The American Volunteer.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY SANDERSON & CORNMAN.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1839.

Governor's Message.—This interesting State paper, on the subject of the Repair fund, Public improvements, &c., will be found in this week's Volunteer, and is worthy the source from which it emanated. We invite for it a careful perusal.

☞Our correspondent "Punchinello" handles the resolutions of the federal meeting, at Col. Ferree's on Saturday week, without gloves. We invite for the communication the attention of our readers.

Destructive Hail storm.—On Thursday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock, this borough and its vicinity was visited with one of the most destructive hail storms which has occurred within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. A considerable number of buildings have been more or less injured—such as gable ends blown down, chimnies untopped, roofs blown off, and the windows facing to the west, the direction of the storm, in nearly every house in town, broken and destroyed—in the County Hall alone, about 250 panes of glass were broken. Besides the damage done to houses, a number of barns and stables were more or less injured, a great many fruit and ornamental trees blown down, and the gardens literally destroyed. The greatest loss, however, is the grain in the vicinity of the town, (including wheat, rye, oats, and corn,) which is almost entirely destroyed.

Fortunately, the fury of the storm (which was truly terrific,) did not continue more than five or six minutes, or there is no calculating what the devastation would have been.

The principal sufferers are the Messrs. Noble and Watts, whose grain crops west of town are cut to pieces; and Mr. Francis Noble and J. Duey, whose crops on the north and north west of the borough are almost entirely destroyed. In the borough, those who suffered most are Mr. Johnson Moore, whose fine large house, nearly opposite the college is almost an entire wreck; Mr. W. Leonard, the gable end of whose large brick house was blown down, Mr. Abel Keeny's house also suffered severely from the fall o Mr. Leonard's, the two houses adjoining each other; a small house belonging to Dr. Foulke, at the west end of Pomfret street, had the roof entirely taken off and blown the distance of half a square; and the gable end of Mrs. Weber's brick house, in Pomfret street, nearly opposite Beetem's hotel, was injured so as to cause it to be re-built. But it is unnecessary to particularize: the town, after the storm abated, presented such a scene of devastation, as we trust, we may never again witness: houses unroofed, walls and chimnies blown down, stables destroyed, windows broken, fences laying down, trees prostrate, gardens ruined, &c., &c.

The storm, from what we can learn, spent its fury principally in the bounds of the borough, as no material damage has been done over a mile in any direction out of town.

The hive has swarm'd.—The opposition convention, which met in Chambersburg last week to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, to the number of about 75 delegates in all, had a real 'flare up.' One portion, (the federalists,) to the number of about 55, were strenuous CLAY men, and determined to nominate him, *nolens volens*—at the head of this faction was Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia; and the antimasons, to the number of about 20, were headed by Charles B. Penrose and John Dickey, and were equally determined in the support of HARRISON—the consequence was, that the hive swarmed, and the new colony left the convention with their queen bee, Mr. Penrose at their head.

The two factions are now completely at loggerheads, neither willing to make any concessions—and both embittered and hostile in the extreme. Denouncing and being denounced by each other, they are a beautiful spec[illegible] of "all the decency and all the talents," [illegible] has been their boast, and with which they [illegible] attempted to mislead and deceive the people.

The conduct of the federa[illegible] in the Chambersburg convention, has, however, shown that they are no longer willing to play "second fiddle" to Stevens and Penrose; and if they are to be defeated, of which there can be no doubt, they wish to fall with honor and without ignominy. We admire the courage which, for once, has brought them up to the sticking point—and if they persevere, they will eventually regain a character for independence and manliness which they lost in their association with anti-masonry.

The Franklin Telegraph gives the following version of the affair:

WHIG CONVENTION.

The above convention composed of 75 delegates, representing a little over one half of the counties in the State, assembled here on Thursday last, and was temporarily organized by electing John Binns, Esq. President, and a gentleman from Northampton and one from Lehigh Secretaries. C. B. Penrose who was receiving his $4 00 per day from the State, and also acting as a delegate, submitted a preamble of about 20 whereases followed by two resolutions, the tenor and effect of which would have caused a dissolution of the body had they been adopted.—They were, however, rejected by a vote of about two to one. Wm. M. Watts, Esq. an anti-masonic member of the Legislature from Erie, although not appointed, desired to represent his county, but he was rejected by a vote of 50 to 25. (We will not undertake to state particularly what occurred for we did not attend, and consequently we have to rely on others for information.) But we were informed that Mr. J. R. Ingersoll submitted a preamble and resolutions recommending H. Clay for the next presidential candidate. This, the window hopper, C. B. Penrose, opposed, but was voted down 52 to 20, whereupon after consulting Dickey & Fore, brother traitors, he submitted a protest he brought with him, and left the convention. It is said that J. R. Ingersoll, Mr. Clarkson, and John M. Scott, Esq's. spoke with eloquence and fervor in opposition to the views of Penrose, who was assisted by Power, of Crawford. This man we have been informed, said the farmers were so ignorant that they could not comprehend what statesman meant, but they all knew what soldier meant, and were pleased with the drum, and for this reason he was for Harrison and not for Clay. The city men and himself, he said, and others who had better opportunities for education, knew how to appreciate Clay's services, but the farmers did not know enough to do so. What a compliment to the agricultural community. It is the old federal slang that the mass of the people are too ignorant to understand the science of government.

☞The special election in Adams county, on Friday last, resulted in the election of Thaddeus Stevens by the meagre majority of 465 votes—we say *meagre*, because his majority is reduced over 1000 votes since the October election. This shows a most unprecedented change, and is convincing proof that the spell is broken, and that this arch intriguer is no longer able to lead the people captive at his will. The majority in that county for Ritner was 1773, and at the special election for Senator, Macfarlane's was 750—now, Stevens, after drumming up all his forces by riding the county, delivering inflammatory harangues, abusing the Legislature and the Governor, and every body who would not bow the knee to his image, and when the democrats were comparatively indifferent as to the result and did not turn out much more than half their strength, is elected by only 465 votes! This decision of the people sounds the death knell to Stevens' hopes, and if he ventures upon the course next October, we hazard very little in predicting his complete and entire overthrow, The democrats of Adams have done nobly, all things considered, and this first demonstration of their strength, or rather Stevens' *weakness* cannot fail to invigorate them for the more important contest next October.—One more effort on their part, and the whole county will be completely revolutionized.

☞The recent election in Adams county has established beyond cavil the charge of *fraud* made against Stevens and his adjuncts at the last general election. Stevens' majority *then*, at Millerstown district alone, was over 1000—*now* it is only 465 in the whole county! The federal party ought to be ashamed of this *desperado*, when they reflect on his conduct and the means resorted to by him to bolster up the sinking fortunes of the imbecile Ritner.

Ladies' Companion.—We have received the June No. of this valuable periodical. It contains a variety of the very best literary reading, and is embellished with a steel engraving illustrative of one of Burns' songs, "*Now Westlin Wins,*" and a plate of summer fashions, with several pages of music. It deserves the patronage of the literary portion of the community.

Gentleman's Magazine.—This work for June is upon our table. It is embellished with a splendid steel engraving of the Rhinoceros in his native wilds. The reading matter of which this No. is made up is of the very best kind, and detracts nothing from the reputation of Mr. Burton, its talented editor, as a caterer for the amusement of the publi[illegible]

☞A [illegible] batch of *affidavit-men* made their appearance in the Gettysburg Star (Stevens' paper) [illegible] week. Poor fellows, they will doubtless acq[illegible] the same kind of notoriety that the *Stonebr[illegible]ers* and *Sturgeons* did.

Flour is selling in Carlisle at $5 50.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

We give below a classification of Members of Congress, as far as the elections have been held, and also an estimate as to States where Representatives are yet to be elected:

ALREADY ELECTED.

	Democrats.	Federalists.
Maine	6	2
New Hampshire	5	0
Vermont	2	3
Massachusetts	2	10
Connecticut	0	6
New York	19	21
New Jersey	0	6*
Pennsylvania	17	11
Ohio	11	8
Michigan	1	0
Delaware	1	0
Illinois	3	0
Missouri	2	0
Arkansas	1	0
Louisiana	0	3
Georgia	0	9
South Carolina	8	1
Virginia	12	9
	90	89

*In the above estimate it will be perceived that we have classed the entire delegation from New Jersey with the federalists, though there scarcely can be a doubt but that the five democratic members, who were clearly elected by the people, will get their seats without any difficulty. In that case, the list will stand 95 democrats to 84 federalists. We have also given them 11 in Pennsylvania—although it is believed that Mr. Ingersoll will get his seat.

The following estimate we put down for the elections that are yet to be held:

ESTIMATED.

	Democrats.	Federalists.
Rhode Island	0	2
Kentucky	4	9
North Carolina	9	4
Maryland	4	4
Tennessee	6	7
Indiana	3	4
Mississippi	2	0
Alabama	4	1
	32	31

If we are correct in the above estimated result of the elections that are yet to take place, and it is certainly a very liberal calculation for the federalists, the democratic majority in the next Congress, (House of Representatives) without New Jersey, will be 2—and with it 12! As a sentinel upon the watch tower we proclaim—"all is well"—and the banner of Democracy still floats proudly in the breeze, untattered and untorn by the storms it has had to encounter. Federalism is dead and buried every where, and can never rise again so long as the people prove true to themselves.

☞It is amusing, says the Baltimore Republican, to witness the dying groans of the Federal editors and their correspondents. Since hope has deserted them, and there remains no longer any possibility of succeeding with any of their numerous candidates for the presidency, depair has seized upon them, and in all their movements they exhibit the "throes and convulsions" of an expiring struggle. What but despair could induce a party to resort to fraud, forgery and falsehood to sustain its rotten cause? If the claims of the federal candidates could be sustained upon principles, we should not be disgusted with their present mode of warfare, which consists in falsehoods and slanders. But their cause is that of the wicked and abandoned, and therefore they dare not avow their principles in open day, and advocate their doctrines candidly and publicly; but are forced to the mean and contemptible subterfuge of cheating, lying and deceiving, in order merely, to keep up appearances of success, and, if possible, to mislead the honest portion of the community, and thereby strengthen their sinking cause.

"We rejoice that the friends of the Administration have conducted their warfare upon different ground. We rejoice that they have "fought the good fight" upon principle—that with truth for their guide, and the good of the country their polar star, they have manfully sustained our worthy chief magistrate, and preserved him pure and untouched from the pollution with which it was attempted to overwhelm him.

"Let the federalists go on; let them forge and fabricate, distort and mutilate; let them Hyena-like, as has heretofore been their custom, sacrilegiously invade the mansions of the dead—let them ransack their brains for new tales of slander and defamation—the friends of Martin Van Buren, scorning such an unmanly, such a brutal course, will "pursue the even tenor of their way," cheered in their course by the rectitude of their own conduct and approving conscience, and the certainty that their labors will continue to be crowned with success."

☞The President of the United States will set out on his northern tour in a few days. He will take Harrisburg on his way, and is expected to arrive there about the first of July. Suitable preparations are being made to receive him.

The Legislature will adjourn on the 25th.

DR. DYOTT.—The Philadelphia Saturday Courier has the following, amongst other, remarks, in reference to the *fraudulent* conduct of this celebrated "Free Banker."—After enumerating the different counts in the indictment, on all of which the jury found him guilty, the Courier says:

"Thus 'Dr. Dyott,' the Banker, goes to the penitentiary. He is an old man, probably of 60, and his head is white as snow.—But if we pity him for his fate, let us think of the widows whom he plundered of their little all, one of whom he would not return a dollar bill to, to pay the expenses of burying her only child. Think of the orphans, whose small inheritance he ruthlessly seized. [illegible] of the industrious mechanics, whom he stripped of all they had ever accumulated.—There was one case of a Baker who had been working eight years to get together $3000, with which to buy the premises that he was occupying, and who had accumulated $2700 of the amount, and the very next year would have had the balance--but Dyott, under pretence of paying him 10 per centum, swindled him out of every cent!—Poor women, who had earned something by their needles—dollars, who have saved a hundred dollars by their hard toils—have been preyed upon and *gotted* out of their little all. And this was called "Manual Labor Banking"—swindling in small sums, from the poor and the indigent, to the amount of over $70,000; and of the public at large, as shown by the [illegible] over $400,000.

STEVENS declines being a candidate in the [illegible]. He was run so close the last time, he is afraid to venture another heat.

The Chambersburg papers, in speaking of the withdrawal of Penrose and his satellites from the convention, neglect to tell us whether they retired by the way of the *window* or *door.* Could'nt our friend of the Telegraph give the desired information?

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated HARRISBURG, June 17th, 1839.

"The [illegible] had under consideration a resolution offered by Mr. Cox, providing for the immediate payment of the sum borrowed by the State Executive from the U. S. Bank and Harrisburg Bank, for the purpose as is alleged of repairing the breach in the canal near Huntingdon—but most probably of disposing of some portions of the money at least in making converts to anti-masonry. The resolution caused an animated discussion, and was ultimately referred to the Committee on the Judiciary System. Some provision will doubtless be made, but whether the whole sum ($380,000) claimed by those Banks will be added to the State Debt is extremely improbable—many members thinking that so much of it as was actually necessary to repair the breach should be [illegible], and no more.

"A great deal of very important legislation is yet to be done. The House has passed upwards of 100 bills since the commencement of the extra session, of which, except perhaps a dozen, are still unacted upon by the Senate—that body being determined, as it would appear, to spend the time in useless discussion, to the neglect of the public business.

"The improvement bill was under consideration in the Senate to-day, but without being disposed of.

"On Friday the bill to increase the salaries of judges was passed in the Senate.—As amended, it provides an increase of $400 to the Judges of the Supreme Court, $600 to the President Judges of Philadelphia, $500 to those of Allegheny county, $400 to those of all other counties, and $[illegible] to all Associate Judges.

"The fate of the bill to incorporate the York and Harrisburg Rail Road Company, is very doubtful. This bill proposes to locate a road from York to intersect the Cumberland Valley Rail Road at Harrisburg.—An attempt was made to carry it by, in the House, but its consideration was postponed indefinitely—a resolution afterwards offered for a re-consideration of the motion to postpone indefinitely, but was lost by a considerable majority.

"The bill from the House, appropriating $400,000 to widening the Union Canal has passed the Senate and now awaits the action of the Governor."

For the Volunteer.

Messrs. Editors: Permit me through the columns of your paper to take a "brave glance" of a few of the resolutions adopted at the "Whig meeting" of the 13th inst at the house of Colonel George Ferree, which embodied several reasons, why Martin Van Buren is not entitled to the support of an honest people.

"1st. *Because we know of no solitary act which entitles him to the gratitude and confidence of the American people!!!*"

Such unparalleled ignorance, scarcely merits a sober reply. When the "federalists," now the "Whigs," did all in their power to perplex and paralyse the American government during the last war, by withholding supplies, discouraging enlisting with the regular army; discouraging the militia draft; giving our enemy aid and comfort by information,—who then vindicated the rights of the oppressed & the wronged, inspired every bosom with a determination as manful as his own, and gave increased firmness to patriotic resolution? Martin Van Buren. When the fate of the American Union depended upon the conduct of New York, which to the eye of every patriot bosom, was seen to hang for nearly two years in the doubtful scale of suspense, who then, in opposition to British arms & Hartford conventionists, turned the scale and preserved the Union? Martin Van Buren! These conquests won by intellectual and moral energies alone, entitle him to the gratitude of his countrymen. The political history of our country, which contains facts [illegible] cannot be falsified, show what he has done. There is recorded his conquests, won in bloodless contest of mind with mind, which has kept unsullied the great faith of the people. Though he has fought no battles, yet he has formed and moved the "great political machinery of which battles were only a small and comparatively a trivial consequence." He commanded the "master springs of the [illegible]," marked every crisis with some work of [illegible] for the people and their industry; the political strength, their peculiar interests have always been safe in his hands, and he has illustrated their merits in every station, both at home and abroad. *Yet he is not entitled to their gratitude!!* When we were about to be engaged in war with Gr't Britain, with regard to the boundary question, a war, which no one anticipated, who then placed in Martin Van Buren the most implicit confidence; a confidence almost without a parallel in the history of the American government? Who did this! The American people! Who, on the 3d of March, 1839, authorised Martin Van Buren, for the defence of our country against invasion, to employ the naval and military force of the United States and such portions of the militia as he may seem fit to call into service, and in the event of actual invasion, authorized him to accept the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding fifty thousand, and at the same time for the purpose of carrying into execution the provisions of the "War bill," appropriated to his own disposal ten millions of dollars—who did this? The American Congress. Yet, notwithstanding all this—there are *men*, who have the unblushing effrontery to proclaim to our intelligent community, that he is not entitled to their confidence! Such pitiful, miserable attempts to decry the *vox populi*, and such bare-faced disregard of *things as they really are*, invariably, among men, who read and judge for themselves, produce the *salutary effect*, so that further comment is unnecessary.

"2d. *Because his principles are the spoils of office, designed to perpetuate his own power and sustain an army of organized office holders, aided and assisted by the infamous and odious sub-treasury system!!*" I make no hesitancy, Messrs. Editors, in asserting that to the "*victors should belong the spoils,*" which comports, with the avowed sentiments of Washington, who held, that it "would be a sort of political suicide, to retain in office, men who are adverse to the measures of the general government." Such should be a part of the creed of the democratic party. For who, save democrats, are persecuted, and proscribed for opinion sake, turned out of office, because they sustain views inconsistent with or opposed to Whig principles, because they will not sacrifice their political independence! By a reference to the number of office holders under the general government, it will be seen that the first part of this resolution is as *false*, as the last is *absurd.*

LAND OFFICE.

WHIGS.	Amount.	DEMOCRATS.	Amount.
50	$ 56.200	[illegible]	$ 56.950
	General Post office.		
11	14.600	[illegible]	65.980
	Auditor's office.		
25	31.200	[illegible]	38.075
	Treasury department.		
10	12.000	[illegible]5	19.450
	Register office.		
24	27.050	[illegible]0	00.000
	First comptroller's office.		
13	12.250	[illegible]4	7.500
	Second comptroller's office.		
9	12.500	2	1.950
	First Auditor's office.		
5	4.500	11	14.400
	Second Auditor's office.		
12	15.000	5	5.900
	South Auditor's office.		
8	9.700	8	10.550
	Fifth Auditor's office.		
8	11.700	1	1.150
	Treasurer's office.		
8	11.750	3	3.20[illegible]
	Solicitor's office.		
3	2.800	2	4.6[illegible]
	State department.		
10	37.800	4	10.3[illegible]
193	$ 269.16[illegible]	181	$ 230.[illegible]

With these truths known to the people they have the audacity to assert, that the President's principles are the spoils of office, &c., &c. This presentation of facts show that the "Whigs" have a majority of the offices under the general government, which would not only teach moderation of language, but to cease their eternal bawls of proscription! proscription! With regard to the and to them justly called, "odious sub-treasury system," for the present, I say, that its *odiousness* arises firstly from the fact that it is the measure proposed by Jefferson and approved by every succeeding Democratic President; secondly, because [illegible] the only constitutional method of keeping and distributing the public revenues—thirdly, because it is a method, which admits no connection between the pecuniary interest of the community and the government connection [illegible] contemplated, and warranted by [illegible] spirit or letter of the constitution [illegible] their uncompromising hostility to [illegible] ous and infamous sub-treasury s[illegible]

"3d. *Because he has brought* [illegible] *with the freedom of elections, the* [illegible] *the general government!!*"

I, Messrs. Editors, deprecate [illegible] rence of the office-holders [illegible] such a manner as to bring [illegible] the government into conflict [illegible] pendent exercise of the right of suffrage, [illegible] more, more I deprecate unjust restraints, which the "Whigs" impose on office holders, which deprive them of the free exercise of that inestimable privilege, the right of suffrage, would take away from them the birthright of every American citizen; a right of which they cannot be deprived, *as a condition of holding office*—without the most flagrant exhibition of despotic power. "I love not Cesar less but Rome the more." If the conformity of opinion, as was sanctioned by Washington, is a justification of the *proscription*, or justify the executive, in removing such officers, which indirectly add to its patronage, I ask! would not such a course be less dangerous, less tyranical, than to disqualify from ever holding any office in the United States, any office holder, who, by "thought, word or deed" should interfere with elections? Would not such a course be less dangerous, less tyranical than to take from the officers of the general government the right of citizenship, the right of suffrage, and make those who are entrusted with our national affairs, aliens to the people? 'Tis such a doctrine that Martin Van Buren abhors, and is such, which every true democrat denounces, because such is contrary to the *spirit*, as well as a direct violation of the *letter* of the American constitution; and not only unconstitutional, but impolitic, as it is inconsistent with the first elements of a popular government, which tends to prevent the improvement of public opinion, and to impair, that unity of interest and feeling that should exist in every well-regulated community. If Martin Van Buren, "has brought into conflict with the freedom of elections, &c., &c.," *even if* such was *truth, it is a part of a system of which he is not the only victim.* I plead this, not by way of justification,—of palliation, but that it may serve to show them the "*beam* in their own eye.' For the present, Messrs. Editors, I shall waive further notice of the resolutions, which when time permits, shall be duly considered by your obedient servant,

PUNCHINELLO.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice a large and respectable number of the Democratic Republicans of Carlisle and its vicinity, met at the public house of *William Allen*, on Saturday evening last, 15th inst. for the purpose of making preparatory arrangements for the celebration of the ensuing anniversary of Independence. On motion, Mr. JOHN MELL, was called to the Chair, and SIMON WUNDERLICH Esq. appointed Secretary.

On motion,

Resolved, that the democratic republican citizens of Carlisle and vicinity will celebrate the day by a public dinner, &c. and that the following named gentlemen constitute a Committee of Arrangement, with power to appoint sub-committees, and transact all other business that may be necessary, viz: Messrs. James M. Allen, Joseph Lobach, John Isapple, John Brannon, Geo. Heckman, Jacob Wolf, William R. Gregg, William [illegible]ngney and Thomas H. Skiles.

On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers, and published.

JOHN MELL, *Ch'n.*

SIMON WUNDERLICH, *Sec'y.*

☞Committee of Arrangement are requested to meet at the public house of Mr. George Beaffer, on to-morrow (Friday) evening, early candle light.

Three of the Members.

PENN'A. LEGISLATURE.

JUNE 10.

The Secretary of the commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the governor, on the subject of appropriations to the lines of the public improvements, and repairs of those lines now in use, which was read as follows:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—The deep stake which the commonwealth has in the speedy completion and constant usefulness of our internal improvements, renders it my duty to invoke the Legislature now approaching the close of its session, to make some adequate provision by law to secure these objects.

In the message that I communicated to you on the 26th day of January, I explained at some length the general views I entertained in respect to the importance of finishing the main lines of improvements and those tributaries leading directly into them. Those views remain, not only unchanged, but have been strengthened by reflection and experience. I am satisfied that enlightened policy and sound economy call alike for early and efficient appropriations to complete these works.

But the chief object of this communication, is to urge upon your attention the pressing necessity of immediately providing a sufficient fund for repairs. The money in the treasury applicable to the payment of repairs is not only entirely exhausted, but demands exceeding the amount of two thousand dollars have been made at the treasury which there are no funds appropriated by law to meet. It must, therefore, be manifest, that, without a speedy appropriation, the continuance of operations on our public improvements, is extremely precarious. The tolls derived from our canals and rail roads, are all pledged to pay the interest on the public debt incurred in their construction. Not one dollar of the income arising from them can be applied to repairs; and unless funds be provided by the legislature, the use of the public improvements, throughout the remainder of this year, must depend upon chance, or a violation of the law. Should bridges, aqueducts or dams get out of order, or be carried away, the treasury is without means to repair them. The constitution prudently and wisely forbids that "money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law"—and I know of no mode of obtaining the requisite means, unless it be by re-assembling the legislature or by trampling this stern injunction of the constitution under foot. To both of these expedients there are strong objections, and I trust the legislature