

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY G. SANDERSON & E. CORNMAN.

"NOT BOUND TO SWEAR IN THE WORDS OF ANY MASTER."—HORACE.

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

VOLUME 26, NO. 41.

CARLISLE, Pa. THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1839.

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Terms of Publication.

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AGENTS FOR THE VOLUNTEER. The following Gentlemen will please act as agents for this paper; subscriptions received, and money paid to either of these individuals will be acknowledged by us. JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville. JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewell township. JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippensburg. DAVID CLAYTON, Esq. York. JOHN MEHAFFY, Esq. Dickinson township. ABRAHAM HAMILTON, Esq. Gettysburg. GEORGE F. CAIN, Esq. Mechanicsburg. FREDERICK WUNDERLICH, Esq. do. JAMES ELLIOTT, Esq. Springfield. DANIEL KRYSHER, Esq. Churchtown. JACOB LONGNECKER, Esq. Pennsboro' township. GEORGE ERNST, Esq. Cedar Spring, Allen tp.

Estate of John Mahon, deceased.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Mahon, late of Newton township, deceased, are respectfully requested to call with the subscriber and settle their respective accounts; and all those who have claims and demands against the estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH MAHON.

Executrix of said deceased.

Southampton township, March 21, 1839.

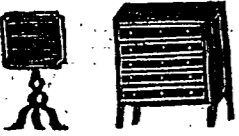
Estate of Joseph Walter, deceased.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Walter, late of Silver Spring township Cumberland County, dec'd., to make payment as soon as possible to the subscribers residing in said township, and those having claims against said deceased will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL WALTER, JACOB WALTER, Administrators.

March 21, 1839.



CABINET MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Carlisle, and the public generally, that he still resides at his Old Stand, in North Hanover street, opposite Mr. E. Bullock's Chair Manufactory, where he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Making Business, in all its various branches. He has lately furnished himself with a new and

SPLENDID HEARSE,

&c. to accommodate all those who may favor him with a call. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him, & solicits a continuance of their patronage. He flatters himself that by strict attention to business and a disposition to please, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. One or Two Journeyman Cabinet-Makers wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. An apprentice will be taken to learn the above business, if well recommended.

GODFREID HAAG.

Carlisle, December 6, 1838.—17.

EXCHANGE BANK

AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 66 South Fourth st. Philadelphia. CAPITAL 250,000 DOLLARS. Open daily for the transaction of business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DEPOSITES of money received, for which the following rate of interest will be allowed: 1 year 6 per cent. per annum, 6 mos. 4 " " " " 3 mos. 4 " " " " On business deposits, to be drawn at the pleasure of the depositor, no interest will be allowed. Uncurrent notes of solvent Banks in every part of the United States, will be received as special deposits, on such terms as may be agreed on in each particular case.

By order of the Board, J. DESSA, Cashier.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1838.

TRANSPORTATION

TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with Messrs. Humphreys, Dutilleul & Co. Walcutt street wharf, Philadelphia, to run a daily line of Union Canal boats to and from that place; to this line is connected a line of cars to run on the Cumberland Valley rail way to Carlisle, Chambersburg, and all intermediate places, thus affording the necessary facilities of rail way and canal transportation, to all persons along the route. It is confidently believed that this arrangement will materially advantage those who may prefer the Union canal, and every assurance is given that the utmost despatch will be afforded, and at the lowest rate of freight.

GEO. W. LAYNG.

Harrisburg, April 4, 1839.

GARDEN SEEDS

of all their variety, among which is the choicest cucumber kinds, a small lot of flower seeds, to be had at the store of JOHN GRAY, Agent.

Carlisle, April 4, 1839.

BRIGADE INSPECTORS ORDERS.

THE enrolled inhabitants subject to militia duty residing within the bounds of the 1st Brigade, 11th Division, P. M. (being Cumberland and Perry counties,) will parade in companies under their respective commanding officers on the first Monday in May next, (being the 6th day of May, 1839,) and the Regiments and Battalions will parade for review and inspection trainings as follows, viz:

The 1st Battalion 86th Regiment Militia and the 2d Battalion Cumberland Volunteers, on Monday the 13th day of May.

The 2d Battalion 86th Regiment Militia and the 1st Battalion Cumberland Volunteers, on Tuesday the 14th day of May.

The 1st Battalion 2d Regiment Militia on Wednesday the 15th day of May.

The 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Militia, on Thursday the 16th day of May.

The 1st Regiment Cumberland Volunteers, on Friday the 17th day of May.

The 1st Battalion 39th Regiment Militia, on Monday the 20th day of May.

The 2d Battalion 39th Regiment Militia, on Tuesday the 21st day of May.

The 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Militia, on Thursday the 23d day of May.

The 1st Battalion Perry County Volunteers, on Friday the 24th day of May.

The 1st Battalion 13th Regiment Militia, on Saturday the 25th day of May.

Commanding officers of Regiments or independent Battalions will designate their respective places of parade and will give at least fifteen days public notice thereof. Volunteer Companies or Troops not attached to any Regiment or Battalion of Volunteers will parade with the Militia Battalion in the bounds of which they reside.

Adjutants and Commanding Officers of Companies or Troops will make their returns to the undersigned on the day of their respective Regimental or Battalion parades. Pieces of Artillery must be in the field for inspection.

W. FOULK, Brigade Inspector, 1st B. 11th D. P. M. Carlisle, March 28, 1839.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber returns thanks to his friends former customers for past favors, and respectfully informs the public that he has removed his SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTORY, a few doors west of the Volunteer office, in Church alley, where he will constantly keep on hand a supply of Candles and Soap, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms to all who may favor him with their custom.

The highest price will be given for Tallow, Soap Fat and Ashes.

GEORGE REISINGER, Carlisle, April 11, 1839.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, hereby gives notice that he has removed his Tailoring Establishment

to South Hanover street, next door to the store of William Smith, opposite Decker's hotel. He trusts by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

HENRY S. RITTER, Carlisle, April 11, 1839.

R. D. GUTHRIE & SON,

THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully inform the citizens of Carlisle and the public generally, that they have removed their

Clock & Watch Making Establishment to No. 9 Harper's Row, where all work in the line of business will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

April 11, 1839.

STRAY HORSE.

A stray gray horse supposed to be about nine years old and blind of both eyes, came to the premises of the subscriber living in Westpennborough township, Cumberland county, about the 21st of last March. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

JACOB KINCH, April 11, 1839.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL QUIGLEY, late of the Borough of Carlisle, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that I will hold an Inquisition on a writ of Partition or Valuation, on the premises late of Michael Quigley, dec'd., on Monday the 29th day of April, 1839, at 10 o'clock A. M. where all interested may attend.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, April 11, 1839.

MARBLE.

TAKE this method of returning my sincere & thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement which I have received from them for the last five years, for in that time I have furnished marks for more than five hundred graves, and I have now become a perfect judge of marble and also the workmanship. Feeling desirous to continue the business I would state to those wishing to purchase Marble Monuments, Tomb, Head and Foot Stones of the best white marble and as cheap as the city can afford, and without paying any commission to agents, to please call on the undersigned next door to Mr. Beeter's Hotel. The stones will be delivered at the place appointed by the purchaser.

JOHN HATFIELD, Carlisle, April 11, 1839.

N. B. Persons who have engaged Grave Stones of me prior to this will take care that they pay no one without my order or consent.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A JOURNEYMAN SADDLER, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber residing on Trindle Springs road.

WILLIAM DEAN, April 11, 1839.

TO OUR CREDITORS.

Take notice that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Tuesday the 30th day of April for the hearing of us and our creditors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

ALEXANDER MULLIN, DAVID JAMES, BARNARD STUBBS, JACOB WEISLEY, WILLIAM B. MILLIGAN, JAMES STEENE, April 11, 1839.

POETRY.

For the Volunteer.

To Amelia.

If 'twas to please thee I would wear A nodding plume and gay cockade, And think myself the finest there Of all the lads upon parade.

If 'twas to please thee, I would go At masquerade with only thee, And think myself the happiest beau, I'm sure no happier there could be.

If 'twas to please thee, I would wear The ring thou gav'st me 't'other day, And deem the relic precious, rare, Of all the gems that deck the gay.

If 'twas to please thee I would try, In ev'ry thing thou could'st command, Ev'n perils, hardships, I'd defy, Them all, to gain thy lovely hand.

And then indeed, I would be blest With such a treasure bright and gay, 'T would calm the tempest in my breast And drive commotion far away.

DEMUTH, Carlisle Barracks, April 11, 1839.

Register's Notice.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Carlisle, March 30, 1839.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the following accounts have been filed in this office for examination, by the accountants therein named, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance on Tuesday the 30th day of April, A. D. 1839, viz:

The administration account of Isaac Ad-dams, Administrator of Harkness Addams, deceased, filed by Hetty Addams, Administratrix of said Isaac.

The administration account of John Davidson, Administrator of John Boyd, deceased.

The administration account of Henry Jacobs, Administrator of William Beistline, deceased.

The administration account of John Sneyely, Executor of Jacob Abrahams, deceased.

The administration account of Alexander Sharp, Administrator of William M. Sharp, deceased.

The administration account of Alexander Sharp, Administrator of Andrew Sharp, deceased.

The administration account of John Shopp, Administrator of Jacob Neidig, deceased.

The administration account of John Line, Administrator of David Neiswanger, deceased.

The administration account of Jacob C. Dooley, Administrator of Stephen Loosh, deceased.

The administration account of William Galbraith, Administrator of Joseph Galbraith, deceased.

The administration account of John Musser and Jacob Eckart, Administrators of Jacob Musser, deceased.

The administration account of Jacob Christlieb, Administrator of Catharine Christlieb, deceased.

The administration account of George Beelman and John Beelman, Administrators of Jacob Beelman, deceased.

The administration account of David Martin and Henry Bitner, Executors of Thomas Martin, deceased.

The supplemental administration account of John Houser and John Myers, Administrators of John Leidig, deceased.

The administration account of Henry Breneman, Administrator of Martin Breneman, deceased.

The administration account of Andrew Gross, Administrator of Henry Gross, deceased.

The administration account of John K. Longnecker, Administrator of Henry Longnecker, deceased.

ISAAC ANGNEY, Register.

ASSIGNEE ACCOUNT.

Notice is hereby given that the account of Jacob Rupp, Assignee of Lewis Zearin, has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance, and said Court have appointed the 30th day of April inst. for its consideration, and rule on all concerned to show cause why it shall not be confirmed and allowed.

GEORGE SANDERSON, Prothy. Prothonotary's Office, Carlisle, April 8, 1839.

Trusteeship Account.

Notice is hereby given that the account of George Brittain, Trustee of THOMAS ELLIOT, has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for confirmation and allowance, and said Court have appointed the 30th day of April inst. for its consideration, and rule on all concerned to appear and show cause why it shall not be confirmed and allowed.

GEORGE SANDERSON, Prothy. Prothonotary's Office, Carlisle, April 8, 1839.

S. DUNLAP ADAIR, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS his office in South Hanover street, two doors south of the office recently occupied by Judge Hepburn, and nearly opposite Allen's, formerly Macfarlane's hotel.

Carlisle, April 4, 1839.

Speech of Mr. Parsons,

On the Bill to provide for the pay, emolument, and perquisites of the troops recently in the service of the Commonwealth. In Senate, March 1839.—In reply to Mr. Penrose, and others.

Mr. PARSONS addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—When I took my seat on this floor, as a Senator of Pennsylvania, and took that oath which every Senator is required by the constitution to take, and became a member of this dignified and honorable body, I supposed that this body assembled for some purposes known and recognized by the laws of the land: I thought we came here to deliberate and decide upon what laws were necessary for the general good of the community. I did not imagine that this Senate chamber was to be converted into an amphitheatre, where gladiators were to enter the lists to exhibit their skill in arms or in personal assaults, for the amusement or gratification of those who may be lookers on. I had supposed that when men received such educations as to fit them for seats on this floor, and when they come forward to participate in debate, they would confine themselves to such rules as were necessary for the well governing of a deliberative body. I had supposed that when we came to discuss subjects where there was a difference of opinion, that we would be confined in our remarks to those subjects and those alone. Unfortunately, however, I find that this is not the case. So far from adhering to those rules and regulations—so far from attending to any matter which may be under consideration—so far even from observing the ordinary courtesies of gentlemanly intercourse, all the transactions of private life are brought up and reviewed before the Senate and the public. If it affords satisfaction to conduct the debate in this way, I am ready to meet it; and if this is the order of the day, I will only say "when I am in Rome I will do as Romans do." Still I hope in the remarks which I may have to make, that I will not follow the example of scurrility set by the Speaker of the Senate. I hope I may so far preserve the character due to the gentleman, as to conduct my defence with some politeness of phrase; but if I should, in the course of my remarks, treat the Speaker with much severity, he must recollect that he brought it upon himself. I had thought that those rules which should govern gentleman of education in private life were to be observed in the operations and regulate their conduct. This committee was appointed with that view, and well did they perform their duty. No lives were lost, nor was any human being injured. Although the Commonwealth was agitated; although the great excitement prevailed; although the governor had proclaimed that an infuriated mob had possession of the Capitol; although the people then here assembled were denounced as butchers, bullies, traitors, and dog keepers, and every other epithet was applied to them by their accusers; still no violence or tumult occurred.

Was it not surprising that such order and decorum prevailed, and could it be accounted for in any other way than that the committee of safety had great influence upon the people then here assembled? The Senator from Allegheny may read the proceedings of this committee. He may read their addresses to the public; review their conduct; contrast it with the late executive, and I will leave it to an intelligent public to decide whether he or the committee of safety were right in relation to this matter. If the members of the committee of safety were guilty of treason, as the Senator has charged upon them, let him prosecute them in a court of justice: They ask not to be screened or excused in any particular.

I should occupy too much of the time of the committee if I were to answer all the various arguments which have fallen from the gentleman from Mercer, who contended for a particular kind of organization of the Senate. I say I cannot subscribe to the gentleman's doctrine because it would deprive the people of one of their dearest rights. When the ballot box is destroyed, when the election is attempted as if it had not occurred, and when it is attempted in violation of all law, to fill the legislature with men who were not elected by a majority of votes; when such a state of things exists; I hold that every citizen of the Commonwealth has a right to express his opinion, and to frown with indignation upon such conduct. The Senator from Mercer has said that the people of this country were fast leading on to anarchy and misrule; but what portion of the people was it who were fast leading on to anarchy and misrule? If when the opinions of the people were expressed through the ballot box, when they have given their votes and elected their representatives to assemble at the metropolis of the State to pass laws for their benefit? If when this is done an attempt was made to deny those who had been elected by the people their seats; and to place in their stead those who never were elected? I ask whether that is not leading on to anarchy and misrule? I do not charge that Senator with attempting to produce anarchy and misrule in the organization of the legislature because he has disavowed it; but I believe there were some of the Senator's friends who entertained very different views.

If the public had believed what the Senator from Mercer now says, there would have been no disturbance, no agitation and no excitement: But unfortunately these things are not credited by the people, and it will require higher evidence than that presented

unnecessary, then, for me to lay aside the protection of the Senate chamber, for I have made no assertions except what were contained in those resolutions.

[Mr. P. here, in replying to Mr. Fraley, of the city, took up a figure of that gentleman, in which democracy was called a disease, and carried it out by introducing many witty connections and arraying the whole in one picture. Mr. P. was himself the afflicted patient and the federal Senators, were, many of them, striving to cure him of his democracy. The related experience and prescriptions of each were recapitulated, but after a thorough trial of all their remedies, on mutual consultation, his case was pronounced desperate by all except the Speaker, who asserted that he was cured of the same disease in the winter of 1836, by quick-silver and golden-tincture administered in large doses by the agents of Doctor Nicholas, of the Marble palace in Chesnut street. He, however, expressed fears that the patient might have too much honor and decency to take the medicine.]

The Committee of Safety, too, has been assailed by the gentleman from Allegheny and by the Speaker. I have but little to remark on this subject. I will say, however, that if that committee was guilty of treason, it was a treason which was sustained by the people: I believe the organization of that committee and its acts, to have been productive of much good. It was formed by that assemblage of people who were then at the seat of government, and they exerted themselves to preserve the peace, and prevent all acts of violence. Some of those persons then here assembled, may have been somewhat turbulent, but the people had assembled here with a view of pursuing a sober and determined course. They came here to see that the legislature should be organized according to law; and when we refer to the extraordinary proclamations and publications of the friends of the late Executive, it was enough to rouse every man to action. When they saw the proclamations which had been sent forth—when they saw their legally elected representatives rejected—when they saw the returns of elections withheld, and spurious returns sent in, on which spurious representatives were to be admitted, and when they saw it attempted to organize the legislature, as if by previous concert and previous combination, was it any wonder that the people assembled here to protect their rights? But when the people came here, it was found necessary that the operations and regulate their conduct. This committee was appointed with that view, and well did they perform their duty. No lives were lost, nor was any human being injured. Although the Commonwealth was agitated; although the great excitement prevailed; although the governor had proclaimed that an infuriated mob had possession of the Capitol; although the people then here assembled were denounced as butchers, bullies, traitors, and dog keepers, and every other epithet was applied to them by their accusers; still no violence or tumult occurred.

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I should occupy too much of the time of the committee if I were to answer all the various arguments which have fallen from the gentleman from Mercer, who contended for a particular kind of organization of the Senate. I say I cannot subscribe to the gentleman's doctrine because it would deprive the people of one of their dearest rights. When the ballot box is destroyed, when the election is attempted as if it had not occurred, and when it is attempted in violation of all law, to fill the legislature with men who were not elected by a majority of votes; when such a state of things exists; I hold that every citizen of the Commonwealth has a right to express his opinion, and to frown with indignation upon such conduct. The Senator from Mercer has said that the people of this country were fast leading on to anarchy and misrule; but what portion of the people was it who were fast leading on to anarchy and misrule? If when the opinions of the people were expressed through the ballot box, when they have given their votes and elected their representatives to assemble at the metropolis of the State to pass laws for their benefit? If when this is done an attempt was made to deny those who had been elected by the people their seats; and to place in their stead those who never were elected? I ask whether that is not leading on to anarchy and misrule? I do not charge that Senator with attempting to produce anarchy and misrule in the organization of the legislature because he has disavowed it; but I believe there were some of the Senator's friends who entertained very different views.

If the public had believed what the Senator from Mercer now says, there would have been no disturbance, no agitation and no excitement: But unfortunately these things are not credited by the people, and it will require higher evidence than that presented

to the public view to satisfy them of it. I shall pass by many of the remarks of gentlemen because I have not time now to answer, and because I may have an opportunity of doing so hereafter. I shall now make a few observations in reply to the Speaker of the Senate.

It was remarked by Horne Tooke, that "when a public debator was unable to answer arguments and resorted to personalities, it was the dernier resort of meanness," and it was said by an able writer on the topic that "no man who could meet and answer arguments would resort to ridicule." I appeal then to Senators to say whether it is not evidence that the arguments against the Speaker were not such as he could not answer, and consequently he attempted to meet them by ridicule? In this discussion I do not wish to forget the character of the gentleman, and I know how incapable I am of following the Speaker in the course he has seen proper to pursue. His gross personalities—his egotism—his plunges into the depths of scurrility are matters in which I am not skilled, and therefore the Speaker has a great advantage over me. In this kind of exercise I cannot embark, and shall not rob the Speaker of any of the honors which he may derive from it.

The Speaker has told you who his forefathers were; what blood flowed in his veins, and given you the whole history of his family. I rejoice to hear this of the Senator from Cumberland. I rejoice that he has laid before the Senate the history of his ancestors, else I should have been forced to say with Pope—

"His ancient but ignoble blood, Had crept through scoundrel's ever since the flood."

I am glad that the gentleman is the son of a soldier of the revolution; and I shall not here say aught against the reputation of his honored father. The history of the gentleman's descent has set my mind right, and I have no doubt it will have its effect on the public mind.

Yet what can noble KNAVES, sets or COWARDS, Alas! Not all the blood of all the Howards.

The Speaker has attempted to cast a stigma upon me because I came from the wilds of Lycoming county. Sure I did come from that remote county, but under the constitution and laws of this State, I believe she is entitled to be represented on this floor, and while I have a seat here, as her representative, I hope my course will be that of an honest man. I hope that my constituents may never have cause to charge me with corruption and bribery: For I hold that

"He who takes a bribe would strip the dead— Would rob the orphan of his cradle's bread: So lost to justice, equity and right, That man would steal the aged widow's mite— Filch the palace of the King of Kings, And clip the guiding from an Angel's wings."

I hope that my constituents will never have occasion to say this of me, while I have the honor of a seat on this floor. I hope my course of conduct may be such, that my constituents will never have any cause for such suspicions. The Speaker of the Senate has said that the Senator from Lycoming is a Colonel in the militia. I do not deny it, and if it will do the gentleman any good, I will inform him that I received my commission from Joseph Ritner. But I ask the Speaker if he never had any aspirations after military honors, I will ask him if he did not run for the office of Brigadier General in his own county, and the people thinking him unworthy, did not elect him? The only difference then, between us is; that I was elected and he was not. Well did the militia of Cumberland understand the character of the man; and well did they know that he was unfit for military honors & titles, and well did they know that when the hour of danger came, when that courage should be exhibited, which ought always to characterize a military man, he would be found deserting his post, like the man which he himself so beautifully described consoling himself with the reflection that

"He who fights and runs away May live to fight another day."

They knew that he would be found creeping out at the back window when the hour of danger came: But says the Senator "I was advised to do so: Most admirable excuse!"

The Speaker of the Senate had attempted to be witty in the course of his remarks:— He said that the Senator from Lycoming was to be the historian of the Bucksport war, and he had appointed his friend from Allegheny to be my biographer, and when the works were written; he proposed to have them prefaced by likenesses of the Senator from Lycoming and the Senator from Allegheny, and bound up in the same volume; when they would go down to posterity and be as celebrated as Gulliver's novels and Baron Munchauson: This is all very well and I wish to have another picture introduced to complete this work. I would have this Hall drawn by one of the first American Artists; with the golden eagles which hang over your head and with all its splendid paintings and decorations; and I would have it to represent the scene which occurred here on the 4th of December. I would have the people as they stood in yonder galleries and lobbies, on that memorable occasion, represented with a particular delineation of their countenance: I would have the indignant looks and the eyes of the people flashing upon the occupant of that chair, as he sat there pale and trembling. I would also have represented the Senators in their seats, with their different expressions of countenance then exhibited. I would have also that back window well described, show-