

THE VOLUNTEER.

John B. Bratton, Editor and Proprietor.

CARLEISLE, THURSDAY OCT. 11, 1849.

AGENCY. P. V. PALMER, Esq., is our authorized agent for procuring subscriptions, receiving contributions and making collections for the American Volunteer, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

We invite attention to the report of the important trial for murder, before the Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset, to be found on our first page.

The Election.

The Federalists Routed!

A GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!!

As goes Old Cumberland so goes the State!!

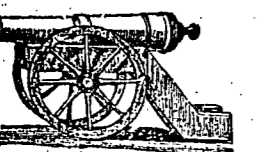
The contest is over, and it is with feelings of profound satisfaction that we announce the election of the whole Democratic ticket in old Mother Cumberland, with the exception of our candidate for Treasurer, who is defeated. Democrats you have nobly performed your duty. The Federalists, aided by a few ignorant and faithless men calling themselves Democrats, were sure of defeating the Democratic ticket, but thanks to the honest and incorruptible Democracy of our county, the seal of condemnation has been placed upon the men and measures of our political opponents. Democracy is gloriously triumphant. The black flag of Federalism is trampled in the dust, and the bird of Jove, bearing on high our glorious flag, scorns through the air that the people are still true to themselves, and true to the pure principles of Democracy. It joys our heart to record this glorious victory. The people of old Cumberland have again spoken their unalterable devotion to Democracy.

Below we give returns for the more important portion of the ticket, so far as heard from. With the exception of Carlisle we give majorities only. The average majority for the Democratic ticket will be about 250, with the exception of our candidate for Treasurer, who is defeated by a very small majority, by his Whig competitor, Capt. Porter. This is owing to the disaffection of a number of Democrats.

Table with 10 columns: County, Democrat, Whig, Federalist, etc. Rows include Carlisle, North Middleton, South Middleton, etc.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH FOR THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.



PHILADELPHIA, October 10th, 1849.

Volunteer.—Put up the big gun! Our Sheriff neglected! Allegheny 1000 for Fuller. Dauphin 800 for Fuller. Lancaster 2500 for Fuller. Montgomery 2000 for Gamble. Northampton 2000 for Gamble. Philadelphia 300 for Fuller. Chester 300 for Fuller. Gamble elected. Independent Ticket in this City elected! Great joy here! Westmoreland 2700 for Gamble.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.

Mr. Bratton.—Whole Whig Ticket elected in Dauphin.

DEMOCRATIC WHIGS!

The Herald of last week made many appeals to the "Democratic Whigs" to turn out to the polls. Democratic Whigs, indeed! What is this but an attempt to deceive the people? Now, while we scold such base chicanery—such a trucking scheme to catch votes—we might remind these Federalists that in whatever garb they appear, whether as "National Republicans," "Democratic Whigs," "Rough and Ready Men," or any other title, they are recognized by an intelligent community of freemen as the "same old ones" who in former days were known as Federalists. Our political opponents might as well content themselves with their proper cognomen, for the "mark" is upon them, and will forever distinguish them as the enemies of Democracy. Come out boldly and fearlessly, as Federalists—sow your principles, as did your forefathers, the Federalists of old, and if you are defeated, you will have the credit and consolation of having waged the war under your rightful banner, upon which you had inscribed your ill-fated creed. Your independence may then be worthy of some praise, and you can then properly attribute your misfortunes to the superior virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the great Democratic party.

Now that the election has been held, we shall endeavor to give our paper a more literary and miscellaneous character. We shall use our best efforts to please the general reader, by publishing such items of news, tales, poetry, and other interesting matter, as will be calculated to instruct and interest all. Every one should have a newspaper to read during the long winter evenings, and as our terms are moderate, we hope to receive many new subscribers to the present fall. Send us your names—we will give you five times the value of your subscription money.

A WHIG VICTORY.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, of Saturday, contained several rampant coons, two or three eagles, and a big cannon, over the election news from Maryland—"One hundred guns for Maryland!" "Another glorious Whig Victory!" exclaimed the Telegraph. The Federalists are easily pleased, and no mistake. The delegation from Maryland in the last Congress stood 2 Democrats to 4 Federalists. In the next it will stand 3 Democrats to 3 Federalists, being a gain of one Democrat, and making a difference of two votes in Congress. In addition to their gain of one Member of Congress, the next Democratic gain in the House of Delegates is 14 members! And it is over this disastrous Federal defeat that the Telegraph crowls! A few more such "Whig Victories" will knock Federalism into a cocked hat.

IRISH WOMAN.—The Irish woman who, a few days ago, in Boston, got from the coroner a piece of rope with which a man hung himself, for the purpose, as she said, of curing the King's evil, tied it around her body for the space of three days. On Thursday the rope was returned by the woman's husband, who stated that his wife had entirely recovered, and that the troublesome humor had disappeared.

MR. CLAYTON, the Secretary of State, is distinctly charged by the New York Herald, with an attempt to sell the information belonging to his department, for newspaper puff. To the Journal that will print him, right or wrong, he will furnish the earliest information, and through one of his assistants he made such an offer, Denno says, to the Herald. Oh, this is an exquisite administration. It is the laughing-stock of the world.

THE FEDERALISTS.

A Peace Party in time of War, and a War Party in time of Peace!

The present apparent difficulty with the French government, through the bungling of Mr. Clayton, recalls some of the reminiscences of the Federal party in days that are gone. Now, you would suppose from the tone of some of the Federal press, including the North American, (which scolded President Polk, before the commencement of the war with Mexico, for his want of spirit in not resenting Mexican outrages,) that we were to have a rupture with France, for the best of reasons, and that the Federal party embodied all the patriotism of the country. They smell the battle from afar. But, the professions of the Federalists while there is little danger, do not correspond with their actions when the crisis actually arrives. The vauntings of the North American, (which it seems is mortgaged body and breeches to Mr. CLAYTON,) turned into thin air when the clash of arms actually resounded upon the Mexican frontier. From a querulous opponent of Mexico, that notorious sheet when real danger approached, became his eager advocate. And so it has ever been with the Federal party. They have always been the war party in peace and the peace party in war.

In our revolutionary struggle there was a party in this country who did not sympathize with the American patriots. Their feelings were all enlisted on the side of British power. They instinctively adhered to the doctrines of the Federalists of the olden times, who were conservative in their views, and advocated measures at the formation of the constitution, which were grateful to the adherents of British policy. At all events, it cannot be denied that there was a party opposed to the American revolution, and no person ever dreamed of its having any alliance direct or remote with the Republican or Democratic party of the country. This is an historical fact. This was "the peace party in war," of that period.

Again in the war of 1812. Before war was declared, the Federalists heralded abroad that Madison's administration "could not be kicked into a war." They denounced the outrages committed upon our commerce, and deplored the impression of American seamen into the British service, with the same patriotic honesty and zeal. Here they were "the war party in peace." But as soon as war was actually declared, the tune was changed. They soon began to denounce the war; and so high did their anti-patriotic feelings carry them astray, that they assembled in treasonable council at Hartford, and endeavored to dismember the Union, and form an alliance of the eastern States with Canada. They also erected blue lights along the New England coast, as signals to the British fleet to avoid the danger of contact with the American forces. Here, then, they were "the peace party in war."

And how was it when the news of the victory of American arms resounded over the land, which was commemorated by bon fires and illuminations? Did the Federalists of that period illumine their houses in honor of these glorious events? How was it with the Federalists of this ancient town? Whose houses were clad in sable darkness at this glorious tidings? Here also they manifested their ancient instincts of being "the peace party in war"—and deemed it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice over the victories achieved over our enemies."

It is a great historical fact that there was a party in our country at that period, who opposed the war, and opposed it bitterly. They called themselves the "Peace Party," and they ran candidates for office on "the Peace Party ticket." It is sufficient to say that this party was not the Democracy of the nation, who rallied around the patriotic Madison, and sustained American interests and power in this period of gloom. It was the Federal party of that period, who were "THE PEACE PARTY IN WAR!"

Again, in our contest with Mexico, to which we have cursorily alluded. Before hostilities commenced, or an actual collision of arms was anticipated, the Federal press were loud in their complaints against the administration of James K. Polk, for not asserting our country's rights and maintaining her honor. Here they were "the war party in peace." But no sooner did the clangor of arms resound on the banks of the Rio Grande, than the tune of these patriots was changed. The war was then an outrage upon a weak and unoffending republic. It was nothing short of murder, robbery and piracy—and those engaged in it were nothing better than robbers, cut throats, and murderers. They deserved to be met with "bloody hands and inextinguishable graves." President Polk was a monster and blood thirsty tyrant, who had precipitated all this war and bloodshed. He was now as cruel and relentless, as he had formerly been inefficient, and timid. Here was another specimen of the doctrine of our text—that our opponents are "the peace party in war."

And now we see the threatened hostilities with the French Republic through the bungling diplomacy of the present Federal regency. Monsieur Poussin is summarily dismissed for using offensive language towards the Secretary of State. "We are no apologists for those who insult the honor of the American name or her constituted authorities"—and should a war actually ensue, the great Democratic party of the nation will be found rallying as one man for the conflict. But all the furlings of the Federal press at present are, because they apprehend no real difficulty in relation to this matter. Louis Napoleon wishes the opportunity to recast the "Red Republican" Poussin, and to send a "Reactionist" in his place. What is therefore trumpeted forth by the Federal press as a probable cause of war, is most likely a happy accident to the President of France, for which he feels grateful to his brother conservatives on this side of the water. Yet to hear the talk of the Federal prints—it is war! war! war!—while the danger is remote. It is but the following out of their old instincts of being "the war party in peace."

MR. JOHN B. DILLON.—We learn from the N. York Tribune, that the wife and family of the above named gentleman had arrived in Boston, by the last mail steamer from Europe. We heartily bid them welcome to the shores of free America. Ireland has produced no more noble man in this generation than John Dillon. Half a century ago, Thomas Addis Emmet, a man whose character in many respects Mr. Dillon's strongly resembles, took refuge in this land of freedom, from the tyranny which had consigned his heroic brother to a bloody grave. Thomas Addis Emmet, lived to repay with honorable respect that generous hospitality of America, and by his genius and his virtues to vindicate the character of his native land. Those who have the good fortune of knowing Mr. Dillon feel that he is destined in this country to attain a distinction as lofty and as pure, as that of his illustrious predecessor. We wish his family may long enjoy in this land, the same happiness and comfort of which they have been so rudely deprived at home. So says the Pittsburg Mercury.

It is said that the pay of the Austrian soldiers is but four cents a day.

A GLORIOUS RESULT.

The election of W. T. Hamilton, Esq., to Congress, in the second Congressional district of the State of Maryland, is now, says the Pennsylvania Ledger, a certainty. It is a splendid triumph, all things considered; and is a genuine Democratic gain.

Mr. Hamilton was bitterly opposed by the aristocracy in the Whig ranks, on account of having achieved his own position in society and his profession, unaided by family or moneyed influence. His competitor, Mr. McKaig, was mainly nominated because of his wealth; and we heard from pretty good authority, that the conference that selected him drew upon him for two thousand dollars before they adjourned. In order the more surely to carry McKaig, the Whigs rung the changes upon Protection in regard to Hamilton, and identified him with Tariff of 1846. He accepted the issue, and travelled his district electrifying crowds by his eloquence, and dispelling the mist of falsehood by his luminous arguments. The result has been the complete and overwhelming defeat of the Whig, and the triumph of the Democratic party. We call this a glorious victory.

ALL HAIL MARYLAND.

In the 4th Congressional district, comprising the first fifteen of the twenty wards of the city of Baltimore, McLane (Dem.) is elected over Kenzly (Whig) by a majority of 950—showing a large Democratic gain.

The Democratic members of the Legislature (to represent the entire city), are elected by an average majority of 2,131—an immense gain on the popular vote.

100 cheers for the Democracy of the "Monumental City!"

In the 3d Congressional district (comprising the 5 remaining wards of the city, and several of the adjoining counties,) Hamilton, the Democratic candidate is elected by nearly 3,000 majority! Another tremendous gain on the popular vote.

In the 2d district, (composed of Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties,) Hamilton, the Democratic candidate, is elected by a handsome majority. This is a gain of one member of Congress. In this and the 4th districts the Federalists exerted all their powers to defeat our candidates and elect their own—but it was no go.

The uncomprehending Democracy of those two districts—the battle grounds of the contest—were determined to give Whiggery a death-blow, and nobly have they done it.

In the 1st, 5th and 6th districts, the Whig candidates are elected—in the 1st and 6th without opposition, and in the 5th by a small majority.

The Democrats have made large gains in the Legislature, but not sufficient (by reason of the unfair manner in which the State is apportioned) to entirely overcome the Whig majorities.

The delegation in the next Congress will therefore stand 3 to 3. In the last Congress it stood 4 Whigs and only 2 Democrats.

The strong probability is, that the Democrats have a majority on the popular vote of the State. Glory enough for one day! Maryland has come up to the work manfully, and her gallant Democracy deserve all praise. She has given a sad rebuke to Reverdy Johnson and his colleagues in the Cabinet—and richly do they deserve it.

GEORGIA.

This State has also done a noble work, in eschewing Taylor Whiggery, and taking her place in the Democratic line. The returns are only as yet partial—but sufficient intelligence is received, to know that Whiggery has been routed "horse foot and dragoon," and that the Democrats have carried the GOVERNOR and BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE by large majorities!

This is truly glorious news from the South, and will send a thrill of delight into the bosom of every Democrat in the land.

The Affair of the French Minister.—We find the following language attributed to Poussin, the French Minister, in one of his communications to our Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton: "He was very sorry to find the American Government so utterly insensible to the dignity, and ignorant to the interests of its marine service as it had shown itself to be in this transaction."

If he said this, we certainly should not have blamed Clayton if he, after taking his usual amount of grog in the morning, had tried the insensibilities of said Frenchman with his boot heel. And De Toqueville, it is said, wrote that "the French Executive saw no occasion for its action, and that there had evidently been unnecessary recrimination and marked faults on both sides."

One of the writers in the "American Review," a Whig journal, apologizes for quoting the writings of Thomas Jefferson, by saying that he is in the habit of consulting the political writings of that gentleman.

WINE POLICY IN A WHIG STATE.—It is announced in the Wilmington papers that Constable Moody, of that place, will sell Jeremiah Robinson and Alfred Caldwell, on Wednesday next, to the highest bidder, for a term not exceeding seven years, in order to raise the restitution money and costs imposed on them by the Mayor's court. This is the State upon the whipping post is still used as one of the means of punishment. When Maj. Nash threatened to put Delaware in his breeches pocket, it must have been on account of the contemptible opinion he had of some of its laws and law-makers.

A SON OF DR. REILLY, of Harrisburg, met with a severe accident the other day, while gaming with his father. The contents of his gun were discharged in his arm, below the elbow, and it was found necessary to amputate the limb.

A COLORED POSTMASTER IN VIRGINIA.—The Postmaster General, on the representations of some person at Farnham, Richmond co., Va., was led to appoint "Mr. Spencer Marden" Postmaster at that place, who, it turns out, is a free man of color. Upon being advised of the fact, the Postmaster General abolished the office.

A MAN DOWN EAST has invented a sort of paste to mend broken hearts.

POLITICS OF THE MORNINGS.—It seems that the Morning whigs of Pittawatonic county, Ia., is inhibited chiefly by them; At the Presidential election their vote was thrown out, but at the recent election of State officers they voted as follows: whigs, 568; democrats, 418; Esq. Feyer.

Certainly, all the false prophets of modern times are Whigs.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Canada arrived at St. Johns on the 3d inst., and the news brought by her appears in the Philadelphia papers of Thursday. From them we gather the following summary:

The Cotton trade is languid in Great Britain. In Breadstuffs great firmness is exhibited, and prices are tending upward.

In the manufacturing districts there is not much business doing.

TURKEY.

The Sultan's refusal to deliver up the Hungarian Refugees to Austria.

Honor to the Sultan! Honor to the Turkish Ministry! They have nobly done their duty, and have refused to become panders to the vindictive blood-thirsting of Francis Joseph, and Nicholas. The Russian Ambassadors at the Porte demanded the extradition of the Hungarian officers, Kosuth, Dembinski, Perzel, Mesmerasses, and their companions.

A Russian General arrived at Constantinople on the 15th on a special mission. The special mission being to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demands of Austria, a council was held, and the Turkish Government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or Austrian Governments. On their decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the most impressive and determined manner that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might.

We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his—that Russia and Austria will be given to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with England!

Kossuth and his companions furnished with Passports by the British Minister.

We are pleased to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English Ambassador, and we trust that every assistance to support him will be rendered by England, in gaining the independence of his country, against the attacks of Russia and Austria.

COMORN ABLE TO HOLD OUT FOR A YEAR.

Military operations, with the exception of the siege of Comorn, now regularly established, have ceased throughout all Europe.

Comorn still holds out, and it is said that the besieged can defy the besiegers a year.

The Turks refuse to surrender the Hungarian Chiefs.

The influence of Russia and Austria is being exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian Chiefs, who have taken refuge in Turkey, but letters from Constantinople, to the 5th inst., state that this has been positively refused by the Porte.

PROGRESS OF THE POPE.

The Pope has quitted Gaeta and has proceeded to Naples, where he has taken up his abode, in Portico Palace. His reception at Naples, was of the most striking and popular character. The Pope evinces no intention of returning to Rome at present, and thus far no real progress seems to have been made towards the satisfactory solution of the Italian question.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Surrender of Peterwardein.

The latest accounts from Vienna are to the 13th ult., inclusive, and bring the intelligence of the surrender of Peterwardein to the Imperial troops on the 6th ult. Part of the Magyars, headed by the commander, Kossuth, decided still to hold out, but the majority decided to offer no longer resistance.

PREPARATIONS TO BESIEGE COMORN.

Comorn has not surrendered, and large supplies of warlike stores had been forwarded to the Austrian troops, in order to undertake the besieging operations.

The garrison of Comorn was said to amount to from 15,000 to 20,000 men, to be well supplied with provisions, and in a state of complete discipline.

The officers were said to have held a meeting, and to have resolved by a large majority, not to surrender.

The terms offered to the Magyars are said to have been an amnesty for the whole garrison; passports for all that might be desired to leave the country; the recognition of Kossuth's notes to their full value; to give the soldiers ten days and the officers a month's pay.

According to the Vienna Journal of the 13th, 30,000 men are to besiege Comorn, under the orders of general Haynau and Nugent. A bombardment was to commence on that day, when the Austrians had occupied a great part of the island of Seut, without resistance, but part of the insurgents were in a strongly entrenched camp before the fortress, and it was expected that a battle would take place there.

REMOVED CAPTURE OF DEN.

It was rumored at Vienna, that Den had fallen into the hands of the Russians in Wallachia.

HUNGARIAN OFFICERS PUT TO DEATH.

The Hungarian officers had been put to death at Arad and Pennessa, some by hanging, and the estates of two were confiscated.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT HALT-MORE.

Verified by Brown, of the Boston Post.

"I thank you citizens—it gives me pleasure. It is very gratifying, I confess. To see so many of the people out—the cholera is lingering about—(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)—And gathering such unconformable crowds as these—And being very anxious to keep off the cholera—(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)—I mean such crowds—such gatherings as these—(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)—Might tend the epidemic to increase—(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)—And if I thought that gatherings like these—(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)—Had caused the epidemic to increase—(Although I'm not afraid of the disease)—I shouldn't have another moment's peace."

EMIGRANT DISTRESS.

A letter published in the Chicago Journal of the 23th, reiterates with additions, the former stories about the great suffering among the Californian emigrants on the far western plains, loss of life from sickness, and the drowning of hundreds of teams in crossing the streams. The writer adds:

On the Fort Hall road, the suffering has been very great, and a messenger has been sent from Fort Hall for assistance. There were 300 wagons between Green River and Fort Hall, perfectly helpless, having lost all their oxen, and hundreds of others are dying daily, from the fatigue and starvation, there being little or no feed on that route. They wish to have the cattle killed which have been left destitute, brought to the Salt Lake winter. It is also reported that there are great contentions among the emigrants—They had become desperate, and are fighting and killing one another, to obtain chances to move on, the roads and passes being entirely blocked up by broken down teams. It is feared the suffering and loss of life yet to be, will be more appalling than the first account.

MAJ. J. P. GAINES, of Kentucky, has been appointed Governor of Oregon in the place of Mr. Lincoln, who declined.

MARRIED.

In Monmouth, Illinois, by the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, on Thursday the 20th ult., Mr. John C. FLEMING, formerly of Franklin County, Pa., to Miss MARY ELIZABETH GAVOX, oldest daughter of Alexander C. Gregg, Esq., who formerly resided near this borough.

On the 4th ult., by the Rev. A. H. Bremer, Mr. WILLIAM SUGAR to Miss ELIZABETH MURPHY.

On the 2nd inst., by the same, Mr. JOHNSON DUNDON to Miss SUSAN YON.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM BOWNE, to Miss CAROLINE WISE, all of Cumberland county.

DIED.

In South Middleton township, on the 4th inst., Mrs. KEZIAH SUSANNA LEHMAN, wife of Mr. Daniel F. Lehman, aged 23 years.

In Silver Spring township, on 14th ult., Mrs. ANN CATHARINE KOST, aged 79 years.

Agricultural Society Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society will be held on the farm of Armstrong Noble, adjoining the borough of Carlisle, on Thursday, the 25th of October, 1849, at 9 o'clock, A. M. A field has been there prepared for the ploughing match, which will commence at 11 o'clock precisely. The Committees are:

Committee on Horses.—Abm. Myers, John Zug, John Noble.

Committee on Vegetables.—G. W. Sheaffer, Wm. Kincaid, J. H. Weaver.

Committee on Agricultural Implements.—Frederick Watts, Geo. Brindis, Robt. Bryson, R. C. Sterrett, Wm. Lion Jr.

Committee on Ploughing.—T. Bradley, D. Sterrett, J. Hammling, D. Coble, Abm. Lamberton, Skiles Woodburn, Geo. Kuntz.

Committee on seeds.—Jacob Plank, Theo. Lee, C. Steyerman.

Committee on Hogs and Sheep.—C. Tizol, G. Lee, John Stewart.

Committee on Horned Cattle.—D. Scoy, John Miller, Peres Howard, Richard Parker, Wm. Alexander, W. M. Henderson, Jos. Lobach, J. W. Patton.

By order of the Society, RICHARD PARKER, Secretary.

Carlisle, Oct. 11.

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of J. A. Abelson Thumms, late of North Middleton township, Cumberland county, Pa., have been issued to the subscriber residing in Frankford township, in said county. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement to October 11, 1849.—G. O. KOSIIT, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM HUSTON, of Dickinson township, having assigned his real and personal estate to the undersigned, in trust for the payment of the debts of the said Wm. Huston, and for the support of himself and family. All persons indebted to the said Wm. Huston, are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims are requested to make them known.

JOHN HUSTON.

October 11, 1849.—31

In the Court OF COMMON PLEAS OF CUMBER CO., PA.

In the matter of the petition of Adams Seiser, legatee under the will of his father George Seiser, late of East Pennsboro (now Hampden township), dec'd, to have a Trustee appointed under the will of said Adams Seiser, to wit: 27th August, 1849, it appearing to the court that George Seiser and Mary his wife, and the children of John Seiser, dec'd, to wit: Samuel Seiser, Susan Seiser, Jacob Dill and Mary his wife, late Mary Seiser, and Frederick Munn and Elizabeth his wife, late Elizabeth Seiser, and the children of Daniel Seiser, dec'd, (their names not being known) Elizabeth Auserger, (widow of the said Elizabeth Seiser, who resides in the State of New York, and Samuel Goodyear, husband of Peggy, late Peggy Seiser, dec'd, and their children who reside in the State of Ohio and Indiana, (their names being unknown) and interested in said trust.

Notice is hereby given to the above named parties to appear on Monday the 12th of November next, to show cause why a trustee should not be appointed as above stated.

JAMES HOFFER, Sh. If.

Carlisle, Oct. 11, 1849.—31

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, that valuable farm, situated in Dickinson township, between the town of Bolton and Pennessa, and convenient to Mead's mill, containing

195 ACRES.

of excellent limestone land, about 150 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, the remainder is well covered with Woodland. The improvements are a LOG DWELLING HOUSE, a new BANK BARN, and other out buildings. The water are convenient to the house and barn, and a large Apple Orchard of grafted trees is on the premises.

Any person wishing to view the above property will please call on the undersigned, or with Martin Barnhart, residing on the premises.

NATHAN WOODS.

October 11, 1849.—31

Fire Insurance.

THE Allen and East Pennsborough Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cumberland county, incorporated by an act of Assembly, is now fully organized, and in operation under the management of the following commissioners, viz:

Jacob Shelly, Wm. R. Gargas, Michael Cocklin, Melchior Brenneman, Christian Stayman, Simon Oyster, Jacob H. Crover, Lewis Hyer, Henry Logan, Benjamin H. Musser, Jacob Kirk, Samuel Prowell, Joseph Wickesman.

The rates of insurance are as low and favorable as any Company of the kind in the State. Persons wishing to become members are invited to make application to the agents of the company who are willing to wait upon them at any time.

JACOB SHELLEY, President.

HENRY LOGAN, Vice President.

LEWIS HYER, Secretary.

MICHAEL COCKLIN, Treasurer.

October 11, 1849.

AGENTS.

Cumberland county—Rudolph Martin, N. Cumberland; C. B. Hernan, Kingstown; Henry Zenger, Shiremstown; Robert Moore and Charles C. Catlett, Lane; Kinsey, Mechanicsburg; Dr. J. A. H. Charhouser.

York county—John Sherrick, Lisleburg; John Bowman, Dillsburg; Peter Wolford, Franklin; John Smith, Esq., Washington; W. S. Pickling, Dover; Daniel Reffenberger, J. W. Craft.

Harrisburg—Houser & Lochman.

Members of the company having Policies also to expire can have them renewed by making application to any of the agents.

Drug and Variety Store.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has taken that well known stand, lately owned by James Fleming, on the corner of High and High streets, directly opposite the Mansion House, where he will keep constantly on hand an assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, and Fancy