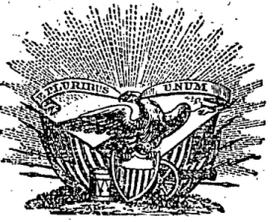


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY SANDERSON & CORNMAN.



CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1839.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Democratic Republican citizens of the Borough of Carlisle and its vicinity, are requested to meet at the public house of Wm. S. Allen, on Saturday evening next, (the 15th instant,) at early candle light, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the ensuing anniversary of Independence. A general attendance is requested. MANY DEMOCRATS. June 13, 1839.

A pair of silver Spectacles were lost, on the Trindle Spring road, between Kitzmiller's old stand and Carlisle, on Saturday evening last. The finder shall be rewarded by leaving them at this office.

The papers, &c. belonging to the Deputy Surveyor, and which have been heretofore kept in the Register's office, have been removed by Mr. Lusk to his residence in Milfin township, near the Fountain of Health Post Office, where we understand the Surveyor's office is to be kept for the future.

Col. PARSONS.—In another column will be found the correspondence between a number of the democratic citizens of this county and this distinguished Republican Senator, with the prefatory remarks of the Keystone—to all of which we invite the attention of our readers. The mark of respect tendered Col. Parsons, by inviting him to a public dinner, was in consideration of his exalted talents and eminent public services during his brief career in the Senate; and we have to regret, in common with the united democracy of Cumberland County, the existence of the cause which compelled him to decline the invitation.

Pay of the Troops again.—The Cumberland and Philadelphia Volunteers.—It is not from any desire on our part to keep alive the excitement relative to this subject, nor yet from a disposition to show clearly and conclusively to every reflecting mind where, and upon whom, the blame of making a distinction in the pay actually rests; but sheerly from a sense of duty we owe to ourselves and to the democratic portion of the Legislature, that we revert to this unpleasant controversy. If, in the few remarks we make, the feelings of any individual may happen to be wounded, he will have to recollect that in an excitement gotten up by himself for the purpose of creating a wrong impression in the community, the "saddle ought to be placed on the right horse;" and if, as we firmly believe, we shall succeed in this point, the necessity for further controversy is immediately at an end. But to the subject at issue.

For the unfair distinction made in the payment of the troops, the Cumberland Volunteers should lay a large portion of the blame somewhere else than on the Legislature. They can justly charge it to the account of those who mustered them in, and mustered them out of the service.—The Philadelphians were, at the request of Gov. Ritner, not discharged finally for about two weeks after they returned to the city—whilst our men, who had done quite as much service at Harrisburg, were discharged as soon as they returned home.—viz: General Alexander's oath, and others, before the committee of the Legislature. That the testimony of the commanding General was the sole cause of the distinction, we have not a doubt. We had an opportunity of conversing with several members of the Legislature on the subject, since the passage of the bill, and they all concurred in that opinion; indeed, they one and all said that, having the testimony of the General before them, who swears positively to the fact of having "dismissed his men out of the service" on the Saturday evening of their return to Carlisle, they could not conscientiously vote them as much pay as the Philadelphia Volunteers, who, it was proven before the committee, were retained in the service by order of the Governor and commanding General for a period of fifteen days after they returned from Harrisburg.

That our troops were treated badly there can be no doubt, and that they feel themselves sorely aggrieved is not a matter of astonishment at all—in fact, there is but one opinion on that subject in this community. But that an attempt should be made from a certain quarter to inflame the minds of the men against the Legislature, (or rather the

democratic portion of it,) for it cannot be concealed that this is the real object of the principal movers who are themselves solely to blame,) is passing strange indeed! The originators of this new political movement pay but a poor compliment to the intelligence of the young men who compose our volunteer companies, if they expect to succeed in gulling them in this manner. The attempt is too barefaced and palpable to escape detection, and must only recoil upon the heads of its authors.

But we do not intend to be prolix on the subject. Our intention when we commenced this article was merely to lift the veil and expose the deformity of those who would, to hide their own bungling and mismanagement, and also to effect a political object, not hesitate to resort to any means, if so be they could have revenge on the democratic party and screen themselves from well merited censure and reproach. To make apparent the real cause of the distinction in the pay of the troops, and to substantiate our position as above stated, we subjoin the oath of Gen. Alexander before the committee.—To the Volunteers of the First Battalion, we say—read it carefully over and over again, and then ask yourselves the question, who is most to blame? the Legislature who acted upon the facts stated in the oath, or the dependent himself in connexion with Governor Ritner? Here it is—read it, and then judge for yourselves:

General Samuel Alexander, sworn.—I received an order from the Governor, on 16th of December in writing, an order which is annexed agreeably to my order, the troops under my command to the number of 92 officers and men, mustered at Carlisle on 16th December, and at Harrisburg same day, with the exception, a few that came down with the second line of cars; they were quartered at the Arsenal, and the duty performed by them was guarding the same; the troops remained at duty in Harrisburg until the Saturday following their arrival, making seven days in all, they were then marched to Carlisle and DISMISSED OUT OF SERVICE. I was in actual command of the troops whilst in Harrisburg, and dismissed them in person on their return home, gave all the orders, and attended to all the details of the command. I was not in uniform, but had it with me, and wore my sword when I issued orders, my principal reason for not wearing my uniform, was an order from the Governor, directing me to make as little display as possible, to avoid unnecessary excitement; I marched my troops into town with only one drum beating, and through the most frequented streets. On the day I left Harrisburg, the Governor stated to me, that the adjutant general had checked off Col. Pleasonton's, for \$500, and directed me to receive it and pay it out as far as it would go, preferring the men to the officers, I made some inquiry as to what it was supposed the pay ought to be, and paid a number of the men \$2 95 per man, for privates, the non-commissioned officers received something more, but the precise sum I do not recollect. At the time the Governor directed me to receive the check, he requested me to state to the troops that he thought the legal pay too low, and that he would ask the legislature to make a reasonable additional allowance, and to assure them that they should receive the same pay as the troops of the first division. I paid some of the men, for nine days service, two days rations and clothing. When I paid the men, I by no means considered that it was a payment in full, but told them that I would get as much more for them as I could, at all events, as much as the Philadelphia troops received; I stated to them distinctly, that their signing the receipt for the money paid them, should not be considered as in the least compromising their claim for further compensation. I am perfectly satisfied that I was mistaken in the amount of monthly pay and clothing; I find it to be more than I at first thought it—the troops whilst here under my command, except myself and staff, received their rations from and at the expense of the State; no term of service was specified by the Governor, nor had I any idea how long the troops would be detained here, until the evening before their return home. I did not keep a horse whilst here. It is entirely immaterial by the militia laws of this State, and the laws that govern the U. S. army, whether an officer issues his orders in uniform or citizens dress. The detachment consisted of three companies of Cumberland county volunteers, a part of the first battalion of Cumberland county volunteers, of which I am 1st major; the companies were under the command of their respective captains, and I commanded the whole as Major General, three of my staff accompanied me, they remained with me whilst here, with the exception of one who was sick at home for two or three days.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER. Sworn and subscribed before me, chairman of the militia committee of the House of Representatives. JAMES WOODBURN. By way of contrast we also publish a part of the deposition of Col. Pleasonton, relative to the services &c. of the Philadelphia troops, and we wish our readers to mark the difference. It really appears to us so plain, that he who runs may read, and be fully satisfied at once where the blame of the distinction in the pay should rest:

Colonel A. J. Pleasonton, sworn. Question. State, sir, if you please, what you know in relation to the recent service of the volunteer troops of the 1st division, P. M. at Harrisburg and elsewhere? Answer. As the commanding officer of the 1st Regiment of volunteer artillery, belonging to that division, I was directed by a division order, dated I think, December 6th,

1838, of Major General R. Patterson, to assemble my regiment on Saturday the 8th of Dec. 1838, at 7 o'clock, A. M. to march to Harrisburg, in pursuance of a requisition by the Governor of this Commonwealth, or General Patterson, for the volunteers of the 1st division, P. M. The Governor's requisition was dated December 5th, 1838. I gave the necessary orders to my command, which were punctually obeyed. The troops were detained in Philadelphia by accident, until 11 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday the 8th December, when they left that city in the train of cars for Harrisburg. They arrived at Lancaster, after extreme exposure to the cold in the cars, after 10 o'clock that night. The night was passed there, and the next morning, the troops were again put in motion for the Capitol, where they arrived at half past 4 o'clock, P. M. the same day—(the 9th December, 1838)—quarters were assigned them at Harrisburg, the same afternoon. The troops performed the usual garrison duty, viz: drill, guard duty, police of quarters, inspection, &c., while they remained at Harrisburg. The second brigade of the 1st division, P. M. was ordered to return to Philadelphia on the 14th December. They left here, I think, on that day. By the order of the Governor of the Commonwealth, they were directed, when they left here, to hold themselves in readiness after their return to Philadelphia for further service, should it be necessary. It was particularly required that they should not be mustered out of service until further orders.—The first brigade of the same division continued in service at Harrisburg until Sunday, December 16th, 1838, when it commenced its return to Philadelphia, by the order of the Governor of the Commonwealth. They arrived in Philadelphia on Monday the 17th December at evening twilight. It was directed by the Governor that the whole of the volunteers of the 1st Division, who had been here, on duty, should hold themselves in readiness to march back to Harrisburg at an hour's notice; should they be required, AND THAT THEY SHOULD NOT BE MUSTERED OUT OF SERVICE UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS.—They were accordingly so continued in service, in Philadelphia, performing their several military duties until the first day of January 1839, on which day they were by order of the Governor; mustered and discharged from service.

When will the Legislature adjourn? is a question that is frequently asked by our old farmers when they come to town. The interrogatory, we believe, is one that cannot easily be answered—as in the Senate, where the federalists have still the majority, every resolution for a final adjournment is voted down without ceremony by a strict party rule. Our democratic friends in the House passed a resolution some three weeks ago to adjourn on the 11th inst. (last Tuesday,) by which time, it was believed, all the public business of importance could have easily been attended to—but every attempt by the democratic members of the Senate to get the action of that body upon the resolution has been heretofore defeated. We were present on Friday last, when a motion to consider the resolution for a final adjournment was offered by Mr. Carpenter, of Westmoreland; the measure was ably advocated by Messrs. Carpenter, Rogers, Parsons and Brown—and vehemently opposed by Messrs. Ewing, Frailey, (city) Bell, Pearson and Williams; the first named urged the adjournment as a measure of economy and as demanded by the people—the latter appeared to be more actuated by a disposition to bring odium upon the administration, than to transact the business of the people and adjourn with as little delay as possible. After a somewhat exciting debate of upwards of two hours, the vote on Mr. Carpenter's motion was taken, and stood Yeas 15—Nays 17—every Federal Senator (Mr. Case excepted,) voting against it.—So we go.—One branch of the Legislature expediting the public business and preparing for an early adjournment—the other, although the smallest branch, immeasurably behind with their legislation, frittering away the time of the Senate on useless and unnecessary subjects, and positively refusing to fix upon any time whatever for a final adjournment.

We hope and trust that the House will fix upon another day certain, and adhere to it—and if the Senate continues to prove refractory and refuses to concur, we are of opinion the Executive ought to interpose the authority vested in him by the constitution, and prorogue the Legislature. There is nothing would be more satisfactory to the farmers and tax payers of the Commonwealth, and the Governor could not do a more popular act: the people from one end of the State to the other would respond a hearty amen, and say "well done good and faithful servant." P. S. Since the above was in type, we have learned that both Houses have agreed to adjourn on Tuesday the 25th inst.; this being the earliest day at which the Senate would consent to the final adjournment.

On Dit.—It is rumored in Harrisburg that Penrose will resign his seat in the Senate at the end of the present session. One reason assigned is, that his physicians recommend it as being absolutely necessary to restore the almost suspended animation consequent upon the nauseous medicine administered some ten or twelve weeks ago by the Lycoming doctor—the Parson's medicine being considered at times rather more unpalatable than even the physician's! Another reason assigned is, that the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company is expected to have the privilege granted by the Legislature of increasing its stock to a large amount, and that the honorable speaker is to go out to Europe as the Company's agent for effecting a loan.

These reports may possibly have some foundation—but until such a desirable event takes place, we must remain incredulous.—The man, if we judge his character rightly, is too fond of office and power to let go his hold; so long as the people permit him to cling to it. We shall only believe it when we see his resignation—not before.

The special election in Adams county will take place on to-morrow: Judging from the favorable accounts received from that quarter in reference to the spirit and zeal with which our democratic friends embark in the contest, we should surmise that, if Thaddeus is elected at all, it will be "by the skin of his teeth." The "Tape Worm" will not be so prolific now as it was last October. Stevens knows this—hence the extraordinary exertions he is making to be elected: riding the county, holding meetings, making speeches, &c. &c. appears to be the order of the day with this unprincipled demagogue.

VIRGINIA ELECTION. The following gratifying result of the warmly contested election in this staunch republican commonwealth, we copy from the "Globe," and may be relied on as strictly correct, the vaporing and boasting and lying of the federal press to the contrary notwithstanding. It will be seen that the ordeal through which the "unترفitted" democracy of our sister State has had to pass, was severe in the extreme. Inch by inch had the war to be waged on this battle field of the Union—but the sovereign people have triumphed—gloriously triumphed over a corrupt and powerful combination of FEDERAL WHIGGERY and CONSERVATIVE BANK ANTI-ROCKETS. The country is saved, too; for the recent election in Virginia has rendered it morally certain that there will be a decided democratic majority in the next House of Representatives. It is the death knell, too, to all the high blown hopes and air built castles of that traitor and apostate, WILLIAM C. RIVES, who, with his accomplices, NATHANIEL P. TALMADGE and SAMUEL M'KEAN, are doomed to fret away the brief period of their existence in unavailing regret at their own base reftancy to the wishes of their constituents.

It will be seen that we have carried 12 out of the 21 members of Congress—(being a gain of 2,) and have a majority of 2 on joint ballot in the Legislature. (Last year we were 26 votes in the minority on joint ballot.) This is truly 'glory enough for one day,' and should be hailed with delight by every democrat in the Union. A thousand cheers, say we, for the unyielding republicanism of 'old Virginia'! But for the table:

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Dem. Fed. Con. Imprac. W'gs. 66 55 2 11 SENATE, 18 11 3 0

Total 84, 66 5 11 This gives the Democratic party a sound majority in the House of Delegates against the tri-colored party of Rives Whigs & Conservatives and "Impracticables." The division of parties stands thus: Democrats supporting the Administration in the Senate, 18 Do. do. in the House, 66 Rives whigs & Conservatives in Sen. 14 Do. do. in House, 57 Impracticable & State Rights whigs, 11—82 Democratic majority, 2 The Congressional delegation will stand as follows: Democrats. Henry A. Wise, John Hill, John M. Botts, C. F. Mercer, Wm. L. Goggin, J. Taliaferro, 6 Sub Treasury; Anti-Clay, State Rights Whig. R. M. T. Hunter, 1 Conservatives. James Garland, 2 G. W. Hopkins, 2 12

FOREIGN NEWS. For the following important synopsis of foreign intelligence we are indebted to the Harrisburg Reporter: Several packet ships from England, have arrived at New York. The Burgundy, arrived on Friday. She brought intelligence of the resignation of the Melbourn ministry, caused by ministry being left in a minority of 5, upon the Jamaica labor question, i. e. whether the late slaves should be forced to labor or not. The government being in favor of the negroes working. Sir ROBERT PEEL was charged with the formation of a new ministry. He named the following: Duke of Wellington, President of the Council; Lord Lyndhurst, Chancellors; Lord Ellenborough, privy seal; Earl Aberdeen, foreign affairs; Sir James Graham, secretary of the navy; Lord Stanley, colonies; Sir Henry Harding, secretary at war; Mr. Colbourne, home department; Sir Robt. Peel, chancellor exchequer.

On Saturday, the Great Western arrived with a large number of passengers, among whom was John Van Buren, son of the president, and bringing out news 10 days later. From it we learn that the above ministry held office for 48 hours! The cause of this sudden giving up of the "spoils," was the request made to the Queen to dismiss the following ladies of her household, and put to rest in their seats: The Duchess of Sutherland, sister of Lord Morpeth; the Marchioness of Normandy, wife of the secretary of the colonies; Marchioness of Breckinridge, wife of a whig; Marquis, and made a Peer by the whigs; Marchioness of Tavistock, a wife of the eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, and sister-in-law of Lord John Russell; the Countess of Burlington, sister of Lord Morpeth; Lady Portman, wife of a whig Peer, made a Peer by the Melbourn ministry; Lady Littleton, widow of a whig Peer, and sister of Earl Spencer; Countess of Charlemont, wife of an Irish Radical Peer; Lady Gardner, daughter of a whig Peer, and wife of a whig partizan; Lady C. Barrington, daughter of the whig Earl Grey; Lady C. Copley, daughter of the whig Earl of Yarborough, and wife of a whig Baronet, and half a dozen other ladies of the same stamp.

The old ministry were then recalled, with Lord MELBOURNE and Lord JOHN RUSSELL at their head, and thus the matter really stood at the departure of the ship. The following rumored changes are in contemplation: Lord Normanby, Premier, Lord Durham, Foreign Affairs, Lord Howick, Home Department, Paulett Thompson, Chancellor Exchequer, Lord John Russell goes to the upper house. Shaw Lefevre is to be the new speaker; the Tories will support Mr. Goulbourn; the question was to be tested on the 27th of May, after the adjournment, and if the Tories succeeded, Lord Melbourne intended to dissolve Parliament. It is also said that Lord Brougham is to be taken into the new cabinet, and placed at the head of a board of education.

The greatest excitement pervades all classes in England.—The Queen has issued a proclamation forbidding the meeting of the CHARTISTS, or in other words, those who demand redress of grievances with arms in their hands. The military have dispersed several of their meetings. In FRANCE, affairs are in a still worse condition. The trois jours, were attempted to be renewed, but the citizen king, was too quick for the populace. He has seen what none of the crowned heads of Europe have, the world, and has had some experience in its ways both at home, and in America, and therefore occasionally thinks a little for himself, which may account for his always being able to head the feverish spirit of "the grand nation."

The following extract gives an account of the uproar: On Sunday afternoon, the 12th of May, between 300 and 400 men, attired in workmen's dress frocks and caps, collected in the Rue St. Denis, and followed by a crowd, went to a gun shop, broke down the doors and took 150 sporting pieces, and then divided. One portion attacked the Palais de Justice, but were repulsed by the Municipal Guard, and lost several killed. The officer commanding the Palace of Justice and two soldiers were killed. The military post of the Palace du Chatelet, and the Hotel de Ville, defended by National Guards were surprised by the other two parties, and taken possession of.—The omnibuses they met with were turned over and erected into barricades. A detachment of horse municipals attacked the insurgents and forced them to abandon the place, not until some lives were lost, and the Municipal Guard then occupied the Hotel de Ville, and the Quays between the Port au Change and the Port au Blas.

The National Guard, and two regiments of the line assembled on the Palace du Chatelet, at the Tuileries Palace, at 5 p. m. The gates of the garden in front and also in Court of the Louvre were instantly closed. There seemed at this time much hesitancy in the National Guard to respond to the rappel. In the crowd, near the Pont Neuf, a man and woman held aloft two busts of Napoleon, and cried vive l'Empereur and vive Napoleon. In Rue St. Dennis, though not over a hundred insurgents were present, they tore up the pavements with amazing speed, and threw chairs, furniture, &c. from the houses with an agility which showed that they were no inexperienced hands at barricade making murmuring as they worked, "A bas! Louis Philippe." In the cabarets, [drinking shops] they were seen talking very cozily with several soldiers of the line. Up to Wednesday morning, the 15th, a telegraphic despatch by Calais announces that order was perfectly restored: The rumors of insurrection at Lyons and elsewhere were unfounded.

The movement, to whatever source attributable, [and curious suspicions are afloat,] effected an object long desired, by stimulating the high contracting parties around the

Court to the immediate formation of a Ministry, which consists of: Marshal Soult, Secretary of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; M. Teste, Keeper of the Seals; General Schneider, War Minister; Admiral Duperré, Minister of Marine; M. Duchatel, Home Minister; E. Cunin Gridaine, Commerce Minister; M. Dufaure, Minister of Public Works; M. Villéman, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Passy, Minister of Finance.

In SPAIN, they are cutting the throats of one another, as usual. The Queen will, it is presumed, eventually be able to maintain the government.

Trouble in the Wigwag.—We learn that the federal anti-masonic meeting held at Ferree's Hotel on Saturday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Chambersburg Convention, turned out to be quite an uproarious affair. The two factions, one advocating Harrison and the other Clay, denounced each other in unmeasured terms, & the Chairman, (Mr. Penrose,) it is said, had a difficult job of it to preserve any thing like order, although the meeting was any thing but large and imposing. One thing is very certain—the crisis in the opposition party is rapidly approaching, and if, like the Kilkeny cats, the rival factions do not entirely devour each other, their feuds and broils will render them completely powerless in the Presidential campaign.

Our readers may judge that the meeting was a very slim affair, when we inform them that three brothers-in-law were selected as delegates to the Convention. If any other materials had been at hand, one family would hardly have reaped all the honors arising out of the nomination. The delegates are Messrs Penrose, Watts, and E. M. Biddle.

The Federal State Convention is to meet at Chambersburg this day for the purpose of forming or adopting an electoral ticket in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. Whether they will actually cut loose their acquaintance with Thaddeus Stevens, and form a ticket of their own—or whether they will swallow the pie-bald dish prepared for them by that arch intriguer, remains to be seen. If the federalists now set up for themselves, they will evince more independence than their conduct for the last few years has warranted the public in believing; they will at least show that they have no longer any disposition to be cable-towed by an unprincipled demagogue, who has done more to destroy their party in Pennsylvania since he has held the apron-strings, than all their misconduct for the last thirty years. But, it is useless to moralize—the "proof of the pudding is in the eating," and we shall not attempt to say what they will do, until we have the evidence. What they ought to do, is another question; and it will, we opine, require some considerable degree of moral courage to bring them up to the sticking point.

MORE DYOTIZING.—The "Exchange Savings Bank," of Philadelphia, has shut up shop. In an advertisement published in several of the papers, the President and Cashier, kind souls, inform the creditors of the institution, that they believe they will be able to realize sufficient to liquidate all demands within six months! "This is but another excuse for defrauding the innocent and unsuspecting out of every dollar this shaving shop owes them.

"Straus show," &c.—The United States Gazette, one of the leading federal papers, (and by the way a decided Clay paper,) thus discourses of Thaddeus Stevens' principal organ: (The Examiner advocates the nomination of Harrison.)

"The Lancaster Examiner, a rabid anti-masonic paper, denominates the Baltimore Chronicle, and United States Gazette, 'pretended whig papers.' What is that to the Examiner—neither of these papers ever pretended to be anti-masonic; and whatever either may have done to help anti-masons into power, they never gorged at the public crib as a reward for such work; nor avowed themselves of so disreputable a party."

The Federal and Anti-masonic prints are pummeling each other in real earnest about the most "available" candidate for the next Presidency. It is; however, a family quarrel, and must be left to themselves to settle; but it goes to verify the truth of the adage, that "when rogues fall out, honest men will get their due"—while they are disputing about the shadow, the democrats will run away with the substance.

Another "Astounding Disclosure."—The report of the Auditor General, made in obedience to a call of the House, shows Elisha Harding, jr. superintendent under Governor Ritner, on the North Branch Canal a defaulter to the amount of \$17,530 59! This, we believe, is more money than Gov. Porter found in the treasury when he came into office. Harding was dismissed in February last, and has ever since steadily refused to render any account. Such is the way the Commonwealth was robbed under the late "Reform" administration.

No Eastern papers received by Tuesday evening's mail. This, when it occurs, is a sore drawback upon us.