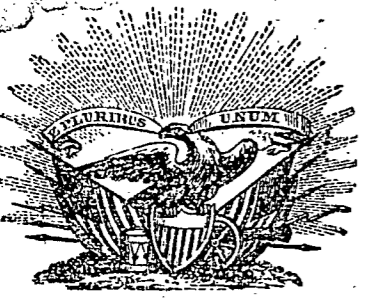


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY SANDERSON & CORNMAN.



CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1859.

Messrs. WOODBURN and GORDON, of the State Legislature, will please accept our thanks for interesting public documents.

Mr. PHILLIPS has evacuated the chair editorial of the Herald. The last number of that paper contained his *vaedictory*, in which he intimates his intention of locating himself in the "far West." One thing, however, he appears to have forgotten entirely—and that is, to inform the public *who* is to be his successor. Report says, that Messrs. FLEMING and CRABB are to be the editors—one representing the antimasonic and the other the federal faction. With respect to the proprietorship of the establishment, we presume there is no change whatever. Things, in that respect, will remain in *statu quo*.

As to Mr. PHILLIPS—we wish him well. With us, by-gones are by-gones; and as he has not at his departure for the west, in imitation of one of his cotemporaries, discharged a *Partian arrow* at a political opponent, we are the more disposed to forget and forgive the asperities of the past.

Military Trainings.—On Tuesday last we witnessed another display of the military force of the country. The First Battalion of Cumberland Volunteers, commanded by Capt. A. LAMBERTON, (he being the senior officer free from ARREST, as usual, went through the different military evolutions with precision and accuracy, and much to the gratification of the citizens generally—but the militia—the *bulwark* of the nation!—in their accustomed manner, displayed the beauties and utility of the militia system. The more we see of these trainings, as they are called, the more we are convinced that, so far as discipline is concerned, they are a mere *farce*, and the sooner they are abolished entirely, (at least in time of peace,) the better will it be for the community at large. *Corn stalks* are poor weapons for attack or defence, and if our legislators expect their constituents to be expert in the manual exercise, they will have to furnish them with arms made of a different kind of material.

The second Battalion of Cumberland Volunteers, commanded by Maj Jacob Reharr, was presented on Monday last, by the Brigade Inspector, (Gen. Foulk,) with a beautiful and appropriate *Flag*, manufactured at Philadelphia, at a cost of \$50. The officers and members of that Battalion, by their soldier-like conduct, deserved such a compliment; and we feel confident, there is no body of citizen soldiers in the Commonwealth, that would, if the necessity existed, be more ready to defend with their last drop of blood, the "stripes and stars" of their country.

Whilst upon this subject we would say that there is not a county in the Commonwealth, we believe, of the same population, so celebrated for the number and efficiency of her volunteer corps. Besides several independent Companies, there are two organized Battalions & one Regiment of uniformed troops, principally composed of young men, all under the command of able and experienced officers, and who, if their country required their services, would prove themselves worthy sons of those gallant men who participated in the glorious campaign of 1814. Long life to the Volunteers of "Old Mother Cummiland."

On Monday last we were visited with copious showers of rain which have given vegetation of every kind a fresh start. The wheat crop promises now to be an unusually abundant one in this section of the country, and the late rains will no doubt be advantageous to the rye fields, which have not had so favorable an appearance as could have been desired. The spring crops, so far, look well—and if the season is henceforth propitious, we may expect at its close an abundant supply of corn, potatoes, &c.—in short, all the necessities of life. The only persons in the community who do not appear to be well pleased at the flattering prospect, are the speculators. A plentiful season is death to them—but it is life to the FARMERS, MECHANICS and LABORING MEN.

A Snug Fortune.—It is said that the Messrs. Prince, of Flushing, [N. Y.] have cleared \$230,000 last year, in mulberry trees. This *Morus Malticaulis* business will be a profitable one.

Veto Message.—The Governor has returned with his objections, the local appropriation bill which passed both houses at the close of the regular session. This *log-rolling* bill, gotten up for the purpose of frittering away upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the people's money, makes separate and distinct appropriations to no less than 127 different objects!—And, although, a small portion of it would have come to this county, (the citizens of which are as deserving as any other portion of the State,) we cannot but admire the firmness of the Executive in resisting the bill as a *whole*, in the present embarrassed state of the public finances. The following are some of the reasons of the Governor for his course in relation to the bill:

"It makes large appropriations to the payment of the debts of several incorporated companies: to the building of bridges: the improvement of streams: the repair of various turnpike roads: and the building a hall in the city of Lancaster—many or all of which objects might be perfectly proper and right, had the Commonwealth a superabundance of funds. But at a time when we are laboring under an existing State debt of upwards of thirty millions of dollars, it does not appear to me that it would be either prudent or proper to borrow money, or tax the people to raise funds to give away, with so profuse a hand, on improvements, many of which are secondary at least in character and general importance."

Libel Suit.—The federal antimasonic party have met with another sad reverse. In the month of September last, Gustavus A. Sage, the editor of a german *fifth sheet*, in Allentown, published several gross and malicious libels upon the character of General Porter, which were greedily swallowed by all the yelling curs in the State. He was not suffered, however, to escape with impunity, as too many of his *worthy* co-laborers were. A prosecution was instituted, and with every advantage of Judges and Jury of his own political faith, the base *menial* of a *corrupt faction* was found "guilty in manner and form as he stood indicted." The Pennsylvanian, in remarking upon the trial, says: "For the justification of personal character, as well as to encounter the severest scrutiny, that the people of Pennsylvania might see how far the *slanders* were borne out by facts, it was proper that the suit at Allentown should be brought to trial. The *affidavit party* were invited to substantiate their allegations—they were permitted to introduce *what evidence they pleased*, and to take any latitude they might deem necessary to prove their favorite charge, that David R. Porter is a dishonest man; and the result is precisely what was to be expected. With every advantage and every facility that could be desired—judges on their side of the question, and a jury composed of impartial men, they have most signally failed, and have once more the SEAL OF CONDEMNATION UPON THEM.

The foreign news of late possesses some importance—particularly the sayings and doings of the French. The citizen King, it will be perceived, had got into somewhat of a snarl at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies. Later intelligence, however, makes the King triumphant. The ministerial candidate for President, M. Passy, has been elected by a majority of 30 over M. Odillon Barrot, the opposition candidate. The ministerial opponents ascribe this result to the treachery of certain of their own members. Be this as it may—Louis Philippe has triumphed—the ministerial crisis, which at one time assumed a lowering and portentous aspect, is at an end, and the country saved from the horrors perhaps of another revolution.

PENNSYLVANIA and NEW YORK.—In the New York Senate on Saturday week, Mr. Dickinson, from the select committee appointed to confer with the delegation from the Pennsylvania Senate, relative to the connection of certain works of internal improvement of the two States, made a report, concluding with the following resolutions, which were subsequently adopted:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that it is expedient to connect the public works of this state with those of Pennsylvania, at some convenient period, by uniting the Chenango, or Chemung Canal, or both of them, with the north branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, at the State line near Athens, in the state of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Governor of Pennsylvania, with a request that the same be laid before the Legislature of that State.

The Butchers of New York and Philadelphia, have followed the example set them by their Baltimore brethren, and are determined that neither they nor their respective communities shall be imposed upon any longer with impunity by a horde of Philadelphia and unprincipled speculators. In Philadelphia, the butchers resolved that hereafter they will not pay more than \$10 per cwt. for cattle.

THADDEUS STEVENS.—This *arch intriguer*, it will be perceived by the legislative news in another column—has some difficulty in getting his seat in the House of Representatives. We rejoice that there was one man bold enough to "heard the lion in his den," and we are glad that the democratic members to a man, with two or three other choice spirits from the opposition ranks, are determined to sustain the fearless and talented representative from Bedford, Col. M'ELWEE deserves the lasting gratitude of every virtuous man for his efforts to purge the legislative hall from the contaminating touch of *licentiousness and crime*—and we trust that the *foul demagogue*, who has set at defiance the will of the people and their representatives for the last six months, may be driven into obscurity, the object of scorn and derision to all honest men.

The Lancaster papers are very severe in their strictures upon Judge COLLINS and the Jury, for their conduct in relation to the two murderers (colored men) of Michael Morrison, (a white man), who were tried at the recent sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in that county, and acquitted contrary to the expectation of the community generally, and in direct opposition to the evidence adduced on the trial. From the evidence (which is of the clearest and most satisfactory character,) and also their own confession, there can be but one opinion—and that is that the two ruffians were guilty of the *wilful and deliberate* murder of a quiet and inoffensive man—and yet, strange to tell, the verdict of their peers, under the solemnity of their oaths, has set them at perfect liberty. The Lancaster papers hesitate not to charge this result to the influence of *abolitionism*, and make no bones in asserting, and that boldly, too, that it is this *accursed principle* which so operated upon the minds of the Court and Jury as to cause them to set law and justice at defiance, and enable two murderers to again pollute the earth with their foul presence.

The trial of Dr. DYOTT, the celebrated "free banker," for fraudulent insolvency, is still progressing in Philadelphia. The general impression is that he will be convicted. The Doctor complains of being unwell. We should think he would feel bad. Like other Doctors, he don't like his own medicine. So thinks the Baltimore Sun.

The loan of \$1,000,000, authorized by an act of the Legislature, has been taken by C. S. BOKER, Esq. in conjunction with the Banks of Pennsylvania, Berks county, North America, Mechanics, and Northern Liberties, at 5 per cent. per annum, redeemable in twenty years.

The electioneering canvass is waxing very warm in Virginia. The "Old Dominion" appears to be the battle ground upon which is to be decided the political complexion of the next Congress. Both parties are marshalling their forces for the contest, and, judging from appearances, we should think the issue extremely doubtful. The election takes place on Thursday next.

An Interesting Trial.—A trial of deep interest took place in the city of New York during the last week. It was an action instituted by the United States against SAMUEL L. GOVERNOUR, to recover upwards of \$100,000, moneys had and received while the defendant was officiating as Postmaster of the city and which should have been paid over to the U. S. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER and J. H. HAMILTON, Esqrs. appeared on the part of the government—and for the defendant, Hon. CHARLES J. INGERSOIL, Hon. S. L. SOUTHWARD, J. P. HALL and J. OAKLEY, Esqrs. appeared. The result is not yet known.

The Court of Inquiry, in the case of Commodore ELLIOTT, which convened in Philadelphia some two weeks ago, is still in session. About 100 witnesses are in attendance. It is thought that the Commodore will come off with "flying colors."

SAMUEL H. PATTERSON, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Fountain of Health, in this county, in the room of Win. Lusk, Esq. resigned.

A committee of five has been appointed in Stevens' case, as contemplated by Colonel M'ELWEE'S resolution. It consists of Messrs. Hegins, Barton, Pray, Cox and Butler.

The Governor has nominated THOMAS S. BELL, Esq. of West Chester, as President Judge of the 9th Judicial District, in the room of Judge Darlington, dec'd.

The Globe of Friday last announces officially, that the President has determined not to send a special minister to England.

ROBERT T. BICKNELL, Esq. the celebrated Exchange Broker, died in Philadelphia, on Friday last, in the 33d year of his age.

Presbyterian Church Case.—The Supreme Court have granted a new trial in this exciting case. The opinion was delivered on Wednesday the 8th inst. by Chief Justice Gibson. Judge Rogers dissented.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) convenes in Philadelphia this day.

The Ritzer Frolic.
"The star that rules my luckless lot,
Has faded me the russet coat,
An' damn'd my fortune to the great;
But in requit,
Has blessed me wi' a random shot
O' countra wit."

Messrs. EDITORS.—The political star of the ill-fated Joseph Ritzer having set forever, and its glimmering expired, not as Kusciosca's, in a blaze of glory; but shrouded in darkness and oblivion by the all penetrating rays of democratic regeneration, it is almost unnecessary for me to say aught to disturb the repose of this would be considered follower in the footsteps of the Roman Cincinnatus. Unfortunately, however, for the nominal head of the late defunct administration, his great *prototype* became a voluntary exile from power, while he, himself, only "finished his task" when driven from the executive chair by the potent voice of an insulted people. But it is not my purpose to follow him through all the *sinuosities* of his political career; it is sufficient to observe that the democratic party first gave him notoriety and standing in society, and the same party have now driven him into obscurity in consequence of his *apostasy* from the republican faith. My object in this communication is to dissect (if indeed, it be worthy of any notice at all,) the learned speech which is palmed upon the community as the production of this compound of *vanity and imbecility*—and, in order to do this, permit me to take up each paragraph separately and examine the objectionable parts.

The ex-governor sets out with observing the "welcome" that has been extended to him by his anti-masonic federal friends, and rejoices that the "changes in [his] condition" have resulted in placing him so near the spot from which he started some thirty and odd years ago. The old gentleman may exult at the prospect of ending his days in the same neighborhood in which he commenced the active scenes of life; but that "changes" in his "condition of the last three years" affords him any "pleasure" is more than any man of sane mind, not even the most bigoted anti-mason, can for one moment believe. The whole history of this individual is conclusive proof that he is exceedingly ambitious, and only relaxes his hold on power when he is no longer permitted to enjoy it.

Passing by the second paragraph, which contains little to condemn and still less to commend, I now proceed to the third which contains some things worthy of attention.—After puffing himself, as usual, on the score of his disinterested patriotism, he states that the perplexing questions which arose during his executive term "were all met and disposed of in such a manner as enables me [him] to look back upon that part of my [his] life" with confidence that his "children & friends will not have cause to regret the existence of one line of the history of Pennsylvania, with which the name of their father or their friends is connected." This, certainly, is one of the most unverbal specimens of *egotism* I have ever read, and as *desistute of truth* as it is full of *self-adulation*. What—Joseph Ritzer to talk of the benefits resulting to the State from his administration!—Let him look at the *antimasonic inquisition*, established in the first year of his reign—at the *charter of a corrupt and dangerous monied power* in direct opposition to the will of the people—at the *iniquitous apportionment bill*, which disfranchised large portions of our citizens—at the *incorporation of the Gettysburg road*, which one of his own partizans pronounced to be "*folly to commence and madness to continue*"—at the *reign of shin plasters*, which was brought about by his favorite mammoth institution—at the *corruption of his agents and menials on the public works*, in order to continue him in office—at the base attempt to "*treat the election [of 1838] as if it had not taken place*," and the still baser attempt of his Secretary to *defraud the people of Philadelphia county and elsewhere* out of their legitimate representatives—and, finally, at the *unrighteous attempt to force the people into submission with an armed soldiery*, at an expense of thousands to the commonwealth! Let him look at these prominent features of his administration, and then at the BANKRUPT CONDITION OF THE TREASURY when he went out of office, and say, (if he can *honestly*,) whether he has no cause to regret the existence of one line of the history of Pennsylvania during the three years of his misrule.

In the fourth paragraph, the ex-governor says: "The events with which my life as chief magistrate of the State are connected, are so recent, that it will not be expected that I should dwell upon them in detail." The old gentleman acted wisely in this particular, as the above array of facts will abundantly testify.

The concluding paragraph, but one, is, to say the least of it, a complete tissue of *hypocrisy* from beginning to end. Here it is: "My ardent and sincere prayer for the State, is, that the present executive may have a more quiet term than mine; and that when retired from the difficult seat he occupies, the commonwealth may be prosperous, [this was not the case at the *involuntary* retirement of Joseph Ritzer,] and he feel the same peace of mind [bah!] that now accompanies me to the plough." There is not a same man in the community, acquainted with the character of its author, who will believe one word of the above sentence. On the contrary, there is nothing would please the old man so much as to see the administration of his successor plunge headlong into the same vortex of destruction which sent him to his farm three years sooner than he either expected or desired; and there is nothing more certain than that he envies the prosperity which already begins to dawn upon the career of his successor.

master piece of *egotism and vanity*—"*The Political Plough*," (meaning the federal antimasonic one.)—Every good citizen should deem it his duty to keep it going. Let it not be thrown by in disgust, and abandoned to rust and decay because one crop [the federal one of last year] has failed, and weeds and cheat, [this is an honest admission, and needs and cheat, in juxtaposition to federal antimasony, is a happy comparison!] spring up from the furrow—"*Try it again*." [Ay do, Joseph—your ambitious disposition is not yet gratified.] Turn down the cheat and noxious weeds, [i. e. repent of the errors and follies of my imbecile administration,] and a more rich and abundant harvest will be your reward. [The reward will be long a coming—it will require at least a quarter of a century to restore federalism to what it was four years ago—as to antimasony, it is dead as a door nail and never can be resuscitated.]

I have now done with this last political discourse of Joseph Ritzer, and shall conclude by suggesting to the ex-governor the following appropriate lines from a celebrated author. He will, doubtless, be able to make the application:
"I lang hae thought my worthy friends,
A something to hae sent ye;
Tho' it should serve nae other end
Than just a kind *menagerie*.
But hae the subject theme nar gang,
Let time and chance determine;
Perhaps it may turn out a saug,
Perhaps turn out a *sermon*."

Newville, May 13, 1859. SENEX.

From the Pennsylvanian.
PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.
HARRISBURG, May 8, 1859.
In the Senate, but twelve members were present; these not being a quorum, it immediately adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

In the House, at the hour of meeting, the speaker announced that a quorum was present, when Mr. Kettlewell of Adams county, arose and stated that his colleague, Mr. Stevens, was present, ready to be qualified, and to take his seat.—Whereupon Col. McElwee offered the following preamble and resolution: "Whereas, Thaddeus Stevens, a person elected from Adams county, claims a seat in this house; and, whereas, if even the said Stevens has had a right to sit as a member on this floor, he has forfeited that right by acts in violation of the law of the land, by contempt of this house, and by a virtual resignation of his character as a representative of Adams county. Therefore,

Resolved, That his admission as a member, be postponed for the present, and that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the claims of said Stevens to a seat in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and whether he has, if duly elected, forfeited his seat by mal-conduct."

The motion to proceed to the second reading of the resolution, was agreed to by a vote of yeas 42, nays 24.
On the consideration of it, a warm debate took place, in which Messrs. McElwee, Brodhead, and Roberts advocated its passage, and Messrs. Crabb, Fisher, and F. S. Cunningham opposed it.

Mr. Crabb moved as a substitute, "that Mr. Stevens be allowed to address the House in defence of the charges made against him," which was disagreed to, yeas 24, nays 40.
Mr. Hinchman moved as an amendment, "that Thaddeus Stevens is a duly elected member of this House, and that the Speaker be requested to administer to him the usual oath, which was not agreed to, yeas 24, nays 39.

Mr. Cunningham again spoke at length against the adoption of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Fisher, who requested the members of the House that entertained the same views of the subject as he did, to not vote upon the question.
Upon two trials to adjourn it was ascertained that there was not a quorum, the whig members, upon the suggestion of Mr. Fisher, having mostly retired.

THADDEUS STEVENS.
The following letter from Stevens in reply to the note of the committee of the humbug meeting in Adams, requesting him, doubtless at his own suggestion, to go into the House of Representatives, is a characteristic specimen of the insolent effrontery of the rebuked and baffled conspirator. It is not long since that he considered himself the "legal house," and named the country as a flying specimen of concentrated representation, and now he comes skulking back, asking to be admitted as one of a body which he denounces as being composed of rebels and usurpers—a body, which he promised never to recognize, and, we may add, a body which seems by no means disposed to recognize him. Should the "legal house" be received, he may deem himself peculiarly fortunate, but from present prospects, "The Unchained" seems likely to be "The Rejected."—*Pennsylvanian*.

HARRISBURG, May 3, 1859.
Gentlemen:
I have received your letter of the 27th ult. inclosing resolutions of a county meeting held in my absence, approving of my conduct in having refused to take my seat in the "Hopkins House;" and suggesting as the opinion of the meeting, that I could be of service to the Commonwealth by going into it at the adjourned session; containing also flattering expressions of the confidence reposed in me by the meeting.

My opinion of the legality of the body called the "Hopkins House," remains unchanged. I believe it to be a usurping body, forced upon the State by a band of rebels, who have shaken to their fall the pillars of our Constitution. But I owe too much to the kindness and steady confidence of the people of Adams county, to disobey their wishes, however delicately intimated. I shall therefore conquer my repugnance to it, and enter that House at the adjourned session. I shall feel happy, if, contrary to my expectations, I should be able to be of any service to you, the Commonwealth at large, and the liberty of the people, which I fear is doomed to a short existence. Accept gentlemen, for yourselves, my most cordial thanks, for the kind manner in which you have discharged the duties of your appointment. With much respect, your obedt Servt.
THADDEUS STEVENS.
James Cooper, R. S. Paxton, and M. C. Clarkson, Esqrs. Committee.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.
The Silvie de Grasse, from Havre, March 19th, and which put into Plymouth, whence she sailed on the 25th, arrived at New York on Monday morning, the 29th ult.
The packet ship George Washington, Haldredge, which left Liverpool on the 29th March, also arrived a short time after.

Arrival of the Steamer Liverpool.
London, March 28.—The Liverpool steam ship arrived in this port on Monday evening, having sailed from New York on the 9th of March, having made the passage in 16 days. We regret to say that she brings nothing decisive from the frontiers, and also that the rumors contained in the American papers are unfavorable and warlike. Notwithstanding these rumors, however, we feel the strongest confidence that all will end well, and that the peace so necessary to the well-being of both countries will not be disturbed. It was expected that an Ambassador Extraordinary would be sent to this country immediately.—*Gore's Advocate*.

NORTH AMERICAN BOUNDARY.
In the House of Commons March 27th, in reply to a question from Sir Stratford Canning, who had a motion on the paper for the production of Mitchell's map of the disputed territory.
Lord Palmerston replied that he had yesterday received a despatch from Mr. Fox, stating that a plenipotentiary was about to be sent by the American government to England, to open a negotiation with the view of settling the boundary question; that he could not say whether Sir John Harvey had acquiesced in such appointment, and that he could not at present lay any papers before parliament respecting these transactions. He would, however, state that there was no reason to expect that the friendly communications between this country and America would be interrupted.

House of Lords, March 26.—Lord Brougham said he sincerely hoped the powerful necessity of a war with America would be avoided. He would not counsel the government, nor would their lordships sanction any course contrary to the public honor; but, on the other hand, no apprehension need be entertained in consequence of the high warlike reputation which he had acquired all over the world by the valor of our heroes both by sea and land; no apprehension need be entertained that it would be derogatory to our honor to concede as much as possible for the maintenance of the inestimable blessings of peace. This was the principle upon which the government ought to act in every case, and above all in respect to the unhappy differences between this country and America.

There was one consolation on this subject, which was, that we were undeniably, clearly, and manifestly in the wrong; and giving up when we were in the wrong never could harm us.

The following paragraph is the conclusion of an article on the late boundary troubles, in the London Weekly Chron. of March 24: "The Congress, however, was expected not to separate, the session being upon the point of ending without providing for the opposite alternative, by placing large resources at the disposal of the President, to be used in the event of any attempt on the part of Great Britain, to take military possession of the territory in dispute."
"We see no reason to fear this, as Sir John Harvey, in the midst of great provocations, on the part of Governor Fairfield, has evinced a temper, and moderation, which will ensure his ready acquiescence in the arrangement sanctioned by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox."