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 42. CARLISLE, Pa. THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1839. NEW SERIES--VOL. 3. NO. 46

Terms of Publication.

The American Volunteer

Is published every Thursday morning, in the white frame building, (rear of the court house,) at *Two Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or two dollars and fifty cents if not paid within the year.

No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of a term, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be thankfully received, and published at the rate of $1 00 per square for three insertions, and 25 cts. for each subsequent insertion. Those not specifically ordered will be inserted till forbid.

Handbills, Blanks, Cards, &c. neatly executed at short notice, and at moderate prices.

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 CLEVER, Esq. Lee's ✕ Roads.
JOHN MEHAFFY, Dickinson township.
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GEORGE F. CAIN, Esq. Mechanicsburg.
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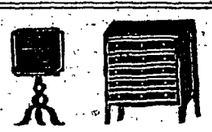

CABINET MANUFACTORY.

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 Journeymen 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.—tf.

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. 6 " "
3 " 4 " "

On business deposites, 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 deposites, on such terms as may be agreed on in each particular case.

By order of the Board,
J. DESSAA, *Cashier.*

Philadelphia, Dec. 19, 1838. 1y

TRANSPORTATION
TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscriber has made arrangements with Messrs. Humphreys, Dutill & Co Walnut 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. 2m

GARDEN SEEDS

In 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.

DR. I. C. LOOMIS, DENTIST.

INTENDS residing permanently in Carlisle, and would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity.

He has taken rooms at Col. Ferree's Hotel, where he may be found at all hours.

Persons requesting it will be waited upon at their residences.

Reference.— *Dr. George D. Foulke, Rev. Thos. C. Thornton, Dr. David N. Mahon.*

Carlisle. Dec. 5, 1838.

POST OFFICE,
Carlisle, Pa. Nov 1, 1838.
Arrival and Departure of Mails.

		Arrives.	Closes.
Eastern	daily	about 12 m.	7 p. m.
"	"	" 7 p. m.	10 a. m.
Western	"	" 12 m.	10 a. m.
Southern	"	" 12 m.	7 p. m.
Mechanicsb'g	"	" 12 m.	7 p. m.
Newville	"	" 12 m.	10 a. m.

R. LAMBERTON, P. M.

Job Printing neatly executed at this office.

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 of May.

The 1st Battalion 23d Regiment Militia on Wednesday the 15th of May.

The 2d Battalion 23d Regiment Militia, on Thursday the 16th of May.

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

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

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

The 2d Battalion 113th Regiment Militia, on Thursday the 23d of May.

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

The 1st Battalion 113th Regiment Militia, on Saturday the 25th 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.
Brigade Inspector's Office,
Carlisle, March 28, 1839.

A VALUABLE TAN YARD
FOR RENT,
AT HARPER'S FERRY, VA.

THE subscribers will lease for one or more years, their valuable Tan Yard, with all its appendages. It is one of the best locations in Virginia for carrying on the business on an extensive scale, as there is abundant room and the materials are ample. A number of the Vats are under cover, and all the buildings are of the most suitable kind—besides the grinding of Bark (which can be got convenient and at fair prices,) is done by water power.

Any quantity of Hides can be procured in the neighborhood, as there is no other tannery within several miles of the place—and there is also every facility for getting hides from the cities, and sending them to market when tanned, either by rail road or canals. There is likewise a demand at this place for a large quantity of Leather annually by the Government.

Possession will be given immediately.

For further particulars enquire of

HUGH GILLEECE & CO.

Harper's Ferry, Feb. 7, 1839. 6owtf

TO DENTISTS.

The subscriber furnishes Dentists with his celebrated *Mineral Incorruptible Teeth*, which have been spoken of in the highest terms of commendation by all who have used them and by numerous men of profound chemical knowledge who have examined them. Also, *Human Teeth*, Gold Foil, Tin do., &c. &c. including every article of material used in Dental Surgery. Teeth, gold, &c. sent by mail to any part of the Union when ordered.

F. H. KNAPP,
May 31, 1838. Surgeon Dentist, Baltimore

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

FIRST Battalion 23d Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, parade at Mount Rock on Wednesday the 15th and the SECOND Battalion at Shippensburg on Thursday the 16th day of May next. Battalion to be formed at 10 o'clock, a.m.

By order of James Chesnut, Col. Comd'g,
HENRY B. REBUCK, *Adjutant.*

April 17, 1839.

First Regiment of Cumberland Volunteers.

Parade at Newville on Friday the 17th May next, at 10 o'clock, completely equipt for inspection.

J. KELSO, Adjutant.

April 11, 1839.

For Sale,

A set of first rate PUMP MAKERS' TOOLS Enquire of the Editors of the Volunteer.

April 4, 1839.

POWDER

By the Keg, &c. received and for sale at the store of

JOHN GRAY, Agent.

Carlisle, April 4, 1839.

Silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls,

Blond and Silk Scarfs and other fancy Spring Goods, for sale cheap at the new store of

ARNOLD & CO.

April 4. *In Mechanicsburg.*

CANDLES.

A supply of Candles can be had at any time by applying at the factory of

JOHN GRAY, Agent.

Carlisle, April 4, 1839.

Italian, Luitstring, Gros-de-nap,

Gros-de-Swiss, Gros-de-Paris and a large assortment of light and fancy colored Silks, plain and figured, offered low by *Arnold & Co.*

Nankeens! Nankeens!!

Georgia and India Nankeens for sale low by

April 4 *Arnold & Co.*

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just received at the store of Arnold & Co. a fresh assortment of desirable Spring Goods, which they offer very low. April 4.

POETRY.

For the Volunteer.

Indecision.

What lofty thoughts and noble minds
Are foiled by fickle reason,
And prospects gay drove to the winds
By fatal *indecision.*

For what avails the wisest plans
If vigor lacks in season,
A failure's sure to ev'ry man
Who's sway'd by *indecision.*

The maxim's wise of sages old
How e'er they may bear on,
Or schemes, though prudent, firm and bold
Will fail by indecision.

With energy and firmness may
One man o'ersway a nation,
When numbers may resolve and try
But fail through indecision.

A. G.

Carlisle, April 20, 1839.

FIFTY WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED,
AT DICKINSON FORGE,

Six miles south-west of Carlisle, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given by A. G. EGE.

April 18, 1839.

DRAWING & PAINTING.

The Trustees of the Carlisle Female Seminary have engaged Mad'lle VICTORIA DE ST. OMER, to give instructions in *Pencil and Grayon Drawing* and *Painting* in India Ink and Water Colors. Mad'lle de St Omer was a pupil of the Royal drawing school of Paris, and obtained the second prize medal of that institution.

Application may be made to her at the rooms of her sister, Mrs. Brown, teacher in the French and Music department of the seminary, at the residence of Mr. Charles Barnitz, South Hanover street, Carlisle.

Price of instruction per quarter, $6 00

By order of the Board,
JOHN REED, *President.*

Carlisle, April 15, 1839. 3t*

ARNOLD & CO.

At their New Store in Mechanicsburg,

Have just received and are now opening a NEW GOODS, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Cumberland and the adjoining counties, as they are desirous of purchasing new and cheap goods.—Their stock consists in part of Muslins, Tickings, Drillings, Summer Stripes, Mixtures and all kinds of goods suitable for gentlemen's wear, blue, black, brown and green

SUMMER CLOTHS,

Linen Drills, Hempen Cords, Honey Comb Ribbs, Victorines, Gambogetts and Newark Stripes, a large assortment of SUMMER VESTINGS, (Marseilles, Silk, Satin, Velvet, Plain and Figured,) Lawns, Challies, Chintzes, Bombazeens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fancy Silk, Gauze, Blond and Hernai Dress Handkerchiefs, India, Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslins, plain, figured and cross-bar'd Corded Skirts, &c.

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
together with a general assortment of
Groceries, Hardware & Cedarware.

Their goods have been selected with care in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, & at the lowest prices, and in offering them to the public they feel confident in saying that for quality and cheapness they cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the state. ☞Country produce will be taken in exchange for goods. April 18.

DYEING AND SCOURING!
JANE DARMON,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Carlisle & its vicinity that she will *Scour Gentlemen's Clothing and Dye wool, yarn, and Ladies dresses, any color which they may desire.* Her residence is in East street, a few doors South of the Rail Road Bridge, where all orders in her line of business will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Carlisle, April 16, 1839. 3t

Mount Rock Independent Light Infantry!

You are ordered to parade at Newville on Saturday the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The members are required to appear in complete uniform with arms in good order. An adjourned court of appeal will be held on said day by the officers, where all interested are requested to attend or abide what follows.

JOHN BLEAN, Capt.

April 18, 1839.

SCHOOL MEETING.

A general meeting of the taxable inhabitants of the Borough of Carlisle, will be held agreeably to a resolution of the Board of School Directors of said District, at the Court House, on Tuesday the 7th day of May next, at two o'clock P. M. which meeting shall be duly organized, and decide by ballot how much and what additional sum shall be raised for the purpose of carrying on the Schools for the ensuing year, agreeably to the several acts establishing common schools.

ANDREW BLAIR, Pres'dt.
James Hamilton, Secretary.
Carlisle, April 18, 1839.

Speech of Mr. Parsons,

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

(Concluded.)

The Speaker told you on yesterday, in the course of his remarks, that the principles of the constitution had been violated by Andrew Jackson, immediately after he came into office. What! Andrew Jackson violate the principles of the constitution? Oh tell it not in Gath! publish it not in the streets of Askelon! A man who has been denominated the second father of his country, and a man who had even received the plaudits of his political enemies, for the manner in which he conducted his administration of the Government! Yet, notwithstanding all this, the Speaker, on the floor of the Senate, charges him with violating the constitution immediately after he came into office. But let us hear what the Speaker had to say of General Jackson in 1835, when he was about to retire from public life. Here we have it in the Lewistown address again:

"The Bank is still alive; she is again in the field, and you are in the presence of a formidable enemy. We deplore, that in these circumstances, there should exist any division, or cause of division among us; but it cannot be disguised that an unparalleled attempt has been made to divide the democratic party. If there be treason in your camp, we ask you who are the traitors?—Look at the list of this convention—Do you find it swollen with the names of the panic makers? Candor must admit that they are not here. Do you not on the contrary, see in this convention those who in the darkest hour of the Bank conflict, never quailed beneath her power, but battled manfully for your dearest rights, and gave evidence that they were with you, no matter who was then against you?

"Can you, will you believe that treason exists among those who stood by your venerated President, Andrew Jackson, when the fight was the thickest, and in the darkest hour of the Bank contest, and among those, who for their fidelity to you, have been denounced, and are still denounced, by the Bank presses, in terms of the utmost bitterness; or will you not fellow citizens, rather look for those who are now trying to defeat the democratic party among men who trembled in the hour of peril, who sought refuge in flight, and who now, united in the cry of the panic makers?"

Again, speaking of Mr. Muhlenberg, he says—

"In the midst of the panic he was immovable; no arts could entice, no personal interest swerve him from his duty to his country; he stood by the measures of our virtuous chief magistrate. In the House of Representatives of the United States, Henry A. Muhlenberg was the steady champion of the people's President, Andrew Jackson, and the open, avowed, honorable and independent opponent of the United States Bank. He called the previous question for the people against the Bank, and the people will not forget his patriotic devotion to their interests.

"An attempt was made to introduce into the administration of the affairs of the general government a spirit of extravagance neither sanctioned by reason, nor the constitution. In the seductive form of appropriations for local improvements, this spirit presented itself; and those who have urged that a national debt was a national blessing, were ready to encourage a cupidity which would have bankrupted the nation, and entwined the people in chains of gold. Our patriot President resisted this dangerous spirit; the hand of waste and unconstitutional extravagance was stayed, and in this way we have been permitted to exhibit the singular spectacle of a great and prosperous nation without a dollar of national debt. In this contest Mr. Muhlenberg was again conspicuous; he resisted this spirit of extravagance manfully and nobly."

This is what the Speaker of the Senate said of General Jackson in 1835, yet we hear him but yesterday, on the floor of the Senate declaring that he had violated the constitution immediately after he came into office. It would seem to me, that notwithstanding, the honorable Speaker appeared before you claiming all the attributes of the deity, and notwithstanding he called upon gentlemen to follow christian examples, that a man's conscience must be very elastic who could bestow such praises as we have seen, on a man who had violated the constitution of his country so long before!

I dont stand here to charge the Speaker with falsehood. I only lay these facts before the public and ask them to judge who is right and who is wrong. If the Speaker believed in 1835 what he now charges against General Jackson, he must have been lost to all sense of decency and principles of good order, for at the time he went into the convention and recommended a man who had violated the constitution of his country and sapped the very foundations of the republic! A man who would do this, was just such a man as you might see jumping out of a back window when the hour of trial came!

While on this subject, I will beg leave to say a few words on another matter connected with it. In 1836, the people were to vote for a President of the United States, and Mr. Van Buren was the candidate looked to by the democratic party. The principles on which he was to act were drawn from him by the letter of Mr. Sherrod Williams. In the reply to that letter, Mr. Van Buren laid before the people of the country his principles fully. Even his political opponents were compelled to admit that there was no non-committal in it, and I appeal to every impartial man to say whether Mr. Van Buren's course, since he has been elected is any thing else than that which was pointed out in his reply to Mr. William's letter; yet, in the face of the public, on the floor of the Senate, and before a committee of thirty-two intelligent and respectable men, the Speaker rises and denounces this administration, and says every thing of Mr. Van Buren which a fertile imagination can invent. He denounces his course of conduct in most unmeasured terms, and in the strongest language. This is the manner in which Mr. Van Buren was denounced on the floor of the Senate, and the Senator declares that he himself has not changed his principles! Now let us hear what he said of Mr. Van Buren in 1835, which I find in the same Lewistown address:

"MARTIN VAN BUREN, the distinguished son of a sister State, has risen by his own unaided efforts to the eminent station which he now fills. Passing through the ordeal of many conflicts, tried in various stations by his fellow citizens, he has never been found wanting to their interests. Possessing commanding talents, consumate abilities, and varied experience, he has been long trained in public life; and every man is now free to admit, that as a statesman, he is unsurpassed in sagacity; and every democrat must concede, that as a politician, none can be more decidedly devoted to democracy.—That he has been persecuted with bitterness for his political course—for the identity of his principles with those of President Jackson—has but endeared him to the democracy of Pennsylvania—and we present him as her favorite candidate for the Presidency, to the national convention; willing, however, to yield a cheerful submission to the decision of that body."

On what ground was Mr. Van Buren denounced by the Speaker? Simply because he followed in the footsteps of Andrew Jackson. Why are these things presented to the view of the Senate? Must the Speaker not be in a sad dilemma when he rose up thus to denounce the president and the democratic party, and to say that he has been consistent when this startling evidence is before him? Does he believe that the people in this Senate chamber can give credit to what he has asserted? I cannot believe for a moment that the Senator from Cumberland would consider me so credulous as to think that the Baron Munchausen. No one can imagine that he is speaking what he himself believes, for you might as well tell me that the sun does not shine as to tell me that he is deceived with regard to Mr. Van Buren's political course. It was chalked out, marked and designated by this very address itself. The course pursued by Andrew Jackson is alluded to—it is sanctioned—his patriotism is applauded, and the convention pronounced a eulogy on his character through the address of the present Speaker of the Senate, and Martin Van Buren was recommended for election because he would follow in the footsteps of his predecessor! Yet we are told by this same gentleman, on the floor of the Senate, that when Gen'l. Jackson wrote from the Hermitage, he wrote like one in his dotage; notwithstanding this, every thing contained in that letter was in strict accordance with the principles of his administration!

How are these things to be reconciled?—The Senator says he has not left the party but that the party has deserted him, and that it is useless to say that he was a traitor to the party. A most strange desertion! Because of this denial I have brought these facts before the public, in order that it may judge of that Senator's political consistency. I bring them before the public and ask it to judge if this is a rude attack on the character of any politician. No sir, there is no rudeness in the attack unless it is to be considered rude to tell the truth. If that is rudeness the gentleman may enjoy the benefit of the charge. Is it rude to examine into the political conduct of a man, who has been high in political life, and occupied many high stations, which I cannot say he ever honored, and to speak the truth of him, and point out his inconsistency, and especially when he or his political friends commenced the attack? I was challenged to take part in this debate and sustain my resolutions.—I accepted the challenge and sustained them in as fair and gentlemanly a manner as I could, and in doing so it became necessary for me, as it was asserted in the resolutions, to charge the Speaker with treason to the party. I will now repeat the charge, and say that it was treason to the democratic party for the gentleman to desert it when he did; and if that charge is made I leave it to the public to decide between him and me.—I will leave it to his constituents to decide, and he has boasted of his constituents and his popularity.

I sir, should like to know how the Speaker holds a seat on this floor, and whether it is by a majority of the votes of the people of Cumberland? I should like to know who it was that framed that odious apportionment bill of 1836, which deprived whole districts of the right of representation, and gave to the gentleman's own district one Senator more than it was entitled to? I wish to know if this is not the way in which he holds his seat here? And I ask if this districting system did not deprive other counties of a just representation? I will mention but one instance, although I might mention others. Centre and Lycoming had taxables enough at that time to entitle them to a representative on this floor, yet another county was taken in this district, while to the Speaker's district was given three, when it was entitled to but two! Let any gentleman here reflect upon this bill and say whether it is founded upon correct principles. I believe there is but one individual on this floor who will sustain this apportionment bill, and that one is the Speaker, to save whom from a defeat by his original constituents, it was partly framed.

The Speaker of the Senate has said that the Senator from Lycoming and the Senator from the county of Philadelphia were twin brothers in democracy. One word in regard to that matter. I never had the honor of an introduction to the Senator from the county of Philadelphia, until I met him on this floor, and it was very surprising that we had minds formed in the same way on the subject of politics. Was this not an evidence of the settled principles of the party with which we act? I take it if the Senator from the county and myself are twin brothers, that we have a large number of relations, by far the largest family in Pennsylvania, for it seems that there are about one hundred and thirty thousand such twin brothers in Pennsylvania; and I think it would take the Speaker of the Senate a long time to address this family. I don't pretend to say how this connexion was formed, but so it is, such connexion has been formed in Pennsylvania, and no man can get rid of his family connexions. If they are respectable they are of consequence to him and if they are not, then he must bear the stigma which may attach to him.

The Speaker has told you of the courage of the Biddle family; has boasted of the Biddle blood which coursed through his veins, and he has assured you that they were always honorable and courageous men. Let me say to the Speaker, and when I say it I will tell him I can prove it, that since his conduct on the fourth of December, his relations by that name, do not consider themselves honored by the connexion, for they have in terms, not quite so measured as those of the resolutions which has so often been referred to, denounced him. They have said that no Biddle would even have abandoned that chair on such an occasion. They have declared that he had not a drop of Biddle blood flowing in his veins; and even the females of that name, in commenting on his conduct, have said that they were not proud of the relationship. They have said that if a Biddle had occupied that chair, would have crimsoned the carpet beneath his feet, and he would never have deserted his post in the hour of danger. I ask, sir, if any courageous man would have left the chair? Or whether that post can be deserted without deep dishonor? If he had discharged his duty faithfully, he would have had nothing to fear from the people.

The Speaker says he was fearful of violence being committed, and he was advised by friends to leave the Senate chamber, and he did so. But who did he call to the chair? He called to it my friend from Bucks, (Gen. Rogers.) He was a military man and he could face danger and death. He was called upon to take the chair while the Speaker leaped out at the back window, and ran and hid himself in a thorn hedge until the darkness of night concealed him from the indignation of an insulted and outraged community. He tried to save his own life by placing another man in what he believed to be the post of danger. That is courage! Most redoubtable courage! A man must have a mind moulded in the brightest cast of honor and magnanimity, who would be guilty of such an act! He exhibited none of that courage of Sampson of old, who said, when danger was thickening around him, "I am not afraid."

In connexion with this, I will give you an anecdote: During the last war, on a certain occasion, it happened that for three successive nights a century had been tomahawked by the Indians on his post at the centry box. A shrewed Yankee was called upon to take that station on the fourth night. Instead of going to the box himself, he put his hat and coat on a stick and put them there and concealed himself at a short distance. After some time an Indian came along and threw his tomahawk at the hat with unerring aim, and at that moment a discharge from the rifle of the Yankee brought him to the ground. The Speaker of the Senate did not put his hat and coat in the chair, but he put my friend from Bucks in danger, as the Speaker would make you believe. If this was courage, it was such courage as no military man would ever wish to have attributed to him; and let me now say to the Speaker, that all the family pride which he may bring to bear on the subject will be of no avail.—He may declaim until he is hoarse: he may appeal to whom he pleases, and he may centre all the blood of the Biddles in himself, it will never wipe from him this deep, this black, this damning stain.

One word with regard to the resolution in relation to the constitutional law which has been brought in question. Gentlemen had contended that there was no law to justify the resolution in relation to the prosecution of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. I will refer to the law and under that law if the charges which have been made against the late secretary, and which I believe to be true, were proved before a jury I hold that he could be convicted of treason:

"SECT. 1. If any person or persons shall erect or form, or shall endeavor to erect or form any new and independent government