

### THE VOLUNTEER.

John E. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.  
CARLISLE, THURSDAY SEPT. 27, 1849.

**AGENCY.**  
V. B. PALMER, Esq., is 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.

**Democratic Nomination for Canal Commissioner.**  
**JOHN A. GAMBLE, of Lycoming.**

### Democratic County Ticket.

- Assembly.  
**HENRY CHURCH, E. Pennsboro.**  
**THOMAS C. SCULLER, Milton.**
- Sheriff.  
**DAVID SMITH, Carlisle.**
- Treasurer.  
**BENJAMIN DUKE, Shippensburg.**  
**JOHN SPROUT, Hampden.**
- Director of the Poor.  
**MICHAEL G. BELTZHOVER, Monroe.**
- Auditor.  
**JOHN P. RHODES, Popplewell, 3 Years.**  
**PHILIP QUIGLEY, Carlisle, 3 Years.**
- Coverer.  
**PETER BARNHART, Mechanicsburg.**

### Gamble and the County Ticket!

**DEMOCRATIC MEETING.**  
A meeting of the Democrats of Carlisle and vicinity will be held at BURKHOLDER'S HOTEL, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock. Every Democrat, and all those in favor of the Democratic ticket are earnestly invited to attend. MANY.  
Carlisle, Sept. 27, 1849.

**TICKETS, TICKETS!**  
We are now engaged in printing the Democratic Tickets for the election on the 9th of October. By Saturday they will be ready for delivery. Our Democratic friends of the different townships are invited to call at our office and get them.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?—If not, remember that it must be done ten days before the election. Don't forget this, Democrats—say to it at once.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING at Mr. Watchman's Hotel, on Saturday evening last, was very large, and the best feeling prevailed. Col. JOHN CORNMAN was called to the Chair, and JOHN M. GIBSON appointed Secretary. This meeting, after being thus organized, was addressed in an able manner by Wm. H. MILLER, Esq. Mr. M. exposed the manner in which the affairs of this State had been managed when the Federalists were in power, and pointed out some of the abuses practiced where the public improvements were under the control of a Federal Board of Canal Commissioners. He cautioned Democrats, as they valued their principles and the welfare of the State, not to trust too much to their own strength, but to be up and at work for the good cause. He next referred to the Democratic County Ticket, and congratulated the Democracy of this county on having a ticket so unexceptionable and worthy. His remarks were received with great applause, and after the meeting had transacted some other business, adjourned, to meet again at Burkholder's hotel on Saturday evening next. Keep up the fire, Democrats!

The article in the Pennsylvania of Saturday, over the caption of "Cheating," should have been credited to this paper. We don't know how it is, but our friends of the Pennsylvania have been in the habit for some time of publishing articles taken from the Volunteer, and giving credit to other papers for the same. This is provoking; and if we thought for a moment that it was done intentionally, we should speak of it as it deserves. We hope, however, that it was done through mistake, and that we will have no occasion to refer to the matter hereafter.

**MILITARY ENCAMPMENT AT NEWVILLE.**—The Military Encampment, which commenced at Newville, on Monday last week, and terminated on Thursday, passed off with considerable calm, notwithstanding the number of companies in attendance was not so great as had been anticipated. As a mark of respect to Col. HUNTER, he was unanimously agreed to name the Encampment "Camp Hunter." The following companies were in attendance:—Adamantine Guards, Capt. McCulloch; Springfield Light Infantry, Capt. Hood; Royal Artillery, of Newville; Capt. North's Taylor Guards, of Mechanicsburg; Capt. DeGuz's. The whole under command of the following officers:—Col. John F. Hunter, as commander-in-chief; Major Coppe, as Lieut. Colonel; Major Kates, as Adjutant; Capt. Barron as Quarter Master. The troops were reviewed on Wednesday afternoon by that veteran soldier, Brigadier General Atwater, who expressed himself well pleased with the soldier like bearing and fine appearance of the companies in attendance. All the officers discharged their respective duties with great credit, and the whole affair passed off quietly and to the credit of all concerned.

Democrats! beware of the hypocritical Federalists, who will misrepresent and falsify, and do many more things to promote the election of their candidates for office. They have always contended that "all is fair in politics." Beware of these unprincipled jugglers and demagogues, who will do any thing to accomplish their base purposes.

Democrats of Cumberland! rally round your regularly nominated candidate—rally in solid columns, and vote the whole ticket. Teach your enemies a lesson on the 9th of October, which will prove to them that you cannot be deluded by either falsehood or trickery, or defeated through treachery. Be united, and your triumph is sure.

The Herald appears to sanction Mr. Ruxley's course in the Legislature. Our neighbor thinks he (Mr. R.) had a perfect right to dodge as many questions as he pleased. The people think otherwise, however. Mr. Ruxley received \$3 per day from the pockets of the people—and for what? To remain "yes" or "no" when a vote was taken on an important question? We think not. He was bound, as a man of honor, to vote one way or the other. When he skulked behind his desk, therefore, and refused to vote, he was committing a fraud upon his constituents, and the people at large. Give us a man of independence—one who has the honesty and the nerve to vote yes or no, as the case may be. But away with your skulkers and your dodgers—they are not fit to represent a free people.

Patrik Collins, the late defaulting Collector at Cincinnati, died in this city on the 28th ult. The above is a specimen of the violence and hypocrisy which depravity of the opposition, says the Lancaster Intelligencer. This paragraph is going the rounds of the Federal press; even in the face of a clear vindication of the character of Patrik Collins, who has been clearly proven to be no defaulter. But these gentlemen, who claim to be the embodiment of "decency," follow their victim to the grave and persecute even the inanimate dust. Shame!

A number of articles crowded out of this week's paper, for want of space.

### "TAX-PAYERS AVOID!"

Under this caption the Harrisburg Telegraph asks the question—"Are the tax-payers in favor of re-formation, and reform in the management of the public works?" Undoubtedly the people desire to see the public improvements managed in an economical manner—in such a manner as will afford as large a revenue as possible to the Commonwealth. But they are not in favor of the "reform" such as the Federalists have been extending when they had control of the State improvements. We shall make one comparison, to show the difference in the receipts of the public works when controlled respectively by Federalists and Democrats. During the year 1838, up to the 13th of September, when the public works were managed or rather mis-managed by a Federal Board of Canal Commissioners, the amount of tolls received on the Pennsylvania canals and railroads was \$645,664 13. During the year 1839, when the Board of Canal Commissioners was composed of Democrats, the sum received from the same sources, up to the same period as the year previous, was \$780,319 61. Thus we see that in one year, the State revenue was increased \$134,654 48. We may mention too, that the receipts derived from the public works have largely increased every year since. Had we time and space we should like to publish the receipts for each year up to the present time. But we have made one comparison to show the difference between Federal and Democratic rule, and we think this will suffice to convince the people that it is not their interest to place the public works in Federal hands. The people are in favor of economy in the management of the public improvements, but they are not in favor of such "reform" as was practiced under the Rinter administration.

The Federalists had possession of the public works just long enough to convince the people that the money collected was wasted and squandered. "Reform!" indeed! Save us from the "reform" which the Federalists would introduce. The public works are well managed at present, and if the people desire to see them continue to yield a good revenue to the Commonwealth, they will vote for that honest and capable man, JOHN A. GAMBLE. With such men as LONGSTRETT, PAINTER and GAMBLE in the Canal Board, we may rest assured that the public improvements will be carefully and judiciously managed.

### DEMOCRATS OF CUMBERLAND, AWAKE!

We cannot too earnestly urge upon the Democracy of this county the necessity of union and vigilance at the coming election. Democrats of Cumberland!—on the 9th of next month you will exercise the most inestimable right of American freemen, RALLY ALL YOUR FORCES, and suffer not through the defection of a single vote. Allow no mere differences in the comparative merits of the men who are regularly nominated as candidates, to split your ranks, and thus give your opponents a triumph over your principles. The Democratic ticket is composed of "good men and true," and by sustaining that ticket you promote and perpetuate the hallowed principles of Democracy. This coming struggle is an important one, but the result cannot be doubtful if the Democrats are aroused to vigilance. Let no true Democrat, therefore, be absent from the election. Our enemies are secretly organizing their forces, and we should not be indolent. BE SORE AS AT THE POLLS, DEMOCRATS! There teach the men who are already exulting over the prospect of defeating you, that you are not to be divided by their acts nor vanquished by their forces. If this be your cause your triumph will be complete at the coming election. TURN OUT THIS, DEMOCRATS! Let every freeman perform his duty on the 9th of October.—TURN OUT AND VOTE, and the triumph of Democracy will be certain.

### "THE DODGER."

The Herald, in reply to our charge that Mr. Ruxley (in opposition to the wishes of his constituents) had voted for a bill last winter providing for the issue of eleven hundred thousand dollars of shiplasters, attempts to outrage Mr. R. by intimating that he did not care the sentiments of his constituents on that subject. "How did Mr. Ruxley become aware of the fact that his constituents, of all parties, were opposed to any more paper money?" asks the Herald. "Who told him," remarks the same paper, "that every body was so flush of money that the thing had become a drug?" And again, the Herald asks—"we should like to know where is the evidence that the people of Cumberland county want no more bank notes?"

If our neighbor can advance no better argument in defence of Mr. Ruxley's course than the above, we think he had better knock under, and give it up for a bad job. Such unmeaning nonsense—such school boy language, as is contained in the article headed "Mr. Ruxley and Bank Notes," published in the Herald of last week, we have not read for some time. Simple as the arguments used are, however, there is an attempt to deceive the people—and attempt to keep out of view the very charge we made against Mr. Ruxley. The very heading of the article in the Herald, "Mr. Ruxley and Bank Notes," is a fraud. We had accused Mr. Ruxley of voting for another batch of shiplasters—we had said nothing about "bank notes." The intimation by the Herald that to make every one "flush" of money, is evidence of one of two things—the editor must either consider his readers great asses, or he is one himself. Such logic is contemptible, and unworthy of any reply in an intelligent community.

The Herald would excuse Mr. Ruxley—or Mr. "Dodger," as he was called by his fellow members last winter—by intimating that he was ignorant of the wishes of his constituents. "Where is the evidence that the people of Cumberland county want no more bank notes," asks our neighbor. Where is the evidence? Why the evidence is in the fact that they were not petitioned for a new issue of shiplasters, or "bank notes," as our neighbor is pleased to call them. Mr. Ruxley voted for a bill providing for an issue of eleven hundred thousand dollars of these notes. Now we may say, where was the evidence that Mr. Ruxley's constituents desired this enormous issue of shiplasters? Mr. Ruxley must have known—if he knows any thing—that the people were, and are still, opposed to this currency. Last fall, when Jennings, the Federal candidate for Governor, was occasionally accused of being in favor of shiplasters, the charge was indignantly denied by the whole Federal press, the Herald not excepted. Mr. Ruxley's constituents, nor any part of them, had asked him to vote for a new issue of small notes—on the contrary he had every reason to believe that a majority at least, if not all his constituents, were opposed to this currency. We will venture the assertion that there is not a single county in the State—not even Federal Lancaster—that would not pronounce against the issue of shiplasters, if the votes of the people were had on the subject. The people never sanctioned the unconstitutional issue of small notes, but yet Mr. Ruxley, without caring for the wishes of those he represented, or rather mis-represented, was willing to force into circulation eleven hundred thousand dollars of these notes, in addition to those already in circulation. It was his own act and he alone is responsible.

### A RAILROAD FOR AN OLYMPIAN.

General Taylor Governor of Oregon has just been elected and has denounced General Taylor as a liar and a slanderer.—Louisville Journal.

General Taylor appointed McGARRY, HOWLAND, and Davis to offices after they had denounced him (Taylor) as a murderer, a robber, and a journeyman through-out.—New Albany Democrat.

### "A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT."

There is no doubt that whoever reads the Shippensburg Weekly News, must come to the conclusion that its editor is a man of great ability and learning—very great! For accuracy, earnestness, and profundity, the world probably never saw his equal. The withholding of his pen is greater than Swift's—and when it comes to wisdom, and solidity of judgment, we have to go far back—to the days of Solomon and Daniel, for a comparison!

In our paper two weeks since, we objected to the new School law, that it gave no right of appeal, "not even a hearing before a Justice of the Peace, a right admitted in every other case of indebtedness." This remark called forth a gush of scathing irony from the part of this great editor, and his sneers were so protracted as that we can hardly lift our pen to invoke his mercy. "O wise young Judge!" he exclaims, "it is evident that the common School system was not in operation when the editor of the Volunteer received his education." This awful but splendid torrent, was followed by pious "clear as holy wit," that such a thing as a hearing before a Justice of the Peace, on an "indebtedness" for taxes was never heard of, and a wicked attempt to sneer at our use of the term "indebtedness."

But there is a slight mistake. If the editor had read ordinary and not extraordinary penetration, he would have discovered that the first part of the expression, in regard to a hearing before a Justice of the Peace, was used merely as an illustration—that there should be a right of appeal somewhere—and not an allegation that such a thing actually had ever been done before a Justice of the Peace, or even that it would be a proper tribunal for the appeal. It was to illustrate the fact, that under the new School law, the people have not a hearing in regard to their taxes, even before the ordinary and regular tribunals, where, as general rules, every thing is heard, much less the privilege of a hearing before a special tribunal appointed for the purpose—in other words, that they are left absolutely without remedy. Does the News understand us now?

In regard to our use of the term "indebtedness" for taxes, it is strictly and literally correct. All political writers on our Institutions that we have ever read, inform us that our taxes are the price we pay for the preservation of our rights; in other words, the consideration we give to the government for the security which it affords to our property and personal liberties. If this be so, then taxes become an "indebtedness." Don't you think so, Mr. News?

But, the sentences and learning of the editor is particularly displayed in his attempt to uphold the action of the Act in regard to taxes, and to prove that the people have a right to be heard "before the School Directors, or the County Commissioners, as the case may be." Now it comes our turn to cry "O wise young Judge! A Daniel! yes, a second Daniel come to judgment!" If the editor will turn to the Pennsylvania Laws, page 446, sections 22 and 23, he will find, if he pulls the scum of his eyes, and gives it a careful reading, that the School Directors must levy the tax, "on the last adjusted valuation," without the power of altering or amending one figure or fact, unless it be a mistake in their own calculation. There is therefore no hearing before the School Directors, for there is no ability in them to do anything but make a correct calculation. Neither is there any appeal to, or power of altering and correcting in the Commissioners, as the editor virtually alleges—for a hearing amounts to nothing unless they can give relief. The only part of the Act in which the Commissioners are spoken of, is in the proviso of the 23d section, which reads thus—"That if any error in the certificate of taxable shall occur, whereby a district shall furnish more or less of the State appropriation than is justly due said district, the County Commissioners shall have authority, and they are hereby required, immediately to forward to the Superintendent a corrected list of taxable, and the Superintendent shall thereupon make it the basis of the appropriation due said district." This is the "whole authority" of the Commissioners, and we would thank this "second Daniel" of Shippensburg to point out the particular passage which gives "a hearing to the people."

We then repeat that the serenity of this law are unjustifiable. It gives no hearing for either a correction in valuation, or an inequality in taxation. The tax is levied absolutely, without appeal; and if either misfortune or accident, it is not paid by a certain day, five per cent, and the cost of a Constable's warrant and sale, are added to the amount. We wish to know how this operates beneficially on the poor, who frequently cannot command money for long periods of time? Under the old law they could be indulged until able to raise the amount; but this law allows after a certain day, no indulgence. The money must be paid whether the man has it or not, and if not paid, a load of costs are heaped upon him, however trifling the amount due. And these are some of the provisions that Mr. Ruxley tacitly voted for, by dodging. He refused to interpose his vote to prevent these severities, when he could have done so, and thus virtually assented to their passage. The Herald of this place tries to excuse Mr. Ruxley's dodging—but we believe the people will not. They want Members who can act, and not dodge. We send them to represent us, and vote for us, and not to dodge when an important bill is before the House. We send them to strive for good, and to interpose against evil. Mr. Ruxley is therefore responsible to his constituents for not interposing when severe and uncalled for restrictions are placed upon them.

### FORGOT HIS ERRAND.

Gen. Taylor, when on his recent tour through this State, declared at York (his first landing place in Pennsylvania) that the object of his visit was to ascertain, by seeing for himself, what our interests were in this language? Let facts decide the question. Passing from York to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Bedford, and Greensburg, and from thence to Pittsburgh, a distance of about 375 miles, he never took the trouble to visit a single forge, furnace, woolen nor cotton factory—no, not even a coal mine. Gen. Taylor, we therefore conclude, forgot his errand. He travelled through the State, from one place to another, as fast as steam could carry him. His true object, however, in paying a visit to this State, was a political one. He was induced to come here by Gov. Johnston and other prominent men of the Federal party, for the purpose of raising a political excitement in favor of Federalism. But in this our enemies have been disappointed. The visit of the President will avail nothing.

### Highly Important from Washington!

**THE FRENCH MINISTER DISMISSED.**  
The country has been thrown into a great state of excitement, by the unexpected intelligence from Washington, of serious difficulties between the French Minister and our Government, which have resulted in the summary dismissal of the latter. We subjoin a statement of the particulars of this rupture, as given by the Washington correspondent of the North American, who professes to be in the confidence of the Cabinet:

Washington, Sept. 18, 1849.

After a protracted and important correspondence between the French Minister and the Department of State, letters of dismissal and passports were communicated to M. Poussin on Friday last the 14th.

The whole subject of dispute has been before the French Government, and its course has been such as to justify the prompt and decided action of the Administration.

It depends upon France to determine whether she shall give up this difficulty or not. Certainly the United States will not retract or reconsider its position.

As long ago as in February, M. Poussin, the French Minister, presented to Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, a claim in behalf of M. Poute, a Frenchman, residing in Mexico. Poute had purchased tobacco, sold by the agents of the American army, knowing it to be private property, and not subject to the rules of war. The tobacco was restored to its proper owner by Col. Childs, the commanding officer, and the purchase money refunded to Poute. Under these circumstances, a claim was set up by the French Minister for damages, the amount of which was fixed at \$25,000, which Poute had purchased and sold.

A court of inquiry was held, and decided unanimously against the claim, and the decision was approved by Gen. Scott.

Mr. Buchanan went out of office without examining the case, and then it came before the present Administration. The finding was confirmed by Mr. Clayton, and in answer to a note of M. Poussin, the Secretary of State sustained the verdict of the court and his own approval.

M. Poussin rejoined, charging Col. Childs with gross misconduct, and sending other insulting language. He was invited to Washington, being then absent, and the alternative of withdrawing or adopting his offensive note, was offered. He withdrew it, expurgated the offensive terms, and then renewed the communication, which was accepted. Here, it was supposed, all difficulty would end.—However, M. Poussin presented another note, or note, claiming the punishment of Commander Carpenter, under the following circumstances:

Commander Carpenter, while forming a part of the blockading squadron on the coast of Mexico, was called upon by the captain of the French ship Eugene, to rescue her from shipwreck. He, with his crew, succeeded after much labor, and afterwards retained the legal salvage. "This was refused, whereupon Com. Carpenter restored the vessel to her captain: she having laid along side the Iris for thirty hours. Mr. Clifford, the Minister at Mexico, approved of Carpenter's conduct. When this subject was submitted to Mr. Clayton, he was referred to Mr. Preston, who furnished Carpenter with a passport, and Mr. Poussin, instead of referring the correspondence to his Government, wrote an insulting letter, in which he reflected grossly upon the character and honor of the American marine.

The President then directed the whole correspondence to be laid before the French Government, excepting immediate and voluntary redress. The President's intention, was to direct the 3rd and 4th Divisions of the Army, to be sent to the coast of Mexico, and to divide the responsibility. As soon as this information was received, the President ordered no further correspondence to be held with M. Poussin, and his passports to be placed at his disposal.

The Washington Republic of Thursday contains an official statement of the whole affair out of which the present difficulty with the French Minister has sprung. The above letter is a fair abstract of it, and appears to cover all the material facts in the case. The Republic, however, does not regard the misunderstanding as likely to lead to serious consequences, as will be seen by the concluding paragraphs of the statement it publishes, as follows:

"Suffice it to say, for the present, that, unless France is envious of a difficulty with this country—of which we have no evidence in any thing that has hitherto transpired—no disturbance of the friendly relations between this and that country can possibly occur.

In putting an end to the official relations of Mr. Poussin with the United States, the Executive has informed both the government of France, and the Minister of France, that any communication through any other channel, will be respectfully received and considered."

**American Railroad Iron.**  
We learn from the Harrisburg Union, that the Harrisburg and Lancaster railroad company are now having delivered along the line their new road, some two thousand tons of Danville T railroad iron, for which we learn they pay \$50 per ton at Danville. This company purchased lately one thousand tons of English iron, at \$45 per ton, but upon comparison with the Danville iron which they had formerly used, they determined that in the end the American iron at \$50 per ton was decidedly the cheapest article to the company. A great portion of the English iron now brought into this market is as brittle as cast iron, whilst the American railroad iron is so tough that it cannot be broken.

The Democrats of Montgomery have nominated—Senator, J. Y. Jones; Assembly, W. Henry; Wm. Morrison, David Evans.

### PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

September 24, 1849.

The demand for flour for export continues limited. About 800 bbls, superior sold at \$5, and for city use at \$5.25 per bbl. For Rye Flour there has been more enquiry, and only 1000 bbls. sold in lots at \$3.50 a bbl for Penna. Grain—Wheat in general held at prices above the views of purchasers. 2000 bu. good red sold at \$1.04, 1,000, and fair white at \$1.10 per bu. A sale of Southern Rye at 55c. Corn—prices have not varied; sales of 4000 bu. good yellow at 65c. For Oats the demand is moderate; sales of 5000 bu. at 29 a 30c. for Southern, and 35 a 36c. for Penna. Whiteley is in demand at 27c. in bulk, and 28c. in bbls.

### MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. L. Eberhart, Mr. JACOB ANNATHAM, to Miss LYDIA KURTZ, all of this county.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. S. G. Fritchey, Mr. HENRY KAUFMAN, to Miss MARY DOVER, both of East Pennsylvania.

On the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN PETER, of North Middleton, to Miss SUSAN BAUCKER, of Monroe Tp.

### DIED.

On the 18th inst., CECILIA, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Shroy, of this borough, aged 5 years 10 months and 25 days.

On the 23d inst., Mrs. CHRISTINA HEagy, of Middletown, aged 70 years, 10 months, and 29 days.

### Practical Classical Academy.

THE third annual examination of the Students of this Institution, will take place on Thursday the 27th instant. Parents and those feeling an interest in the education of youth, are invited to attend. Exercises to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

H. K. BURNS, Principal.  
September 27, 1849.

### School Taxes.

PERSONS wishing to save costs can have an opportunity of paying their School Taxes to the Treasurer, J. W. Davy, by calling on him at any time during this month and the first week in October next.

Carlisle, September 27, 1849—2t

### NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified, that the undersigned has been appointed an auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, Pa., to distribute the assets of Cumberland county, Pa., to the assignee of Dr. J. S. Wilson, to and among his creditors, and he will attend for that purpose at the public house of Elias Diehl, in the borough of Newville, on Friday the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons are desired to present their claims.

WILLIAM BARR, Auditor.  
September 27, 1849—3t

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife SUSANNA, having left my bed and board on the 12th instant, without any just cause or provocation, I hereby give notice to all persons not to harbor my said wife, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting.

SAMUEL BRETZ.  
September 27, 1849—3t

### Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following accounts have been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county. Said court appointed the 1st day of the November Term, 1849, for the final passage and rule on all persons interested to appear and show cause why they shall not be allowed and confirmed by said court:

1. The account of Samuel Woodburn, Sequator of the Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike Road Compy.
2. The final account of John W. Esserman, committee of Rebecca Boserman, a Lunatic.

JAS. F. LAMBERTON, Proth'y.  
September 27, 1849—3t

### ORDER NO. 3.

HEAD QUARTERS, 3d Bat. Camb. Vol. September 27, 1849.

THE 3d Battalion of Cumberland Volunteers will parade in white pantaloons, on the public square, in the borough of Carlisle, on Saturday the 13th day of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOHN F. HUNTER,  
Major Comd'g Battalion.

### Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable FRANKLIN WATTS, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, in Pennsylvania, and justice of the several Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said counties, and Hon. John Stuart and John Clendenin, Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of Capital and other offences, in the said county of Cumberland—by their precepts to me directed the 28th day of August, 1849, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, to be held at Carlisle, on the 24th Monday of November next, (being the 12th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to continue two weeks.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given, to the Coroner, Justice of the Peace and Constables, of the county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept commanded to be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and all other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and against the prisoners, and to recognize, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of said county, and to be there to prosecute them as shall be just.

JAMES HOFFER, Sheriff.  
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,  
Carlisle, Sept. 27, 1849.

### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, at Col. Orin's Hotel, in the borough of Carlisle, on Tuesday the 3rd day of October next, Two Lots of Ground, each measuring 60 feet front, and 220 deep, situated on the corner of North and Hanover streets, Carlisle, and adjoining each other. One of the Lots contains a Frame Dwelling HOUSE, with Brick Back Building, a BARN, and other necessary out buildings. Also, a good Apple Orchard, and other fruit trees.

Also, will be sold at the same time and place, a tract of Land, situated at the west end of the borough of Carlisle, adjoining the Waggoner's Gap road, containing 24 acres, more or less, of improved land, in a good state of cultivation, and all under good fence.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when terms will be made known by

Sept. 27, 1849—1t

### Assignee's Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

WILL be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 23d day of October, 1849, at the residence of T. J. Miller, in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, the following described property, to wit:

- No. 1.—The valuable property well known as the CUMBERLAND FURNACE, with a SAGMILL, Coal House, Tenant House, and between 2 & 3000 acres of Mountain Land.
- No. 2.—A GRIST MILL, to which is attached a Cornery, Shaler and Breaker, a Stamp mill, with a comfortable Log Dwelling House, Stone Smith Shop, and from 7 to 12 acres of land.
- No. 3.—The valuable Farm on which said Miller now resides, containing about 200 acres, with a STONE DWELLING HOUSE, and a comfortable Log Dwelling House, and an excellent orchard of choice fruit, &c.
- No. 4.—A tract of Land known as the "Big Meadow," containing 20 acres of first rate Timothy bottom.
- No. 5.—Farm of 300 acres, known as the "Peach Orchard Farm," with a Log House, a Double Log Barn, &c. (The right of Ore on this farm reserved, and to be sold with the Farm.)
- No. 6.—A tract of 100 acres, partly cleared, having a Log House thereon, and adjoining No. 5.
- No. 7.—A tract of 100 acres, improved, adjoining lands of Martin Claudy, John Thruv, and others. On this tract there is a good water power.
- No. 8.—A Farm containing 120 acres, part cleared, with a Log House, Double Log Barn, and known as the "McKinney Farm."
- No. 9.—A tract of 700 acres of Timber Land, lately purchased of A. G. Ege, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
- No. 10.—A tract of 50 acres of land, adjoining the McKinney Farm, Daniel Marsh and others.

Also, a number of other 5 and 10 acre Lots with comfortable Log Houses thereon.

The above described properties, are all situated in Dickinson township, and mostly bounded by the Yellow Breeches creek, which never fails stream in the Furnace and Mill.

Also, at the same time and place, the interest of T. C. Miller in that well known *Magnetic Ore Bank* on the Yellow Breeches creek, in York county.

The above property will be shown, and all necessary information given to persons wishing to purchase, by calling on either of the subscribers or T. C. Miller.

The usual terms of land sales will be given.

D. W. MCCULLOUGH,  
JOHN T. GREEN,  
Sept. 27, 1849—4t

### Valuable Mill & Farm FOR SALE.

THE subscribers wishing to remove to the west, will sell at private sale, their Valuable Mill and Farm, situated in Westpenningborough township, Cumberland county, near Newville. The Farm contains

### 132 Acres.

of first rate Limestone Land. The celebrated Big Spring runs along the western margin of the tract—and from that never fails or freezes—and is unequalled by any stream in the United States.

The improvements are a first rate *Merch* ant Mill, 3 stories high, finished in the most complete manner, with a patent screw merchant bolt, self packer, and all the improvements in machinery. There is a Kiln for drying corn attached to the mill, and the mill is situated on the above named spring. There is also a Dwelling House, Barn and Stabling, Miller's house, Cooper Shop, Orchard, &c. The buildings are all newly new and in the best order. About two thirds of the tract is cleared, and the balance covered with thriving timber. This property is near the Cumberland Valley Railroad, in the heart of a rich country, and offers strong inducements to capitalists.

The terms will be made easy to suit purchasers, as we are determined to sell.

JOHN PIPER,  
SAMUEL PIPER,  
JAMES PIPER.  
September 27, 1849—3t

### Estate Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Abraham Hamilton, deceased, late of Allen township, Cumberland county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber residing in Carlisle. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

DAVID GRIER, Adm'r.  
September 27, 1849—6t

### Estate Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Cuffman, dec'd., late of East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, Pa., have been granted to the subscriber residing in the same township. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

JOHN SHEETS, Adm'r.  
September 27, 1849—6t

### Fall Dry Goods!

Just received and now opening  
At the New Store,  
Corner of Hanover and Louther Streets, opposite  
Wm. Leonard's old stand.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and carefully selected assortment of

### New Fall Goods.

consisting of an extensive variety. Every article will be sold at the very lowest prices.

*Wool & Laines*.—All the most desirable styles of neat figured, and the best shades of plain blue, mode, scarlet, pink, green, crimson, &c.

*Rich Figured Cashmires*.—A complete stock of elegant styles which will be sold at very small profits.

*Dress Silks*.—Brocade figured, plain, changeable, striped, glaze, and the most superior qualities of glossy blacks.

*Changeable Green and Black Merino Satis*, the most fashionable article for the fall.

*Silk Fringes*, Laces, Gimps, Boltings, Collars, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

*Fall and Winter Ribbons*, of every quality, and at all prices.

Also, a large stock of elegant

### Staple Goods,

which have been selected with much care, and will be sold at very great bargains. Our assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, heavy pantaloons stuff, Flannels, Showings, Trunks, Gings, Caps, Checks, Calicoes, Muslins, Table Covers, Napkins, Drillings, Linns, bleached and unbleached Muslins, &c., is very large, varied, and complete. Also on hand, a well selected assortment of

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

for men, women, and children, at lower prices than ever.

*GROCERIES* in all their variety, viz: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Peakin Tea Company's celebrated Teas, Spices, &c., and the best quality of Carpet Chain.

All the above goods have been purchased right, and will be sold low.

N. W. WOODS, Agt.  
September 27, 1849.

### Ogley's Emporium of Fashion.

CHARLES OGLEY, respectfully informs the Citizens of Carlisle and the people generally, that he has commenced opening a very attractive and large assortment of

### Fall & Winter Goods,