

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor. CARLSLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1848.

AGENCY.

V. P. PALMER, Editor of our authorized Agent for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions and making collections for the American Volunteer at his office, N. W. corner 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 BIGLER, of Clearfield. DAVID D. WAGNER, of Northampton.

- Representatives Electors. 1. Henry L. Benson, 13. John C. King, 2. Horn R. Knass, 14. John Waldman, 3. Isaac Shunk, 15. Robert J. Fisher, 4. A. L. Roomfort, 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 Haldeman, 20. John R. Shannon, 9. Peter Kline, 21. Geo. P. Hamilton, 10. B. S. Schoonover, 22. William H. Davis, 11. Wm. Swadlow, 23. Timothy Ives, 12. Joseph Brewster, 24. Jas. G. Campbell.

Cass and Butler!

CARLSLE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—A meeting of the Club will be held at McLaughlin's Hotel, on Saturday evening next, the 21st inst. Deno- ucing villain, could be guilty of an act like this!

Like them!—On Tuesday night last some Federal thief stole the sign from our office. We will give a reward of \$10, to any person who will give us the name of the thief. None but a low, cowardly, sneaking villain, could be guilty of an act like this!

At the last 4th of March Democratic State Convention a Banner was voted to York county, as a mark of respect for her Democratic majority. We think that county has forfeited her good name, and should hand over the Banner to some county more deserving. Had old York remained firm, MONTE LONGSTAR would have been elected. Humiliating thought!

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. We are pleased to be able to announce that the 16th Congressional District has been redeemed from Federal misrepresentation. We felt deep mortification and dishonor at the course of Mr. BRADY during the last session of Congress, and that the counties of Perry, Franklin and Cumberland, should be represented by a member who, so far from sustaining our country in the recent Mexican war, was found aiding and abetting our country's enemies, by voting for the infamous Ashmun resolution, in which the war was denounced as "unnecessary and unconstitutional."

But Mr. BRADY has received a merited rebuke from the freemen of our district. He has been shorn of his honors, and has had meeted out by the advanced chieftainship of the man who deserted his country, her honor and her cause, when engaged in actual war with a foreign and perfidious enemy. We are also pleased that his place has been assigned to one of Pennsylvania's most talented and patriotic sons. In the person of JAMES C. M'LANAHAN, we have a representative deserving the honorable distinction he has received, of a high order of intellect, captivating oratorical powers, acknowledged patriotism, pure and unblemished reputation, and of the most pleasing popularity in his intercourse with others. Ever against such a candidate the foul breath of calumny was liberally expended. In Franklin county, the place of Mr. M'LANAHAN's birth, boyhood and manhood, where his unspotted reputation and distinguished talents were known to every voter, he was assailed with the most bitter rancour and unfounded falsehoods party malice could devise. So base, mean and unscrupulous were the means employed to defeat his election, that men making pretensions to respectability and truth, publicly circulated, with black hearted malice, that Mr. M'LANAHAN had threatened to sell out a poor debtor under who would vote for him. This base and vile slander was rebuked and silenced by the public declaration of the debtor alluded to, that it was false and unfounded.

The result of the election in Franklin, where Mr. M'LANAHAN received a larger vote than on the same ticket, ought to teach his calculators that "honesty is the best policy," and that low lying abuse will recoil upon its propagators and add to their infamy, while it brightens and beautifies the character it is intended to sully and defame. Mr. M'LANAHAN's majority in the district, it will be seen, is 167 over the Federal candidate, Brady. Below we give the official vote of the three counties:

Table with 2 columns: County and Votes for M'LANAHAN and Brady. Cumberland: M'LANAHAN 3078, Brady 2970; Perry: M'LANAHAN 3062, Brady 1232; Franklin: M'LANAHAN 3049, Brady 3693. Total: M'LANAHAN 9189, Brady 8015.

M'LANAHAN'S MAJ. 167. CANAL COMMISSIONERS. ISRAEL PATTER, Esq., is elected Canal Commissioner by over 2000 majority. We make this announcement with much pleasure. We have long known Mr. Patter, and a more suitable man for the office could not have been selected. He is a firm and radical Democrat and an active business man. The Federal papers were a little too fast in claiming the election of "old Ner."

George W. Crabb, of Jenseville, and late of the Rock County in the 2nd district for Congress, Milwaukee's Daily Wisconsin. Mr. Crabb is known in Carlisle as a somewhat eccentric politician, with a good deal of ability, but with very few scruples, and a great many eccentricities of character. He has been Democrat and Whig—everything by turns, but nothing long. He is just the man to be caught by the Van Buren crochets, and just the man to leave the whole concern after he has got all out of it he can.

Gen. Cass at Home. An interesting incident is recorded in the Free Press, published at Detroit, the home of Gen. Cass. At a Free Soil meeting held in that city, a Mr. Briggs delivered a speech, in the course of which he said: "As a Citizen and a Man, I presume you all love and respect General Lewis Cass, do you not?" The Speaker paused for a moment, when one universal AYE was the response uttered in a tone and with a unanimity that shook the City Hall to its very foundation. Mr. Briggs said he had nothing more to say on that subject. He was convinced.

THE AXE IN MOTION. HARRISBURG, Oct. 13. APPOINTMENTS BY SECRETARY OF STATE.—Samuel Alleman, Chief Clerk, in place of Jacob Beller, removed; Fred C. Fenn, Chief Clerk, Indian Department; Mr. Hieok, of Susquehanna county, in place of Joseph Hines, removed; P. D. Haynes, of Chester co., in place of A. M. Clark, removed; Collin McCurdy, Chief Clerk, in place of Mr. Sample, removed.

I will not be the President of a party.—Z. Taylor. That's a fact, General; you'll not be President of all. Old Zack's a prophet.

OUR DEFEAT. From the reported majorities of the different counties it appears fixed and settled that the Democratic party have been defeated in their candidates for Governor. This should not be told in Galt—it should not be published in the steps of Galt; but such is the mortifying and disgraceful intelligence. That aristocrats should rejoice—that the wealthy—that monopolists—that presidents and stockholders of banks and rail-road companies should exult—we are not surprised. The election has played into their hands, and will give them extended privileges, and add to their already overflowing coffers. But that the masses—the poor and the laboring classes—the farmers and mechanics of our State—should so far forget themselves, and their interests, and should desert a party and banner, that have been the vigilant and untiring guardians of their rights, liberties and welfare, and should triumph in the victory of Federalism, is passing strange. It betokens an overshadowing of the mind and the judgment. They have been led away by a siren song to their own destruction.

As it is, we submit to the will of the majority.—Had the result been different, we feel assured that the Federalists would have "treated the election as if it had not been held." But it is not in the breast or creed of any Democrat to resist the expressed decision, however it has been obtained, unless fraud is so open and flagrant, as to make forbearance a crime. We therefore submit, although well assured that the election has not been an honest and enlightened expression of the people's will. Had they fairly understood the position of the two candidates, and the real issues involved, and not been prejudiced and blinded by the deceit and frauds of our opponents, and their nominees, the result would have been different. But instead of attending to his official duties as his oath and obligations to the people required him to do, Wm. F. Johnston spent the time which should rightly have been devoted to other matters and the money which the Commonwealth pays him for his services as Governor of the State, in electioneering for himself, and appearing with different faces and commenting different texts, to suit the prejudices of different localities. In the mining districts, he held himself up as the advocate of a high protective tariff, and represented himself as the champion of their peculiar interests. In the iron districts he pursued the same policy. In the North, with equal facility, he laid aside the tariff, and dangled the child of the Free Soilites, when in fact, this question is about as much involved in his election, as it would be in that of a Constable. With the Natives, he forgot tariff, Free Soil, and every thing except Nationalism, and accomplished a bargain and sale with them, and to all he declared "that as sure as he believed in his own existence, he believed the party now in power, were endeavoring to destroy the government!"—and by thus playing the demagogue, and wearing more faces than Janus, he secured his election.

But the people will find out before three years have expired, that all to which he has committed himself are questions of National policy, with which he as Governor of Pennsylvania has nothing to do. In regard to State policy and State administration, he was as silent as the grave. Questions of this nature, he avoided as the rock on which he might founder; conscious that he and his party were the advocates of measures obnoxious to the people. Banks and bank charters—individual liability of stockholders—the sale of the public works, and other questions of a like nature, he never broached.

What can be said of an election accomplished by such means? Our opponents have triumphed, but it is the triumph of iniquity—the triumph of fraud over honest exertions—a triumph of corrupt factions over the people—a triumph over measures that the majority have long regarded with peculiar favor—a triumph of monopolists over individuals—a triumph over the honor of our State. They labored with the foul breath of calumny was liberally expended. In Franklin county, the place of Mr. M'LANAHAN's birth, boyhood and manhood, where his unspotted reputation and distinguished talents were known to every voter, he was assailed with the most bitter rancour and unfounded falsehoods party malice could devise. So base, mean and unscrupulous were the means employed to defeat his election, that men making pretensions to respectability and truth, publicly circulated, with black hearted malice, that Mr. M'LANAHAN had threatened to sell out a poor debtor under who would vote for him. This base and vile slander was rebuked and silenced by the public declaration of the debtor alluded to, that it was false and unfounded.

THE TARIFF. There is, says the Harrisburg Keystone, no subject the Whigs prize more than the tariff. This is their great hobby, and although Mr. Clay himself, in his last speech in the United States Senate, in which he designed to indicate the political course to be adopted by his partisan friends, gave decided preference to ad valorem, over specific duties, yet this party would have us believe that they are the exclusive friends of the protective policy. How weak and absurd it is, that they should suppose the American people so unintelligent as to be misled by their professions of being the friends of protection, at a time when they lay down no principles, and run as their candidates for the Presidency a southern cotton planter, a portion of whose great wealth has been derived from the toil and sweat of his slaves; and whose interests, they well know, are identified with free trade. As well might they argue that John C. Calhoun was the friend of the protective policy.

The tariff, or the adjustment of duties upon imports, must, from the nature of things, be the subject of frequent change and modification. The interests affected by it are sectional or local questions, to be settled in Congress by fair and just compromise, as so to suit the conflicting interests of the whole country. The tariff of 1824 was repealed by the tariff act of 1828. The latter afforded high protection, and at the time of its passage was regarded a popular act, at least in some sections. This act, however, owing to a change in trade and commerce, remained upon our statute book but four years, and was succeeded by the compromise bill of Mr. Clay, which became a law at the memorable Congress of 1833. Again the tariff law was changed in 1842, four years after which, in 1846, the act now in force was passed. Thus it appears that none of our laws adjusting duties upon imports have long remained in force, and this must ever be the case as long as the enterprise, the skill, the inventive genius, and unsurpassed industry of our people continue progressive.

If my suffrage is asked for the highest civil office of my country, the candidate, however illustrious and successful he may be, must present some other title than laurels, however gloriously gathered on the blood stained field.—Henry Clay.

STAND TO YOUR GUNS!

Now that the gubernatorial election is over, we can begin to cast about us, look after the killed and wounded, burr up our armor, and prepare for the great battle of the 7th of November. We had well nigh begun to despair of the energy of the Democratic party to meet the responsibility resting upon them, and fulfil the high destiny marked out for them by our republican forefathers. But all is not lost that is in danger—and we hope, may we confidently expect, the narrow escape we have recently had of an ignominious and total defeat, will arouse the indifferent and lukewarm to a consciousness of their peril, and determine them to devote themselves to their country, until they see the Democratic flag waving in triumph, by the election of Cass and Butler. We have lost our candidate for Governor by a meager majority, but elected our Canal Commissioner, The Democracy can triumph, if they will. They are unconquerable in a country like ours, where they have every thing to gain by Democratic ascendancy, and every thing to lose should the arbitrary measures of a tumble-bug aristocracy unfortunately find permanence in our hitherto republican nation. From the pretensions of an up-start aristocracy, may the good angels guard us. Butler, far better, be placed under the shadow of a venerable nobility; such as that of England, whose long line of ancestry, glorious deeds and vigorous virtues, are inseparably entwined with their nation's history, her greatness and renown, than to be subject to a poor, miserable, rag-baron dynasty—made up of the "would be's" and "has be's."

All pretensions, that of the moment, up-start, nabob is the most contemptible—without magnanimity, without toleration, inflated and windy.

The Democracy, the hard handed laborer and husbandman, have great interests at stake in the coming contest. They ask no protection, no bounties from government. All they desire is to be left alone in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties, as they were promulgated in the declaration of American independence, and sealed with the blood of patriots, and cemented with their love, in the enduring foundation of the republic. At that early day, they said "give us liberty or give us death"—and they cherish that sentiment yet in all its fullness and force. Let us alone they say—we ask no privileges, but do not bear us down by oppressive laws—do not rob us of our hard earnings, the products of our toil and sweat, to enrich, by unequal exactions, the idler and the class who "live by their wits." We till the soil, we work the forges, we dig the ore, we tend our looms and spindles, we navigate the seas amid all their perils, and all we ask is to get the just fruits of our labor—we ask no more. We know that it is the industry and labor of the nation that constitute its true wealth. We contribute, we constitute that wealth, and we desire no advantage over the capitalist. We are willing to let him enjoy the advantages which capital always gives without unjust and invidious distinctions in its favor. But we protest against capital having superadded to its other advantages the bounties of monopoly, to the most of necessity as it enriches capital emporer labor—which must necessarily derange the natural laws of trade, demand and supply. No legislation can increase the wealth of the nation, for that depends on labor, and if that wealth be thrown into the lap of the capitalist in unequal proportions, it must be taken from the many who toil.

As we have not defeated Mr. Johnston, we have not defeated a grasping and growing spirit of monopoly, that would place a manufacturing corporation in every nook and corner of the commonwealth—we have not defeated a hot-bed system of legislation, now prevalent in the eastern States, and especially in Massachusetts, which will bind those communities to the car of Federalism for a longer period than the present generation. Associated capital there has every advantage, and has every thing to do. The money of the community is placed under the control of irresponsible boards of directors, who wield it for the benefit of themselves and political dependents. This is the system which will be attempted to be fastened on us unless we mistake the bearings of the recent doubtful struggle, and that we have not escaped it, is owing to the lukewarmness of our party, and the almost superhuman exertions of the Federalists.

But had we escaped this Scylla, we should still be careful not to run into Charybdis, lest we go down in the mighty whirlpool like the fleet of Ulysses. Let us buckle on our armor for the Presidential contest, and although we have not been victorious in this, as we could have desired, we have hope and heart to do better in the next. If we do our duty, not only will Pennsylvania be true to her ancient and time-tried political faith, but the Union will maintain her integrity, and Federalism will be prostrate before the breath of the people. A stricoe or simoon on the face of the desert will not be more fatal to the sickly vegetation, than will the storm of a people's indignation be to the iniquitous and aggrandizing schemes of the Federal party on the side of November.

Courage then, Democrats!—and do your duty.—Courage then, Democrats!—and be sure to cast your ballots. Courage then, Democrats!—and stand by your country. All will be safe. The liberties of this great people will be preserved, and handed down to the remotest posterity—if we but do our duty. Courage then, Democrats!

THE CHANGING MERCURY, of Tuesday last, has the following despatch from August 1. AUGUST, Oct. 9. We have returns from 84 counties, and there we gain on the Democratic vote of last year, when the majority was 1,389. The Democratic majority in the popular vote, will not be less than 1,400. The majority for Walthorn, Democrat, over Calhoun, Whig, is about 200.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN FRANKFORD. A large and respectable meeting of the Democrats of Frankfort township convened at the house of Mr. Wm. F. Kennedy, on Saturday the 7th inst. CHRISTIAN KIRKEND was called to the chair. Vice Presidents.—Wm. F. Kennedy, John Snider, Sr. John Hoover, Christian Orie, John Arnold, Martin Moniz, George Kiehl, Jacob Niokey, David Niokey, George Finkenbinder. Secretaries.—George Shambaugh, James Barber, John Hoover, Jr., David Shaffer.

The following named gentlemen were then appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.—Moers, Geo. D. Orie, Jacob Niokey, Andrew Kennedy, Samuel Snider, and John Niokey. During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed in an able manner by Wm. F. Swiger, Esq. After Mr. S. had concluded, the committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted unanimously: Resolved, That General Lewis Cass and General William O. Butler, are worthy the United States and every Democrat in the United States.—They have uniformly stood fast by the principles of the party.—The Democracy will stand fast by them. Resolved, That we approve of the administration of James K. Polk—his well and faithfully discharged his arduous and responsible duties.

[Resolutions here followed in favor of our candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and County Offices, which we omit—the election having taken place.—Ed. Vol.] Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the American Volunteer. (Signed by the officers.)

THE SCHUYLKILL COUNTY VOTE.

A statement of one of the desperate expedients resorted to to give this State on Tuesday last to the friends of the Democratic party, may be useful to our friends in other counties, in showing the expediency of referring to. We allude to the scene enacted in Schuylkill county. A large operator in coal, filled recently through his greedy anxiety to coil money with almost lightning rapidity, and by trying to combine the carrying trade with the Reading Railroad. He then turned about and held the Democratic party responsible for his own inconsiderate and precipitate investments. Every body laughed to hear that such an allegation could be made, but we heard of very gentlemen, however, burning with a desire to be re-vengeed upon somebody, went to Schuylkill county, and with all the energy of his character—which not a little—bestirred himself to defeat Judge Longstar for Governor. He appealed to the miners, with many of whom he had been connected, to vote for Johnston for his sake. He implored them to oppose LONGSTAR as the representative of a party that had ruined him. One account is that he even wept big tears of agony, to show how sincerely he felt what he proclaimed. These expedients, artfully planned, and artfully repeated in all the coal regions, operated upon the minds (many of whom were out of employ, owing to the recent operations of desperate capitalists, like a panic, and lost to the Democratic party hundreds of votes. In some places, an intelligent Democrat of Schuylkill county informs us, the choice openly presented to the elector at the polls, was "Vote for JOHNSTON or vote for the Human endurance gave way before such pertinacious appeals, and many a poor man gave his suffrage to Federalism that he might not starve during the winter."

Are these men to be our masters, and must the people crouch at their feet like so many slaves? Is legislation to be given only to them? Are all other interests to be subservient or secondary to theirs?—The fruits of inordinate speculation to be held up before the eyes of the people, as the fruits of Democratic policy, and is he who refuses to believe the fable, to be turned a beggar into our highways?

These are questions, fellow citizens, that you should pause about and hold the Democratic party higher and graver considerations, and may seriously influence our social and political fabric itself.

AN OLD WHIG. MANFIELD JOHNSON, a leading Whig of Mississippi, has bolted TAYLOR'S nomination. Here are his reasons: "He (Gen. Taylor) cannot get my vote, not the votes of thousands of true-thinking Whigs—Whigs by principle. The Convention has cast away the landside of our party. It has discarded the Whig party. We have no longer anything to fight for. We are now the no principles party—the availability party. They have left me then to paddle my own canoe without chart or compass. I will then not vote for Gen. Taylor, as I do not consent that such a man as Gen. Taylor should be elected to a station that he is unfit to fill. I shall vote then, on the score of qualification, for Cass and Butler, in order to defeat Gen. Taylor—a 'no-principle,' unqualified man. Under them we know what to expect, what to depend upon, and in a certain way I go for them. They are honest; they declare their principles; they stick to the old ideas; we know their trail; the depth of the fords, &c. I go for Cass and Butler against any non-committal party who are afraid of the views of the Free American, and being led in darkness, against closing my eyes, and making such a political somersault at the nod of any convention. I shall go for Cass and Butler with my eyes open, and advise every independent voter to go and do likewise."

Loss of Life and Property. HARRISBURG, Oct. 13. One of the Union Line of canal boats, was destroyed by fire at the junction of the Susquehanna and Juniata canals, near Duncan's Island. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the bursting of a camphine lamp. The crew were asleep at the time, and two persons were burned to death. The cargo was a very valuable one, worth \$60,000, one half of which was destroyed.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATE. The Senate of Pennsylvania will stand as follows: Whig, 24 John Lewis, Geo. Darrie, Wm. A. Crab, 25 David Shecky, 2 Peleg B. Savary, 27 John B. Johnson. Democrat, 4 H. Jones Brooks, 2 Wm. F. Small, 6 Joseph Rich, 3 Thos. S. Forsythe, 7 Jos. Kooser, 5 John Patten, Daniel Sten, 8 Wm. Overfield, 9 Jacob D. Boss, 10 Francis B. Streeter, 12 Wm. Harris, 11 Gordon F. Mason, 14 Robt. M. Frick, 13 Valentine Best, 15 John J. Cunningham, 12 Robt. C. Stewart, 17 Philip Snyder, 21 Isaac Hurst, 18 Wm. R. Sadler, 23 Maxwell McCaslin, 19 Alex. King, 26 J. Porter Crawley, 20 W. F. Johnston, 28 Timothy Ives, 23 Geo. V. Lawrence, Whigs 21 Democrats 12

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. We think that this body will stand 52 Federalists to 48 Democrats. The Federal majority on joint ballot will be about 13. In our next we will give the names of the members elected.

ALL HAIL OHIO! The Buckeye State, under Cass and Butler by thousands! The intelligence from Ohio, is truly cheering, and puts Pennsylvania almost to the blush. Whilst both parties conceded the election of Ford, owing to the perfect union of the Free Soil party on his nomination, such has been the energy and perseverance of the Democrats, that the election of Col. WELLES, the Democratic candidate, is highly probable. At the last elections, the Democrats were claiming the State by 3000 majority, and the Whigs by 100! In either event, it is a glorious victory, and renders the State safe for Cass and Butler.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION. The following are the names of the gentlemen elected to the 31st Congress, as far as we have ascertained from the returns already received. The members of the present Congress are also appended, for the sake of comparison. 31st Congress. 1 L. C. Levin, N. 2 Jos. R. Chandler, W. J. R. Ingersoll, W. 3 Henry D. Moore, W. Charles Brown, D. 4 John Roblin, W. C. J. Ingersoll, D. 5 John Freedy, W. John Freedy, W. 6 Thomas Ross, W. Samuel A. Bridge, D. 7 Jesse C. Dickey, W. A. R. McIlvain, W. 8 Thad's Stevens, W. John Strohm, W. 9 William Strong, D. William Strong, D. 10 M. M. Dimmick, D. Richard Brodhead, D. 11 Chester Butler, W. Chester Butler, W. 12 David Wilmut, D. David Wilmut, D. 13 Joseph Cassey, W. James Pollock, W. 14 Chas. W. Pitman, W. Geo. W. Eckert, W. 15 Henry New, W. Henry New, W. 16 J. X. M'LANAHAN, D. J. E. Brady, W. 17 Samuel Calvon, W. John Blanchard, W. 18 Andrew J. Ogle, W. Andrew Stewart, W. 19 Job Mann, D. Job Mann, D. 20 R. R. Reed, W. Henry Nea, W. 21 Moses Hampton, W. Moses Hampton, W. 22 J. W. Fazzelly, W. J. W. Fazzelly, W. 23 James Thompson, D. James Thompson, D. 24 Alfred Gilmore, D. Alexander Irvine, W.

A FINE assortment of French Merinoes, Cashmere, new style, Alpaca, Tibbet Cloth, &c. just received by GEO. R. CROOKS. Oct 10, 1848. THE subscriber is opening a large assortment of Shawls of every variety of style and price, from 62 1/2 cts. to \$8. GEO. R. CROOKS. Oct 10, 1848. JUST received a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Boys' and Children's Cloth Caps, and for sale by GEO. R. CROOKS. Oct 10, 1848. OSBERRY & GLOVES, just opening a large assortment of Men's, Women and Children's Hosiery and Gloves of every variety of quality for sale by GEO. R. CROOKS. Oct 10, 1848.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION RETURNS FOR GOVERNOR. Table with 3 columns: Counties, Shunk, and Longth. Johnston. Adams, 637, 524; Allegheny, 2342, 2632; Armstrong, 579, 17; Berks, 4466, 4204; Beaver, 161, 126; Blair, 302, 161; Butler, 148, 79; Bradford, 358, 480; Cambria, 139, 265; Carbon, 331, 228; Clarion, 1093, 966; Clearfield, 398, 532; Centre, 598, 904; Chester, 664, 800; Cumberland, 37, 80; Columbia, 1606, 1180; Crawford, 510, 300; Clinton, 89, 196; Dauphin, 961, 870; Delaware, 576, 465; Elk and Forest, 23, 127; Erie, 1203, 514; Fayette, 468, 586; Franklin, 835, 1000; Huntingdon, 1392, 418; Indiana, 681, 763; Jefferson, 110, 200; Juniata, 103, 98; Lancaster, 730, 837; Lehigh, 3991, 4212; Loch, 237, 428; Luzerne, 655, 450; Lycoming, 1189, 798; Monroe, 1234, 1344; Mifflin, 21, 144; Mercer, 79, 148; Montgomery, 1053, 572; M'Kean, 109, 169; Northampton, 1011, 925; Northumberland, 886, 578; Perry, 930, 730; Pike, city & co., 5955, 470; Pike, 501, 470; Potter, 335, 265; Schuylkill, 827, 1652; Somerset, 1528, 1623; Sullivan, new in '46, 250, 850; Susquehanna, 877, 890; Tioga, 926, 1201; Venango, 357, 525; Westmoreland, 1926, 2099; Washington, 57, 107; Warren, 264, 280; Wayne, 743, 600; Wyoming, 64, 135; York, 889, 183.

Notice. Carlsle Bank, Oct. 14, 1848. Attention is hereby given that the meeting of the directors of this bank, to be held at the Banking House, on Monday the 20th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 2 o'clock P.M. GEO. A. LYON, Pres't. October 19, 1848.—5t

Notice. I, the undersigned, (a minor) having given a note for \$60 to William Coover of Monroe township, bearing date the 30th of September last, cautions all persons from purchasing said note, as I never received value for it, and an undetermined note to pay it unless compelled by law. JOHN S. MYERS. October 19, 1848.—5t

Auditor's Notice. THE Orphan's Court of Cumberland county, having referred the account of Lewis H. Williams, adm'r. de bonis non, of Thomas McCormick, dec'd, to me as Auditor, to marshal and distribute the assets, notice is hereby given, that I will attend to said duties at my office, in Carlisle, on Friday the 10th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A.M.—The creditors will please present their claims at that time, and all parties interested may then and there attend if they think proper. WM. M. BIDDLE, Auditor. October 19, 1848.—4t

Prothonary's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts have been filed in the office of the Auditor, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 13th day of November, A. D. 2848, viz: 1. The account of Thomas Bradley, Sequestrator of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road. 2. The account of Charles Barnitz and Jacob Hoffler, Assignees of John M. Good. 3. The account of Henry Leidligh, Assignee of Isaac Kemper. 4. The account of Samuel Myers and John Snokes, Assignees of John Lutz. 5. The account of Robert Middleton and James Kennedy, Assignees of Andrew M. Middleton. 6. The account of Thomas Paxon, committee of James Moore. W. M. BEETEM, Proth'y. Prothonary's Office, Carlisle, Oct. 19, 1848.—3t

FOR RENT. THE convenient two story Brick House & Kitchen, situated in High street, opposite the College, and now occupied by James Spitts, the house contains with the Kitchen 4 rooms on the first floor, and 5 rooms on the second floor, and one finished room on the garret, all of convenient size. An excellent garden is attached to the property, and a pump of good water near the door. For particulars enquire of the proprietor, GEORGE LEAVER, or to his authorized agent, LEAVER & CO., 10 o'clock A. M., completely equipped for drill. GEO. KISSINGER, O. S. Oct. 19, 1848.

Second Arrival of New Goods at the NEW & CHEAP STORE. THE subscribers have just opened, at their new store, corner of Hanover and Louthier streets, opposite Mr. Wm. Leonard's old stand, another lot of cheap goods, which they have purchased from the importers and manufacturers, viz: Cloths—Blue, black, brown and invisible green, from \$1 to \$6 per yard. Cassimeres—From 3/4 to 7/8 cts, and Battinets from 1/2 to 60 cts a yard, fine wool. Cashmeres—A splendid assortment, and Mous de Laines for 12 1/2, 15, and 25 cts per yard. Calicoes—From 3 to 62 cts., good style and quality. Muslins—From 4 to 12 1/2 cts, the very best in the market, bleached and unbleached, 4, 6, 8 and 10 q. A lot of Gingham, yard wide, for 12 1/2 cts.—also Manchester Gingham, Checks and Tickings, Irish Linen at 20 and 25 cts, warranted all flag. Flannels and Linseys in great variety, good and cheap. Blankets—9, 10, 12 and 14 q. wide, Ribbons, Thread Laces, Bleached muslins, mazarine blue and narrow Alpaca and Colony cloth, satin striped Cashmeres for dresses—which will hold very cheap. BOOTS & SHOES, and Gum Overhoes, together with a general assortment of Groceries & Queensware, all selling at low prices. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves. S. D. POWELL & CO. Carlisle, Oct. 19, 1848.

COUNTRY FLANNEL—Just received a lot of Country Flannel, all wool, at the Bee Hive. Oct 19, 1848. YARN—100 cuts of Country Yarn just received and for sale at the Bee Hive, in North Hanover street. Oct 19, 1848.

Table with 2 columns: Counties and Votes. Adams, 637; Allegheny, 2342; Armstrong, 579; Berks, 4466; Beaver, 161; Blair, 302; Butler, 148; Bradford, 358; Cambria, 139; Carbon, 331; Clarion, 1093; Clearfield, 398; Centre, 598; Chester, 664; Cumberland, 37; Columbia, 1606; Crawford, 510; Clinton, 89; Dauphin, 961; Delaware, 576; Elk and Forest, 23; Erie, 1203; Fayette, 468; Franklin, 835; Huntingdon, 1392; Indiana, 681; Jefferson, 110; Juniata, 103; Lancaster, 730; Lehigh, 3991; Loch, 237; Luzerne, 655; Lycoming, 1189; Monroe, 1234; Mifflin, 21; Mercer, 79; Montgomery, 1053; M'Kean, 109; Northampton, 1011; Northumberland, 886; Perry, 930; Pike, city & co., 5955; Pike, 501; Potter, 335; Schuylkill, 827; Somerset, 1528; Sullivan, new in '46, 250; Susquehanna, 877; Tioga, 926; Venango, 357; Westmoreland, 1926; Washington, 57; Warren, 264; Wayne, 743; Wyoming, 64; York, 889.

Notice. Carlsle Bank, Oct. 14, 1848. Attention is hereby given that the meeting of the directors of this bank, to be held at the Banking House, on Monday the 20th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 2 o'clock P.M. GEO. A. LYON, Pres't. October 19, 1848.—5t

Notice. I, the undersigned, (a minor) having given a note for \$60 to William Coover of Monroe township, bearing date the 30th of September last, cautions all persons from purchasing said note, as I never received value for it, and an undetermined note to pay it unless compelled by law. JOHN S. MYERS. October 19, 1848.—5t

Auditor's Notice. THE Orphan's Court of Cumberland county, having referred the account of Lewis H. Williams, adm'r. de bonis non, of Thomas McCormick, dec'd, to me as Auditor, to marshal and distribute the assets, notice is hereby given, that I will attend to said duties at my office, in Carlisle, on Friday the 10th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A.M.—The creditors will please present their claims at that time, and all parties interested may then and there attend if they think proper. WM. M. BIDDLE, Auditor. October 19, 1848.—4t

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