

ing a trembling wretch, like that described in West's painting of the betrayal of our Divine Lord and Master, like Judas Iscariot; summoning but courage enough to leave the chair and leap out at the back window. I would also have exhibited the expression used by the Speaker, when he and his friends reached the pavement. It is said he then looked up and cried out in affliction: "There is a gallows as high as that on which Hannan of old was hung. We will all be strung up in five minutes. His friend Thaddy coolly replied "Penrose you are a coward! It is nothing but a lamp-post!" If it was necessary to have another scene you might have a thorn hedge near a grave yard, in the distance with the affrighted countenance of the Speaker showing through in the twilight, and it might be written over his head "We are safe; it is so dark they can't see us." If this was not sufficient you might add to it the features of the Speaker and his beautiful expressions of countenance while he was delivering his very eloquent three days speech in this Senate to the infinite amusement of those who heard him. If these illustrations were put in the work, I have no doubt it would be much sought after, and go down to posterity as a work of great merit.

becoming, daily more alarming. It is the same spirit which animated our fathers, to the contest with British power; which burst the shackles of a tyrant king, and proclaimed this happy republic "free, sovereign and independent." It is the same spirit so recently manifested by you in the contest waged with the United States Bank, which sought to seduce the venal, and terrify the timid, into unconditional submission to a power fatal to the liberties of the people—the power of associated and incorporated wealth—the aristocracy of money.

Oh no he was too brave and valorous a man for that! All the bank armies could not take him prisoner! But, the gentleman in his address describes another way in which some were taken. He says "she has tried the lion skin—she now puts on that of the wily fox." That is the way they took him. The seductions of wealth will operate on the minds of the venal, as the gentleman said in his address and in this way he made prisoner and led captive into the arms of the Bank. But he has not changed his opinions. Oh! no, he entertains the same opinions of the bank now that he did in 1835! I ask any man, who can read the English language, whether he has not changed his opinions, and if he has not, whether he did not play the hypocrite in 1835? I will read a little further from the book.

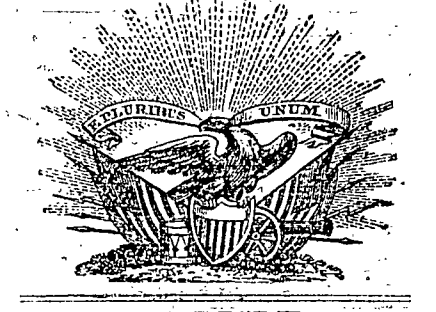
keeper, Christian S. Kendrig, to remember the names of the gentlemen present. Among them were Alderman John R. Walker, of the city of Philadelphia, editor of the Herald and Sentinel; John Naglee, of the county of Philadelphia; James R. Templin and David Pool, of Harrisburg; Gen'l. Wm. T. Rogers and William Field, members of the legislature from Bucks county, and several others. Sworn and subscribed before me, in open court, this 18th day of April, A. D. 1839. CALVIN BLYTHE.

had just been submitted to the court, he was actuated by no spirit of resentment or hostility towards the individual whom they implicated. His motives had their origin in a solemn conviction of duty—of duty towards the defendants of whom he was one, and for whom he was counsel—of duty to the court, and to the honest yeomanry of Dauphin county, of whom so foul and shameful a libel had been proclaimed by the leading counsel for this prosecution. The defendants were aware that no stone had been left unturned to prejudice and affect their case in the public eye; but they had not thought so badly of human nature as to believe that direct exertions would be used to, tamper with the integrity of the very jury box itself, until this unguarded avowal of the prosecutors' mouthpiece had informed them of it so fully, that there was no room left for doubt. They had intended to plant their defence on the naked merits of the case; rejecting all technicalities, waiving all defects of form or substance, and relying on the intrinsic value of the evidence which could be adduced in their behalf. But when the most unequivocal evidence had been discovered and presented, as not merely a desire, but a boast, that the stream of justice had been or would be polluted at the very fountain head and source, he could not, in the conscientious discharge of his duty as one of the counsel for the defendants but take advantage of the manifold defects of both form and substance which had marked the whole proceedings of the prosecution, from the commencement to the present time. In an hour of unwonted or unsuspecting frankness, the rattle had been sounded, and it was not for the defendants to rush into the thicket where, self-avowed, the serpent lay coiled, when they could choose their own track. He would move, therefore, that the indictment be quashed, for the following reasons:

demanding admittance about twelve o'clock that night, and was refused, and fold to go into the barn and sleep. He went off, threatened to have revenge, and shortly afterwards the house was discovered to be on fire. Nothing further, however, has been adduced corroborative of his guilt.

THE AWFUL PLUNGE!—The St. Catharines, U. C. Journal of the 6th, states that five men went over the Niagara Falls on the previous Thursday. The Journal says, "The only particulars which we have been able to learn, are, that just before sunrise on Thursday morning last, a boat with two men in it was discovered in the middle of the river, above the falls, vainly endeavoring to make their way through the ice, with which they were enclosed, to the Canada shore. Their utmost exertions proved unavailing, and in a short time they were seen to enter the cascades, when they disappeared. In half an hour after, another boat, with three men in it, was discovered in the same awful situation, and trying too, to gain the Canada side; but in a few moments shared the melancholy fate of the other. Yesterday the body of a man was picked up in the Whirlpool, supposed to be one of these unfortunate men, having about his person two hundred dollars, and a valuable gold watch.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. BY SANDERSON & CORNMAN.



CARLISLE: THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1839.

We are reluctantly compelled to divide Col. PARSONS' speech, in order to make room for an abstract of the proceedings in the Dauphin County Court, in reference to the pretended "Riot and Treason" cases which have been so much spoken of in the federal antimasonic prints for the last three or four months. Our readers will perceive that the conduct of the federal leaders in this particular, as in every other outrage they have been guilty of for the last twelve months, has but sunk them deeper in the slough of INFAMY and DISGRACE. This last act in the drama of the federal conspiracy has exploded, and nothing now awaits the conspirators but the scorn and detestation of an indignant community. So long as this Republic endures, so long will the names of Thomas H. Burrowes and his infamous adjuncts in the Senate and House be held up as beacons to warn those who come after them of the deep and damning disgrace which attaches to unprincipled demagogues who seek to subvert the liberties of the people.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The N. York Commercial Advertiser of Thursday last, states that "such instructions have been transmitted to the British Minister, at Washington, by the Great Western, as will obviate the necessity of sending a special minister to London. The seat of negotiations for the final adjustment of the boundary question is transferred from London to Washington; and those negotiations will be pressed to a definite conclusion."

An article on the subject, which appears in the London Chronicle, the official organ of the English cabinet, and another in the London Observer, favor the probability of the correctness of the Commercial's information.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.—"We regret to hear," says the Jonesboro' (Tennessee) Sentinel, "that there is strong probability of hostilities among the Indians West of the Mississippi. We see it stated in several of our exchange papers, that the Georgia Creeks headed by McIntosh, are reported to be in arms, with the determination of making war upon another tribe, the Osages, it is thought, and some of the United States troops have been despatched from Fort Gibson to the scene of hostilities with a view of preserving peace."

STEAM VESSELS.—The New York American mentions that the Board which has been sitting at Washington, to devise an recommended plans and models for sea steam vessels of over 1600 tons burthen, to carry 10 guns each, viz: two bomb cannons and eight 42 pounders. One is to be constructed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the other at Philadelphia.

Another American steamboat, plying o Lake Ontario, has been fired upon from the Canada shore. This is the third outrage of the kind which has been committed within the last eighteen months.

Flour in Carlisle, \$7 00 per barrel.

From the Harrisburg Reporter. Pretended "Riot" Cases.

The prosecution commenced by Stevens, Burrowes and Penrose, against several gentlemen who had been selected as the objects of their party vengeance, on an alleged charge of riot in December last, when the schemes of these conspirators against the laws and constitution of Pennsylvania, were so signally defeated by the calm determination of the people, came to a close on the next day after the same men became so pure that it was a great blessing that they were retained in this commonwealth, and found a resting place for thirty years! But let us hear a little more of this address:

"We feel proud that we represent such a people, and respond to this spirit. We are convinced that spirit is among us, and that ours is the cause of freemen. We look around in this convention and we recognize among its members those who, from the days of the revolution to the present moment, have been the steady advocates of the peoples rights—who have grown gray in their holy cause. If we refer to the history of our recent contests—if we dwell upon the days of panic, we shall find the names of men who manfully contended against the fearful power which threatened the liberties of the country, still faithful to the same cause, and testifying their fidelity by coming into this convention to preserve the fruits of a victory achieved by the people, but which remains to be secured against the insidious efforts which the same Bank is still making to obtain the ascendancy over us."

What was the condition of affairs with regard to the bank at this time? Does not every one here know that at the winter previous Congress had decided against the recharter of that institution? Every body knows that its charter was to expire on the 4th of March, 1836, and knows that the bank did not again intend to apply to congress for a recharter. What was it then that the democratic party were struggling against? It was to prevent the bank from obtaining a charter from the legislature, for it was justly feared that she would make application to it for a recharter. Let us, however, bear a little more on this subject from Mr. Penrose's address.

"We do not follow citizens approach under ordinary circumstances; but we know, and you are no doubt convinced that the occasion, with its attending incidents, is one of immense importance to the cause of popular rights, and that all your best efforts will be required to preserve them. We repeat the language of the distinguished Benton; the Bank of the United States is not dead," she exists in all the vigor of concentrated wealth—in all the pride of wounded aristocracy, envenomed by the consciousness that her mighty efforts have been resisted and defeated by a virtuous, and as yet a free people.—You drove her from the field, but her armies have merely changed their position."

What sir was that change of position? The winter before she was struggling with the democracy in congress to overcome them and obtain a charter from the general government. She had arrayed her armies on the floor of the national legislature had there been defeated, and when congress adjourned without granting her a charter her armies changed their position. They were still arrayed against the rights and liberties of the people. But they changed their position from the floor of the national legislature to the floor of the legislature of Pennsylvania, and there was the gentleman from Cumberland so unfortunate as to be made a prisoner?

DAUPHIN COUNTY, ss.—Christian S. Kendrig, of the borough of Harrisburg, in the county aforesaid, being duly sworn, in open court, deposed and saith: That he is bar-keeper at Wilson's hotel, in the said borough; That about the middle of March A. D. 1839, (to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief, on Sunday the 17th day of the month,) between the hours of ten and eleven P. M. John Adams Fisher, Esq. attorney at law, came into the bar room, where a number of gentlemen were sitting and standing. After a short interval of time, Mr. Fisher commenced a conversation respecting the approaching trial, of the case of the commonwealth against Gen'l. Adam Diller, John J. McCahen, James Black, Charles Pray and others, indicted for conspiracy to produce a riot, and for the actual commission of a riot, in the borough of Harrisburg, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1839, and believes, as deponent understood and believes, the principal counsel employed to prosecute and conduct the trial of the said indictment against the said defendants. While sitting on the settee, and conversing as aforesaid, Mr. Fisher expressed himself, with great emphasis, and apparently much excited, to the following effect: That every damned one of the defendants, or rebels, should be convicted, that he could pack a jury, that would convict every one of them right or wrong; that Dauphin county was an anti-masonic county, and that they could do here as they pleased. This, and much more to the same effect, accompanied with many oaths, he repeated several times; after which he left the bar room, and went into the parlor, and deponent saw no more of him that evening. At and during the time Mr. Fisher used those expressions, there were present, in the bar room, General Wm. T. Rogers and William Field, Esq. of Bucks county; James R. Templin and David Pool, Esq. of Harrisburg; Charles Pray, John W. Ryan, and John Naglee, of Philadelphia; and several other gentlemen from different parts of the state; and further deponent saith not.

Sworn and subscribed in open court, this 18th day of April, A. D. 1839. CALVIN BLYTHE.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, to wit: James R. Templin, of the borough of Harrisburg, being duly sworn in open court, before the Hon. Calvin Blythe, deposed and saith: That he was in Matthew Wilson's bar-room, in the borough of Harrisburg, one evening, the precise date of which he is unable to remember, in the month of March last. There were present William Field, member of the House of Representatives from Bucks county, and General Rogers, of the Senate, also from Bucks; several gentlemen from Philadelphia, one of whom, as deponent was informed, was Alderman Walker, the editor of a daily paper in said city; Charles Pray and John W. Ryan, members of the House of Representatives from Philadelphia county; David Pool of Harrisburg, and several others. John Adams Fisher, Esq. of the Harrisburg Bar, came into the room shortly after deponent had entered. Mr. Fisher introduced a conversation in relation to the approaching expected trial of Gen'l. Adam Diller, John J. McCahen and others, for riot and conspiracy. Among other remarks made by Mr. Fisher, he said, that Ryan was one of the damned rebels, and that he could have them all convicted, right or wrong; that Dauphin county was an anti-masonic county, and make them do as he pleased; and that, by God, an anti-masonic jury would be packed—to convict them, guilty or not guilty. Much more was said by Mr. Fisher of similar import; and the declarations made by him were repeated frequently, and in various terms.—And further deponent saith not.

Sworn and subscribed, in open court, this 18th day of April, A. D. 1839. CALVIN BLYTHE.

After the affidavits had been severally read, Mr. Barton proceeded to remark: That in bringing forward the affidavits which

DAUPHIN COUNTY, ss.—Charles Pray, a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Philadelphia, and one of the defendants in the indictment for riot and conspiracy, found by the grand inquest of Dauphin county at the January term of the quarter sessions of the present year, being duly sworn, in open court, before the Hon. Calvin Blythe, deposed and saith: That, sometime after the hour of ten, one evening, about the middle of March, A. D. 1839, he was in the bar room of Mr. Wilson's hotel, in the borough of Harrisburg, at which house he boarded; that John Adams Fisher, Esq. attorney at law, of the said borough, entered the bar room—Mr. Fisher being the principal counsel retained to prosecute the said case, and by whom, (as defendant hath been informed and believes,) the bill of indictment was prepared, and on whose motion, and at whose instance, the trial was postponed at the January term of the court.

Mr. Fisher commenced a conversation respecting the trial of the said case, at the approaching April term of the court; in the course of which he remarked, among other things, that the defendants were a set of damned rebels; that he would pack an anti-masonic jury, and he would be God-damned if he could not make them do as he pleased, right or wrong; and that, guilty or not guilty, by God the defendants should be convicted and sent to prison. These remarks, with others of a similar character, were repeated several times by Mr. Fisher, in an angry tone of voice, and under the evident influence of highly excited feelings. Deponent immediately requested the bar-

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