AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1840.

OUR FLAG.

"Now our flag is flung to the wild wind free,
Let it float o'er our 'father land,'
And the guard of its spotless fame shall be
Columbia's *chosen band!*"

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1840,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

AND AN

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

For a correct account of Gen. Harrison's *military* services, we refer our readers to an article on our first page, which originally appeared in the Baltimore Post. It is barely necessary to state that the article in question bears upon its face the impress of truth, and is fully sustained by history. The fact is, the less that Gen. Harrison's friends say of his *bravery* the better for themselves. They can't make a HERO out of him, no how they can fix it.

STRENGTH OF THE BANKS—FEDERAL INSOLENCE. The New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"Many of the Legislatures of our sister States have recently commenced their sessions, and the usual messages have been transmitted to them.—In all of these the currency is treated on. It matters little how, for this much is certain, that in none of them will they ☞ DARE TO ENFORCE ANY LEGAL PENALTIES AGAINST THE BANKS WHICH HAVE SUSPENDED." ☜

The paper from which the above is extracted is well known to be a thorough going advocate of Federalism, and of the bloated credit system which produced the suspension by the Banks, and may be supposed to speak their sentiments. It appears, therefore, that the Legislatures of the different States from which these Banks derive their existence, are to be set at defiance. And has it come to this, that the sovereign people are told by the organs of these monied corporations, that their representatives DARE not enforce any legal penalties against the Banks for a refusal to comply with their obligations? It amounts to nothing less than declaring, in so many words, that the Banks are *masters* of the people—and the people and their representatives are, to all intents and purposes, verily and truly *slaves!*

Whatever the legislatures of other States may do, we have no fears for Pennsylvania. We cannot for one moment believe that the representatives of the people at Harrisburg will so far lose sight of the obligations they owe public opinion, as to "basely bow the knee to the image of Baal," and acknowledge the Banks as the legitimate taskmasters of themselves and their constituents. We have too much faith in their integrity and honesty, to suppose that the villainy and dishonesty of Bank Directors and Managers will be suffered to go unpunished; and we have confidence sufficient in their moral courage and purity of intention not to doubt their determination to bring the Banks to subjection, regardless of the empty threats and blustering bravadoes of those who would sell their principles for a bank accommodation, barter the liberties of their country for a mess of pottage, and send their souls to perdition for the sake of filthy lucre. Such we regard the editor of the above mentioned paper.

The eyes of the people are upon their representatives, and woe betide him who falters in the discharge of his duty. The time for action has arrived, and, in the language of one of England's distinguished Admirals, Pennsylvania "expects every man to do his duty." The crisis is upon us. The banks by their infamous and lawless course of conduct, have placed themselves within the power of the Legislature, and the curse of an insulted and deceived people will rest upon the head of that individual who flinches from the faithful performance of the trust committed to his charge.

HON. DANIEL STURGEON.—This gentleman, who was elected to the U. S. Senate on Tuesday week, by the Legislature, is so well known to the democracy of Cumberland county, and the State generally, that it is almost unnecessary for us to say a single word in his favor. He is a tried and veteran democrat of sterling integrity, and carries with him to Washington city a character for business talent and legislative experience (having served in both branches of the State Legislature, part of which time he was Speaker of the Senate,) which few of our public men possess. We have not a doubt that his course in that honorable body will be such as to still more endear him to the democracy of his native State. Pennsylvania may well be proud of two such distinguished representatives in the Senate, as James Buchanan and Daniel Sturgeon.

THE NEW JERSEY QUESTION—MESSRS. COOPER AND RAMSEY.—We copy the following from the Washington Metropolis of Tuesday week. It shows the high estimation in which our representative, the Hon. William S. Ramsey, is held at Washington:

"Yesterday morning in the House, Mr. Cooper, a young gentleman who represents Thaddeus Stevens' district in Pennsylvania, made a violent speech, denouncing the people of that State (after the manner of the Whigs,) for their course, in opposing the factious scheme of Burrowes, Ritner, and others, at Harrisburg last winter. He talked about mobs and dog fighters most learnedly. After he had concluded, Mr. Ramsey, of that State, rose and replied to his colleague in the most conclusive manner, and gave a history of the proceedings of the Whigs in Pennsylvania, that should cover them with shame and confusion. Amongst other matters, Mr. Ramsey stated that the very gentleman (Mr. Cooper,) who brayed so loudly about frauds, was *particeps criminis* himself, as the returns of his district would show; that in one township, where there were but three hundred resident voters, he (Mr. Cooper,) had received a majority of twelve hundred votes! So much for Federal honesty.

Mr. Ramsey is a young gentleman of superior ability and acquirements, and we regret much he could not have been permitted to make his remarks at length, as he was desirous to do.—He will have an opportunity when the Committee reports, and we do not fear he will well acquit himself."

The election for U. S. Senator from Virginia, takes place to-day. Rumor with her thousand tongues, says that the *traitor* Rives will be left at home, and that R. M. T. Hunter, the Speaker of the H. R. will be elected. He might do a little better than Rives, but he is nothing to brag of either.

Vetoes of the Union Canal Bill, and for the establishment of an Insane Asylum.—The Keystone, in reference to these measures, says that the first mentioned bill contained an appropriation of $400,000, and the last 22,000. But were the last undertaking once commenced, though benevolent and praiseworthy in itself, it would ultimately lead to a yearly expenditure of at least $230,000; besides this, it would cost near half a million of dollars to erect suitable buildings to accommodate some 23 or 2400 insane persons in the Commonwealth, for whose benefit it was intended.

Thus it will be perceived, continues the same paper, that through the interposition of the Governor, a present and prospective drain of several millions from the treasury has been prevented, at a time when bankruptcy or taxation seems to be our only resource.

FOURTH OF MARCH CONVENTION.—The Democratic members of the Legislature have held a meeting, and recommended the holding of a State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the Fourth of March next, to nominate an Electoral Ticket, &c. &c.

Gen. Harrison is represented by the Federalists as being a poor man—and yet, in the next breath, they state that he is the owner of a fine farm at North Bend on which he resides. They also endeavor to make it appear that he is "fresh from the ranks of the people"—and yet are constrained to admit that, with the exception of a short period after he was recalled from his mission to South America, he has held an uninterrupted tenure of office for the last *forty-seven years!*

Independent Treasury Bill.—This important bill was ordered to be engrossed in the U. S. Senate, on Friday last, by a vote of 24 to 18. There can be no doubt but this bill will soon become the law of the land.

The *recreant* Tallmadge is re-elected to the U. S. Senate. The election took place on Tuesday week.

ALMON H. READ, Esq. of Susquehanna county, was elected by the Legislature, on Tuesday last, State Treasurer, in the room of Dr. Sturgeon, elected to the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Read is the same gentleman whose nomination to a Judgeship was, last winter, rejected by the factious and unprincipled majority who then controlled the State Senate, and is a gentleman every way worthy the station which the legislature have just conferred upon him.

The vote stood: Read 87—Benjamin Weaver 33—Scattering 5.

GOV. SHANNON, of Ohio, has been re-nominated by the Democratic Convention of that State, for the office he now holds.

We learn that the General Court Martial, which was recently held in this borough at the instance of Lieut. Col. Foulk, for the trial of Maj. General Samuel Alexander, have honorably acquitted that officer of all the charges and specifications preferred against him. The decision has also been approved of by the Governor.

Nothing of importance has yet been done in Congress. The vexed New Jersey question has been referred to the Committee on Elections, who will report as soon as possible. The Abolition question has principally occupied the House for the last week. In the Senate, a short debate (which is given in another column,) on the North Eastern Boundary question was had a few days since. This subject, if we do not mistake the signs of the times, bids fair, ere long to involve our country in difficulties, which few, perhaps, of our readers at present dream of.

THE RANIER FAMILY—OR TYROLESE MINSTRELS.—We learn by a letter from Lancaster, that these justly celebrated Singers intend paying our Borough a visit in the course of next week. They consist of four performers, viz:

Miss MARGARETH RANIER, Sophrano.
" ELLENA RANIER, Contralto.
Mr. LEWIS RANIER, Tenor.
" SIMEON RANIER, Bass.

J. W. FORNEY, Esq. of Lancaster, thus speaks of the above mentioned persons: "The Ranier Family are unquestionably astonishing people, and have attracted the best houses in this city. You cannot say too much in their favor."

State Legislature.

Letter to the Editors, dated

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1840.

In my last I brought the proceedings of the Legislature down to the close of the first week of the session—I shall now give you a synopsis of the business transacted by our wise men during the present week.

In the Senate, on Monday, the principal business done was the classification of those members who were elected last October—being the first elected under the new Constitution. This was done for the purpose of defining their respective terms of service. The eight Senators interested drew lots, which resulted as follows:

FIRST CLASS—Messrs. *Shortz*, of Northampton; *Sterigere*, of Montgomery; and *Cochran*, of York—two democrats and one federalist.

SECOND CLASS—Messrs. *Williams*, of Allegheny; *Speckman*, of Philadelphia; and *Patterson*, of Armstrong—one democrat and two federalists.

THIRD CLASS—Messrs. *Fleming*, of Lycoming; and *Plumer*, of Westmoreland—both democrats.

The term of service of the Senators embraced in the first class is one year—second class, two years—third class, three years.

In the House, Col. M'Elwee, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to repeal the charter of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Penniman's resolutions compelling the Banks to resume specie payments on the first of February, were taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after some discussion the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next. The resolutions were afterwards referred to the committee on Banks. My impression is that the time for resumption will be fixed about the 1st of March.

On Tuesday several petitions, &c. were presented in both houses—after which, agreeably to resolution, the members of the Senate and the House went into Convention for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator. On the first ballot Dr. Daniel Sturgeon was elected, having received the votes of all the democrats present, together with those of Mr. Cass of the Senate, and Mr. Butler of the House, who formerly went with the opposition.

On Wednesday, Mr. Speaker Hopkins issued a writ directing an election to be held in Lycoming, Clearfield and Clinton counties, for a member to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Ja s H. Laverty, who is wending his way to Texas or some other outlandish part of the civilized world. This Laverty is said to have been in the market during the last session, and to have received from sundry individuals a quid pro quo, in the shape of money, &c. for services rendered in his legislative capacity. This will account for his sudden disquietudation, as he was afraid of an investigation of the matter at the present session.

The special election is ordered for the 4th of February.

A debate of some length occurred on a resolution offered by Mr. Church, similar to Mr. Penniman's, on the subject of the resumption. Mr. C's resolution was postponed.

The following Committees were announced by the Speaker:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Fleniken, Helfenstein, Brodhead, Hinchman, Filbert, M'Kinney, M'Dowell.

Judiciary—Messrs. Butler, Roberts, Fleniken, Hegins of North'd, Snowden, Watts, Griffiths, Nill, Law.

Pensions & Gratuities—Messrs. M'Elwee, Crispin, Morton, Shoener, Goodwin, Herr.

Claims—Messrs. Barstow, Colt, Anderson, Darsie, Lyons, Graham, Konigmacher.

Agriculture—Messrs. Chandler, Penrose, Zimmerman, Sprott, Hummel, Potts, Keim.

Education—Messrs. Brodhead, Cole, Gratz, Schoener, Chandler, Anderson, Carothers.

Library—Messrs. Helfenstein, Love, Hutchins.

Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Colt, Coolbaugh, Smith, Andrews, Griffin, Lee, Albright.

Accounts—Messrs. Parke, Hoge of Green, Field, Crabb, Benner, Bonsall, M'Clure.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. M'Kinstry, Ritter, Lee, Kauffman, Morton, Snodgrass, Kintzle.

Militia—Messrs. Wilson, Fogel, Penrose, Crabb, Snyder, Henry, Morton.

Election Districts—Messrs. Coolbaugh, Loy, Burden, Strohecker, Flannery, George, Heggins of Huntingdon.

Banks—Messrs. Snowden, Evans, Jones, Fisher, Penniman of Phil., Swayne, M'Clure.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Roberts, Wilson, Filbert, Zeilin, Nill, Hoge of Mercer, Smyser.

Bridges, State and Turnpike Roads—Messrs. Love, Hartshorne, Morrison, Stickel, Kutz, Johnson, Hutchins.

Corporations—Messrs. M'Elwee, Holmes, Bonsall, Cassel, Cox, Flick, Fisher.

Local Appropriations—Messrs. Field, Parke, Hoge of Greene, Henderson, Hamlin, Ritter, Work.

Lands—Messrs. Hoge of Mercer, Cole, Bruner, Ford, Church, Neff, Penniman of Allegheny.

To Compare Bills—Messrs. M'Kinney, Hottenstein, Herr, Hartshorne, Work.

Inland Navigation—Messrs. Hegins of North'd, Barstow, Evans, Wilson, Cox, Penniman of Allegheny, Crispin, Burden, M'Kinstry, Strohecker, Church, Bailey, Hill, Watts.

In the Senate, a somewhat lengthy debate occurred relative to the Schuylkill Bank, on a motion to postpone the consideration of the resolution offered by the committee on Banks, that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of that fraudulent institution, or elect Directors, inasmuch as its condition demands a speedy winding up of its affairs. The resolution was postponed until Wednesday week.

Mr. Brown's resolution, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to bring in a bill repealing the charter of the U. S. Bank, was taken up on second reading and discussed at some length by Messrs. Brown, Ewing and Penrose. The resolution was adopted—Yeas 17, every democrat voting for it—Nays 3—and 12 of the federal Senators, including Mr. Penrose, refusing to vote.

The opinion is gaining ground here that the charter will be taken from the "Monster." I trust it may be so, and I am sure that every well wisher of his country will respond *amen* to my wish.

In the Senate, on Thursday, three of the federal members, who refused to vote on Mr. Brown's resolution respecting the U. S. Bank offered a protest taking the high tory ground of the inviolability of bank charters, &c., which, after some debate, was entered on the Journal.

Mr. Penrose read in his place, a bill to incorporate the second Presbyterian church in Carlisle; also, two others to incorporate the Cumberland and Union Fire companies in said borough.

A number of petitions were presented, and resolutions offered in the House; but nothing of any importance was done.

On Friday, Mr. Pearson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, resigned his post as Chairman, in consequence of the instructions relative to repealing the charter of the U. S. Bank. Mr. P. is a high-toned federalist, and, consequently, could not be instrumental in depriving that bantling of whiggery of its precarious existence.

In the House a Bill was passed authorizing the Governor to borrow $870,000, to pay off a portion of the State debt which falls due on the 1st of February. An effort was made on the part of some of the federalists to compel the Governor to get the money from the U. S. Bank—but it was no go. Col. M'Elwee, like a true patriot, Mr. Fleniken and others, opposed the base proposition, and the mover finally got ashamed of himself and withdrew it.

On Saturday but little business was transacted in the Senate.

In the House an animated debate took place on the subject of a resumption of specie payments, which was finally terminated by postponing the consideration of the resolution till Monday.

On Monday, therefore, the question of resumption will be brought fairly and fully before the House, and the members will "roll up their sleeves" and go to work in real earnest. A debate of two or three days may be expected, but the friends of an early resumption will prevail. The Banks must yield to the mandate of public opinion.

On Tuesday a State Treasurer will be elected in the room of Dr. Sturgeon, elected to the U. S. Senate, and who will leave for Washington as soon as his successor is ready to take charge of the "big iron chest." The contest will lay betwixt Mr. Speaker Hopkins, S. L. Carpenter, Esq. and Almond H. Read, Esq. It is probable the last named gentleman will succeed.

You may soon look for important news from this quarter. The Committees are beginning to report, and both Houses will be in a flare-up before many days. The belligerant parties are, on the one side, the representatives of the people, who will not flinch from their duty—on the other, the bank-ridden representatives of federalism, whose god is the banking system and whose idol is an inflated paper currency. Of the result of the onset, there can be no doubt. Reason, truth, justice, liberty, equality, and the perpetuation of our yet free government, all conspire to ensure a most glorious and triumphant victory over the enemies of democracy.

I shall write you again on Saturday next."

FLOUR IN BALTIMORE, $5,75.

For the Volunteer.

Whig Meeting—The Flying Phenomenon—Messrs. Williams and Ewing of the State Senate—Falsehood Exposed.

Messrs. Editors:—On last Monday evening, after the Harrisburg train of cars had arrived, the *understrappers* of that political Grimaldi, Charles Biddle Blooded Penrose, among whom I noticed his *distinguished* friend Ex-Doorkeeper Eckles and *probable* successor of Amos Kendall!! were patrolling the streets of Carlisle, proclaiming that Messrs Williams and Ewing of the Senate, had just arrived in town *expressly* for the purpose of addressing the Antimasonic Meeting, which was to be held in the Court House. Curiosity to hear these gentlemen induced me to attend, and I now propose, Messrs. Editors, to give you a true and accurate account of the speeches that were delivered on that occasion. After the meeting had been organized the *Flying Phenomenon* accompanied by Messrs. Williams and Ewing, Dan Eckels, three *pettifoggers "et id genus omne,"* made their appearance in the Court Room, whereupon the assembled multitude expressed their joy by a succession of *yells* and *vociferations*, which strongly reminded me of the description given by Milton of the din and tumult that pervade *Pandemonium*. The *Ex-Speaker* of the Senate made a graceful *bow*, his countenance lit up with that sardonic smile *peculiar* to himself—and then proceeded to address the meeting. His speech was characterized with his usual quantity of *cant, fustian* and *bravado*; he *raved* and *ranted* like a theatrical performer, sawing the air with his hands, and his object evidently was to produce an excitement. But the whig *pulse* beats low—federalism lies prostrate in the dust, bound hand and foot with the strong cable of democracy, and the burning eloquence of a Demosthenes or a St. Paul can't infuse life and animation into its cold and paralyzed limbs. The *back window* patriot depicted in glowing colors the bravery of William Henry Harrison, and as he spoke of his splendid military achievements, his glory and renown, the conclusion forced itself irresistibly upon my mind, that the *cowardice* of the one was only equalled by the *timidity* and *imbecility* of the other. It is said that in the event of Harrison's election, the Ex-Speaker of the Senate, who is a man of *undoubted courage*, and who never yet *coward-like* deserted his post in the hour of danger, except when there was a *back window* near, is to receive the appointment of *Secretary of War* as a compensation for services rendered. Shade of General Knox!! William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, and Charles Biddle Blooded Penrose, Secretary of War!!

Hail Columbia!!! Happy Land!!

Before the Ex-Speaker took his seat, he became a prophet: spoke of the light that was bursting upon the political horizon, and pledged himself that a majority of the people of this section of the State, meaning I presume Cumberland county, would cast their votes in favor of Harrison:—upon what data he based this remarkable assumption he did not inform us, certainly not upon past events, which, if Campbell is to be believed, cast their shadows before. But Charley enjoys the enviable prerogative of the Trojan Prophetess; Cassandra of old, who always prophesied, but *never was believed!!*

Senator Williams then appeared upon the *tapis*. Expectation was on tip-toe to hear the Senator from Allegheny, who has been represented by his partizans as one of the *Whig Lions* of the State: the audience therefore anticipated a rich treat. But alas! how grievously were they disappointed: the speech was lame—spiritless and common place. The audience looked in vain for that lofty and commanding eloquence, that withering sarcasm, that caustic invective which the friends of the Senator claim for him and which the meeting had been taught to expect. Mortification and disappointment pervaded the countenance of every one present: it was a palpable failure and Mr. Williams sat down evidently chagrined at the cold and heartless indifference manifested by the meeting. If the whigs cannot make their *big men* out of better material they are indeed in a bad way. Mr. Williams is the *smallest* "great man" that I ever saw, and afforded an apt exemplification of the homely truth, that it is easier to acquire a reputation than to preserve it when once gained. The Allegheny Senator was very solicitous to create the impression upon the minds of the people, that he had not left his seat in the Senate for the purpose of addressing a political meeting in Carlisle, and yet it was evident that the *Flying Phenomenon* had brought him here expressly for that purpose. Mr. Williams asserted, among other things, that at the time that Gen. Harrison was defending the Northwestern frontier "*Martin Van Buren was opposing the War in the Senate of New York.*" These are his words. This oft repeated charge is a foul slander upon the character of Martin Van Buren; the charge is *false*, and I will now proceed to prove it.

Martin Van Buren, then a young man, took his seat in the Senate of N. York for the first time in November 1812. The executive chair of the State was then dignified & adorned by one of N. York's most patriotic and distinguished sons, Daniel D. Tompkins. During the session of 1812 and 13, Mr. Van Buren was found *foremost* in the ranks of Democracy, breasting the angry torrent of Federal opposition and supporting by his eloquence the noble stand taken by Gov. Tompkins in favor of the necessity and expediency of the war. The popular branch of the New York Legislature was then in the hands of the Federalists. Every effort was made by them to frustrate the efforts of Mr. Madison—to cripple his administration and to lay the American Eagle at the feet of the British Lion. New England was estranged from the cause: she withheld supplies of men and money from the National Government: old Federal Massachusetts declared it was "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories" of their countrymen: and the *Hartford Convention*, some of whose members are *now* the prominent leaders of the Whig party in the east, was concocting measures to subvert the liberties of their country. Terror and dismay pervaded the minds of the people, and it might well be said of that period as Thomas Paine said after the memorable retreat of General Washington through New Jersey, "These are the times that try men souls: he that stands by his country NOW deserves the thanks of man and woman!" Where was Martin Van Buren at this dark and critical period? Was he arrayed with the enemies of his country under the banner of Federalism? Was he, as Mr. Williams asserts "*opposing the war in the Senate of New York?*"—No, thank God he was not: he never opposed the war: he never raised a suicidal arm against American liberty. No—never. Let the following extracts taken from an address *written by Martin Van Buren* in 1813, and addressed to the Republicans of New York, prove where he then was and stamp the assertion of Mr. Williams, as it deserves to be, with falsehood. Fellow Citizens read them and say whether Mr. Van Buren was an enemy to the last war.

"Fellow Citizens: Your country is at war and Great Britain is her enemy. Indulge us in a brief examination of the causes which have led to it, and brief as from the necessary limits of an address it must be, we yet hope it will be found sufficient to convince every honest man of THE HIGH JUSTICE AND INDISPENSABLE NECESSITY OF THE ATTITUDE WHICH OUR GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN: OF THE SACRED DUTY OF EVERY REAL AMERICAN TO SUPPORT IT IN THAT ATTITUDE, AND OF THE PARRICIDAL VIEWS OF THOSE WHO REFUSE TO DO SO."

Again.—"We will not doubt for a moment that every man who is in truth and fact an American will say that WAR AND WAR ALONE *was our only refuge from national degradation, our only course to national prosperity.*"

Again.—"*Your country has engaged in a war in the last degree unavoidable;* it is not waged to the destruction of the rights of others, but in defence of your own; it is therefore your bounden duty to support her; you should lay down the character of *partizans* and become *patriots.*"

Further on he exclaims:—"While the brave American tar, the intrepid defender of our rights, and redeemer of our national character, the present boast and future honor of our land, is impressed by force into a service he detests, which compels a brother to imbrue his hands in a brother's blood, while he is yet tossing upon the surface of the ocean, and mingling his groans with those tempests less savage than his persecutors that waft him to a returnless distance from his family and his home. It is at such a period, when there is no peace, when there can be no peace, without sacrificing every thing valuable, *that our feelings are insulted, the public arm paralyzed and the public ear stunned by the dastardly and incessant cry of* PEACE."—Again.—"At such a time, we say, mark the man who would countenance Government in COMMUTING OUR SAILORS RIGHTS FOR THE SAFETY OF OUR MERCHANTS GOODS." The address concludes in the following eloquent and patriotic words:—"Fellow Citizens! The question of WHO IS FOR HIS COUNTRY, OR AGAINST HIS COUNTRY, must now be tried: the eyes of Europe are directed towards us. TO THE POLLS then, and by a united and vigorous support of the candidate we submit to you, discharge the great duty you owe to your country; preserve for your posterity the rich inheritance that has been left you by your ancestors, that future ages may triumphantly point to the course you pursued on this interesting occasion, as evidence that time had not yet extinguished that spirit which actuated the heroes of Breedshill and of Yorktown; of those who fell at Camden and those who conquered on the plains of Saratoga."

What think you now Mr. Williams of Mr. Van Buren's course during the last war? In the teeth of such evidence, do you still cling to your slanderous assertion that "Martin Van Buren opposed the war in the Senate of New York? Does this look like hostility to that war? Shame! where is thy blush? Martin Van Buren can look back upon his course in the Senate of New York in relation to that war, with feelings of pride, of joy and of exultation; with the consciousness of having stood by his country in the dark hour of danger, and of never deserting her like *modern* patriots through the *back window of a Senate Chamber*; he can appeal to history, and she will say "he *never* opposed the war: he *never* opened his lips or raised his arm against it, but *always, always* upheld it." I *dare* Mr. Williams, I *dare any man* to point to a *single act*, a *single word* of Martin Van Buren against the war. It can't be done—it never has been done. Side by side with the noble and patriotic Tompkins, he supported Mr. Madison; in the Senate he was ever ready to defend the honor of his country, and by the eloquent address from which the above extracts are taken, and which was circulated through every nook and corner of the State, he produced a political revolution in the popular branch of the Legislature, and threw the weight and influence of New York in *favor of the war.* Tell us not then, that he was hostile to that war which has been justly termed the second war of American independence!—it is *false.* If among the many laurels that encircle the brow of Martin Van Buren, there is one greener than the rest, it is that one, which by *common consent* was entwined around it for his firm and unwavering support of the last war, for his defence of "FREE TRADE AND SAILORS RIGHTS." Let no man attempt to deprive him of that honor: let no man dare to pluck that laurel from his brow.

These remarks, Messrs. Editors, have unavoidably been extended to such a length, that I find it impossible to bestow upon Mr. Ewing's performance the notice which I had intended. He is a small affair at best; a perfect *nondescript*. Suffice it to say, that his remarks were yet more tame than Mr. Williams' and were in fact a *stereotyped* edition of that Senator's. Mr. Ewing however did not hazard the assertion that Mr. Van Buren was opposed to the last war, for which I give him credit.

The enemy is now in the field—the first gun has been fired—the bugle has been sounded throughout the land, and the *motley* hosts of Federalism are marshalling for the contest! Well—let them come on. When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war. The Democracy are prepared for them: like a spirited charger chafing the bit and spurning the earth beneath him, they are anxious for the race. The Democracy of Old Mother Cumberland, throws down the glove to their opponents, and exclaims

* * * * * * "Lay on Macduff,
And cursed be him, who first cries, hold—Enough."

FRANK PERTINAX.

For the Volunteer.

Messrs. Editors:—I am glad to see that *one of the People* has undertaken to sound the tocsin, and rouse his fellow citizens to the discharge of their duty. Many a thought I have had on the subject; but not being accustomed to writing much, as you will perceive by my scrawl, and much less of politics, I was lazy to take up my pen. I'll venture a few thoughts at any rate, and if you can find in them any thing to assist *One of the People*, it is at your and his service. I like his entering *wedge*; and I hope his *maul* won't give out until he drives it into the very heart of the principles that have governed the present office holders styled Justices of the Peace—a more pompous, haughty set of aristocrats could not well be found than most of them were; and if their intelligence and integrity had been equal to their authority, their legal acts* might have been tolerated—but it is a melancholy fact that ignorance and sycophancy often super-seded the former—often to the no small injury of either plaintiff or defendent.

Magistrates or Justices of the Peace ought to be sober, honest, intelligent men—posessing firmness enough to guard against the influence of wealth, or the flattery of men higher in authority than themselves. How many of such, in your knowing, now hold offices as Justices? How many do you know who can lay claim to sobriety integrity, and intelligence? Could you form a single platoon of them, in this part of the County? It is, however, not so much their faults, perhaps,† as the faults of those who recommended them for appointment, and encouraged† them in their vicious habits. I am not going to mention names—but I do know some that are not overstocked with sense or good judgment—some that are not celebrated for sobriety—and others that have more partiality and favor for some folks, than honest or upright action for others acting as Justices of the Peace. But, the time has nearly arrived when the furlough of such men will be out—and a change cannot make things worse.—If the people should be mistaken in their choice in the first instance—they will, in a short time, have an opportunity of correcting their mistake. *Rotation* is a sovereign remedy—and it is just now as necessary to purge the body politic as a cathartic is sometimes to cleanse the natural body. It is an old British maxim, and a pretty true one, too, that old Ministers become corrupt, *haughty, tyrannic* and *overbearing*—and young as I am, I have seen, and felt too, that, even the borough of Carlisle is not exempt from some old office holders, who consider themselves as the masters, rather than the servants of the People, and act as if they thought the offices they hold were made, if not for their exclusive benefit, more for themselves, than for the public. For such evils there is no other cure than Rotation. I am sorry that it has, like honest industry become a little unfashionable, and yielded to a system of monopoly and corrupt speculation that makes not only our own State, but the whole nation mourn. But, the People are the Doctors—and it is to be hoped they will, as they most certainly can, administer such medicine at the approaching elections, as will cure the evils so long and so loudly complained of, and which were without remedy, until our late democratic Convention gave us the new Constitution.

A MECHANIC.

* I mean by *legal* acts—official acts—and ought to have said so—for many of their acts, tho' sanctioned, as *legal*, are at open war with both *equity* and *justice*.

† By giving them business.

REMARKS OF Mr. RAMSEY, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In the House of Representatives, January 13, 1840—On the New Jersey disputed election, in reply to Mr. Cooper, of Pa.

Mr. RAMSEY thought that the House would concede to him that he was not one of those who delayed the business of the country by making long speeches on this floor; but, at the same time, he was unwilling to permit gentlemen to run away with the question entirely. He had the same right to be heard that was conceded to others, and would now proceed to answer some of the remarks of his colleague, [Mr. COOPER,] who had most wantonly dragged Pennsylvania into the arena for the purpose of covering her with disgrace.

He had listened with much attention to the various arguments offered on this question since the commencement of the session, and he acknowledged that a great deal of legal lore had been elicted on one side, sustained by broad seals and quibbling technicalities; whilst on the other, the simple facts seemed to be mainly relied upon. He would not permit himself to go into an examination of the subject under the circumstances in which he stood, and would vote most cheerfully for its immediate reference to the Committee of Elections, in conformity with the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. CAMPBELL.] To that committee it ought to have gone a month since. But, (Mr. R. said,) he rose chiefly for the purpose of repelling the charges brought against the people of Pennsylvania, the honest yeomanry of that State, by his colleague [Mr. COOPER] and others. He never would consent to sit still in his place and quietly listen, for days and weeks, to the continued strain of invective there had been kept up here against his native State and her institutions, and would expose at once the presumption of the assailants, and the utter recklessness of their assertions. I say (continued Mr. R.) that my colleague has utterly perverted the conclusion naturally to be deduced from the Pennsylvania cases of contested elections, as cited and applied to the question now before the House. In truth, both questions are identically the same in the main particular—and that is in the high handed and daring attempt of the Governor and Council of New Jersey to appoint members of Congress in opposition to the expressed will of the people, and the infamous proceedings on the part of Governor Ritner, in issuing letters patent to men of straw to fill seats in the State Legislature, denied them at the polls. Both, sir, are revolutionary movements on the part of the Governors of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and they, with their retainers, Privy Council, Bank agents, Halifax rioters, and pensioned menials, strewed along the public works thick as the locusts of Egypt, are the worthies who should properly be branded as the authors of conspiracy and rebellion; they are the only persons who have attempted to trample the Constitution and laws under foot. The people of Pennsylvania stood by the Constitution and the laws, they upheld the drooping banner of freedom, and although denounced as *canaille*, and dog-fighters on this floor, their boldness and energy outfaced the treasonable machinations of a band of conspirators worthy of Catoline and the degenerate days of Rome. Dog fighters indeed! (exclaimed Mr. R.) The honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania who assembled at Harrisburg, composed of the most wealthy and influential citizens of the State, a mob too! These declarations sound mighty well here, but those who know and understand the proceedings of the citizens concerned therein, will laugh to scorn this fishwoman slander.—Why, sir, I maintain that if the people of Pennsylvania had permitted Governor Ritner and his Secretary to thrust into the legislative halls their menials and dependants, in opposition to legal certificates, a majority of votes, and the laws and Constitution of the land, as was the case in the county of Philadelphia, and the one presented at the opening of the Legislature, then they would truly have deserved all the very gentlemanly epithets that have been heaped upon them. But, sir, they proved themselves lineally descended from the same dog-fighters and mobites who rose in rebellion against a King and a Parliament; who owned the soil, who tilled it, who fought and bled, and finally achieved our glorious Revolution. Sir, I exult in the resistance of my fellow-citizens to the first attempt made to place collars upon their necks, and to convert them, not into dog-fighters, but into dogs themselves. It augurs well for the Republic, and the stability of our institutions.

I am sick to death of hearing about this everlasting mob at Harrisburg; and I would ask my chivalrous colleague why he and his valiant friends did not stand up like men, and cut off the heads and ears of this monster, instead of making tracks from the Capitol, North, East, South, and West, and even jumping out of the back windows. I happened to be present, with hundreds of the honest farmers of my neighborhood, and the scampering was truly laughable; the cow's heels that the gentleman talked about in his speech the other day, in reply to my friend from Ohio, [Mr. DUNCAN,] would not have answered the purpose there. Well, Sir, I was one of that mob; and so help me Heaven, if there is ever such another—if I ever witness an attempt on the part of a Governor and his humble Secretary to trample the Constitution under foot, for the purpose of carrying out the principle of "*treating elections as if they had not happened.*" I will be amongst them once more, & if remonstrance will not do, (making a significant gesture) he would go a step further. But, sir, I promised not to make a speech, and I think, under the circumstances, my colleague ought to have declined occupying the time of the House. Now, particularly, as it is extremely doubtful, to say the least of it, whether he is himself entitled to sit in this Hall. If I