on summer's death, nor on the birth  
Of frothing winter."  
And yet, summer is the charms of the crowning season, that we love to recall its instructive associations, and to read again those vivid descriptions of them, which, as a correct reflection of nature, are capable of exciting the most pleasurable emotions in our minds. We naturally feel the full influence of a change which pervades the world around us; and though it may create an involuntary pensiveness in the feeling heart, yet even in that sober cast of our thoughts, there exists a deep sense of delight, communicated by a time

Nature rejoiceth, smiling on her works,  
Lovely, to full perfection wrought."  
"The harmony of nature in this, as well as in all other seasons, is remarkable. Every feature corresponds with the gradual mutation, and participates in it. There is no interruption, no abrupt exception, no special part, that disharmonizes the general order. Every thing yields to the inevitable change, as forming one beautiful and harmonious whole.

The sky assumes a more deep and sober aspect, and even the atmosphere, though clear and bright, seems to assume a more gloomy and solemn air as if old age had ripened it into calm and devout reflection. The winds begin to sweep through the tops of the discolored mountains, and to sing their pensive song, as they shake the sea and yellow leaves from the forest tops. The landscape assumes a shaded aspect, variegated over hill and dale with ever changing hues;

"The falling, many-colored woods,  
Shade their bright green, on the country round  
Impurpled, crowded amber, oak and elm,  
O'erwoods from their declining green  
To sooty dark."

Nor is the animated part of nature uninterested in, or unaffected by the universal change. The birds of passage, warned by the retiring sun, and increasing wintry blasts, have already taken their departure for a more genial clime. The noisy martin took an early flight, and gathered together in large flocks, after sitting together often for several days, as if engaged in anxious consultation about the mode and place of their migration—took their flight in secret, nor left a single fugitive, to tell the place of their resort. Here and there a solitary robin is yet seen, whose attachment to his native place, exposes him to the risk of being overtaken by the frosts of winter.

The hammering of the woodpecker is still heard, as selecting some dry limb, he makes the forest re-echo with the sound, and then gives an exulting shriek, as if to say that he feared no winter. The little squirrel seems fully aware of the approaching frosts, for which nature has provided him with a thick coat of fur. How busily he is now engaged. Having first selected some safe and convenient retirement, mostly in the hollow of some large tree, he first lines his nest with moss, leaves, or whatever may suit his purpose, and then prepares to lay up for winter a plentiful store of nuts, acorns, &c. How often have we noticed the little squirrel ground squirrel, making depredations into a neighboring grainfield, and having filled its distended jaws, which are of a peculiar construction, and capable of containing a whole "handful" of grain—the squirrel seemed as though its head had swollen to double its natural size—scampering away to its retreat, where its precious burden was deposited for its winter's food. It is a strange instinct which teaches these animals in this manner to make provision for their wants, and which admonishes them that a time is coming in which nature will withhold their food for a season. The "busy bee" has laid in an ample store of luscious sweets for the winter; having previously made a good use of the summer hours to rove from flower to flower, to give an early kiss to the opening bud, and steal away its sweets.

The industry is crowned by a well filled hive, and during the season of snow and frost, they have nothing to do but to eat and to sleep. The butterfly still dances in the beams of the sun, and as though convinced that its brief existence is soon to end, seems determined to enjoy the present in jovial sports.—Alas! the early frosts will soon render this stiff and feeble; even ere the natural change shall have come, numerous insects now fill the air, and the conning nightingale selects the evening hour to secure his winged prey. The whole tribe of insects seem to be animated with increasing life and joyfulness, sporting away their transient space of existence, apparently in the pursuit of pleasure. What lessons are not afforded by the habits and nature of those insects for the reflecting mind, and what a substantial pleasure may be derived from the study of their history!

The summer flowers have bloomed away their beauties, after having displayed their mingled blend of tints for a moment, and laden every passing zephyr with their fragrance. The children of the fall are less in number, and partake more of the sombre hues of autumn. The fields appear blanched and bare, and the lowing herds graze upon the parched remnants of vegetation. They begin to assemble around the receptacles allotted for them, as instinctively sensible of the approaching winter.

To the farmer, the autumn is a season of pleasant associations. His barns are filled with the produce of the summer. And now he beholds his orchards laden with their luscious fruit, waiting to be housed for the winter. His fall crops are ready to be gathered in; he listens to improve the delightful weather, which seems specially ordered of Providence for this purpose, to gather in his fruit, his grain, and the various products of his fields. He sees his toil amply rewarded, and with a satisfied and contented mind he beholds the rich store, with which a kind Providence supplied him.

In a moral aspect, autumn is calculated to awaken profitable reflection. The ever changing scenery around him, forcibly remind him of a change that also awaits him. He sees in the drooping flower, the fading verdure, the falling leaf and the decaying vegetation, so many vivid and striking images of his own dissolution. His seed time teaches him, that here on earth he sows his seed for eternity, and he is thus admonished to sow good seed, that he may reap with joy. His earthly harvest prefigures his eternal one, and prompts him to prepare duly for it. The fall, changing, fading, decaying, reminds him of a similar change, and bids him to be ready. Whilst the recurring spring, reviving nature, and renewing her lovely and diversified forms, teaches him his own immaterial existence, and that beyond the grave, he shall rise again, and live forever. The book of nature corresponds with the volume of inspiration, and both are designed to make men holier and happier—to point out an hereafter, and to prompt him to prepare for it.

COMING TO THE POINT.—A witness called to give testimony in a court down east, about a foot shirt came to the point very abruptly as follows:

"Mother said that Sally said that Polly said that Bob told her that he saw a man that was a boy that used to follow run through the street with a red striped flannel shirt, of a white color, all checked, and our galls went in!" for the old woman has looked 'em a hundred times for lying!"

## MARRIED.

On the 6th inst, by the Rev. C. D. Wing, Mr. James Horner, to Miss Jane Amanda Suroor, both of this place.

## DIED.

On the 20th ult., in Milford township, Miss ELANOR BARTON, in the 63rd year of her age, after a protracted illness, which she bore with christian resignation.

## LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE ESTATE OF NELLY BRATTON.

NELLY BRATTON, late of Milford township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in Newville. All persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to  
WM. BRATTON, Ex'r.  
Oct. 12—61

## TEACHERS WANTED.

THE directors of South Middleton township wish to employ four or five good Teachers for the Common School said township. None but men of good character need apply. Application to be made to  
JACOB SPANGLER,  
President of the Board.  
Oct. 12, 1848.—31

## NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Fortney and Fisher, are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts on or before the 2nd day of November next, as after that time all accounts unsettled will be placed in the hands of a Justice for collection.  
FORTNEY & FISHER.  
Oct. 12, 1848.—31

## Nowville Female Seminary.

THIS institution, under the care of Misses BELL and WATTS, having completed its first term under favorable circumstances, is prepared to receive an additional number of pupils. In addition to the present teachers, a young lady, a graduate of Washington Female Seminary, is engaged as Music Teacher for the ensuing term, and every arrangement will be made to have music, Vocal and Instrumental, efficiently taught.

## Terms per Session of five Months.

For boarding, lodging, washing, lights, fuel, &c.,	\$50.00
Tuition in Juvenile Department,	5.00
Primary Class,	8.00
Junior	11.00
Senior	13.00
Drawing or Painting,	10.00
Music on Flageo,	15.00
Use of instrument,	4.00
Excess one half in advance.	

The next Session commences November 1st, and ends March 31st, 1849.  
Newville, October 12, 1848.—31.

## To Butter Makers.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of Cumberland county for making Crowell's Patent Thermometer Churns, they would respectfully inform the Farmers and the public in general, that they will make and offer for sale these churns at the Cabinet Warehouse of George Spangler, in North Hanover street, next door to David Smith's office. The principal advantage this churn has over all other churns, is that it is so constructed that the top can be taken off as to give free access to the inside of the churn, which makes it convenient to put in the cream and get out the butter. A thermometer is attached to the one end of the churn so as to show the exact temperature of the cream, which experience shows should be 80 degrees to make good butter. A chamber of space is arranged around the bottom of the churn for the purpose of admitting cold or warm water, so as to bring the cream to the desired temperature without mixing the water with the cream. The secret in churning butter is to have your cream at the proper temperature—it will produce more and better butter and takes less time in churning—it churns equally well in cold or warm weather, no such thing as having scalded butter—all that is necessary to make good butter all seasons of the year is to get one of Crowell's Patent Thermometer Churns. We would be particularly invited the public to call and examine for themselves.

GEORGE SPANGLER,  
SAML. MYERS,  
Carlisle, Oct. 12, 1848.

## CERTIFICATES.

Mr. George Spangler:—Sir—We have been using the Thermometer Churn I got of you for some time and find it far superior to the old barrel churn for several reasons. First, great saving of time in getting butter the average time of churning being about fifteen minutes, full weather. We have got butter in the short space of ten minutes. Secondly, the butter when obtained is much firmer than when using any other churn. Finally, my folks say they would not exchange for any other churn and twice the original cost of the Thermometer churn.  
Yours, &c.  
GEO. W. SHEAFER,  
September 28, 1848.

Mr. George Spangler:—I have used the Thermometer Churn you made for me in use at my place, and I do not hesitate to say that no farmer should be without it. Fifteen minutes is all the time required to make butter, and the value of this saving of time and labor consists in this—that it requires no more time at any one season than another, and that the temperature of the cream necessary to make butter, is produced with certainty and without the admixture of warm or cold water with the cream itself.  
FREDK. WATTS,  
August 17, 1848.

To the Public:—For the benefit of the better part of man (woman) I give this certificate after using the Thermometer churn made by Mr. George Spangler of Carlisle, Pa. I would have none other in my family. We have been using the old barrel churn for thirty years past, and I must say it is not to