



AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1846.

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN; FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

James Clarke of Ind. George G. Leiper, of Del. SENATORS.

- List of names for Senators and Electors, including John Thompson, Frederick Stover, Benjamin Mifflin, etc.

NOTICE.

Those interested are hereby notified, that the bills due this establishment for subscription, advertising and job work, will be made out between this and the 1st of April...

We this week place at the head of our columns the Electoral ticket formed by the State Convention on Thursday last, and shall retain it there until it is triumphantly elected by the democracy of this great Commonwealth.

Mon. Charles McClure.—We are gratified at the selection of this gentleman for a Presidential Elector from this Congressional District, and we are very sure that our democratic readers generally will heartily approve the nomination.

An abstract of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention will be found in another part of this paper. One hundred and thirty delegates were in attendance, every district in the State being represented.

Next week we shall endeavor to find room for the excellent address delivered by Judge Blythe, on taking the chair as President of the Convention.

New Jersey Case.—In the House, on Thursday last, Mr. Campbell, from the committee of Elections, made a full and detailed report on the New Jersey case, which concluded with stating the fact required by the resolution of the House...

It is asserted by the federal papers that General Harrison is poor and necessitous. Grant it, for the sake of argument, and what does it prove? either that he has all his life been a reckless spendthrift, or that he is totally unfit to manage his own affairs to advantage.

New York Schools.—The number of children instructed in the Common Schools of the State of New York during the year 1839, was 557,329. Expenses, \$1,793,014. Average annual cost each, \$3.20. The average compensation of teachers, was \$11.05 per month. The total expenditure for the schools for the present year is estimated at \$9,100,000.

Hon. WILLIAM S. RAMSEY.—This gentleman has again had occasion to step forward, not in defence of the Democracy of his native State, as before; but to repel a base slander upon the man whom Pennsylvania delights to honor...

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky followed in an attack upon the Administration; and went into an examination of the principles of the Sub-Treasury, (which will be hereafter published.) He was understood to say that a Senator from Pennsylvania here advocated the reduction of the wages of the laboring man upon the floor of the Senate, and called the attention of his friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. RAMSEY] to the fact.

Mr. RAMSEY immediately rose and requested the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Davis] to allow him an opportunity to correct the error into which he had fallen.

Mr. DAVIS yielded the floor to Mr. RAMSEY, who said that he had made an effort on another occasion, during the debate, to put the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Vander Horstsprou] right upon the same subject, which has called down personal attacks from the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill...

One Who Knows.—Moses Dawson, Esq. of Cincinnati, the biographer of Gen. Harrison, and his warm personal friend to boot, has published a letter, setting forth the reasons why he cannot support the mock "military chieftain"; at the same time taking occasion to confute many ridiculous assertions of the federalists, intended to work on the prejudices and passions of a particular class of persons...

Canal Navigation.—The Board of Canal Commissioners have given notice that the boats will commence running on the 20th instant. And we learn from one of our exchanges, that the cross-cut canal, terminating at Beaver, Pa., which is intended to connect the State improvements of Ohio with those of Pennsylvania, will be ready for use as soon as the navigation opens.

Ohio Federal Convention.—The federal papers are blowing right lustily about the Ohio Convention, representing it as a grand affair, and stating that from 12 to 20,000 of the "bone and sinew" of the State were there with banners, log cabins, canoes, etc. But there are always two sides to a story—the Statesman, a leading democratic paper published at Columbus, says the actual number in attendance did not exceed 3,000, and that but few of the "bone and sinew" were among them.

The above motley Convention nominated Thos. Corwin, a rank and avowed abolitionist, for Governor. This is perfectly in character with federal whiggery, and shows with what facility they can "join jiblets" with any party, no matter how pernicious or destructive their principles may be.

A portion of the proceedings of the military celebration at Mechanicsburg, on the 23d ult., will be found in another column. If we can possibly spare the room next week, we shall, according to request, publish the speech delivered on the occasion.

New Hampshire.—The election in this State for Governor and State officers, took place on Tuesday last. We shall probably be able to give the result in our next.

Hinderhook Association of Cumberland County.

The following additional names have been received since our last publication: DICKINSON.

- List of names for the Hinderhook Association, including William Harper, Andrew G. Miller, Esq., Abraham Myers, William Spangler, John Dunlap, John Claude, John Kyle, Matthew Galbraith, Dr. J. W. Shriver, Dr. John A. Hilt, Joseph M'Elwano, Samuel Mcgaw, Samuel Mcgaw, Joseph Deihl, Andrew P. Mathers, John Harper, Cyrus Reynard, William M. Scouller, John Jacobs, John Brohm, Abraham Landis.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA. Samuel Tritt, John Dunlap, Esq., John Elliot, William A. Davidson, Enoch Woodrow, Robert Montgomery, William Ker, John M. Woods, Isaac Rupp, George Watson, John Brown, Esq., Jacob Goodheart, Peter Rippon, George M'Keenan, William Wyke, John Work, Joseph H. Brinton, John Brown, Esq.

In the list of names for Allen, published in our last, several errors occurred. For David Fallor read David Taylor, and for Charles Fallor, Charles Taylor.

We are pleased to learn that our worthy and esteemed townsman, Jacob B. Lyon, Esq. than whom a more faithful and competent officer is not to be found on the whole line of public works, has been re-appointed, by the Canal Commissioners, Supervisor on the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Canal.

New Irredeemable Paper.—The Bank of the U. S. having suffered so severely by the issue of its notes, in the shape of 13 per cent interest, &c., and afraid of a repetition of the losses, now refuses to pay its checks in notes or any thing else; but says the depositor must be contented with having them marked "good," and thus the debtor of the depositor must take these checks as payment—as money!

This Bank has already injured the other Banks by throwing her bank notes upon them, and the effect now is to overload them with checks upon her, which she proposes to pay in current bank notes some twenty years hence.—Har. Rep.

In addition to the above, we learn that after the U. S. Bank refused to pay its checks, the other Banks of the city (except the Girard Bank, which goes check by check with the "Monster," and which also suspended the payment of its checks,) refused to receive upon any terms or for any purpose its notes or the notes of the Girard Bank. So we go. It appears then, that we are not only to have a suspension of specie payments—but also of paper!—What next?

FROM WASHINGTON. We are indebted to the Hon. WILLIAM S. RAMSEY for the following letter, which we publish for the benefit of our readers:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1846. Messrs. Sanderson & Co. Messrs. Sanderson & Co. report that the New Jersey case came up yesterday in the shape of a report from the committee on Elections, but a suspension of the rules being necessary to the introduction of the report, and that requiring a vote of two thirds, the Whigs were enabled to stave off the subject for a few days longer. This system of delaying the business of the country is well understood now.

The fact that the opposition are playing off here in order to raise the drooping spirits of their friends in different parts of the Union is truly laughable. They can scarce persuade themselves that they have the most remote prospect of carrying Harrison, yet they are continually publishing accounts of meetings of the Whigs in the various parts of the country, that exist only in the imaginations of their pensioned letter writers and obsequious editors. This is their usual game—their victories are always on paper, whilst ours are achieved at the polls.

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On Monday last the Governor sent in a message to the Senate, nominating the following Judges: Robert A. Grier, to be President Judge of the District Court in the County of Allegheny.

George W. Barlow, President, and R. T. Corward and Joseph M. Boren, Associates, of the new Court of Original Sessions in Philadelphia.

The above are represented as being excellent appointments, and the Governor has done himself no little credit in making such a judicious selection.

Twenty-five Associate Judges of Common Pleas, in different parts of the State, were nominated at the same time. Judge Grier's nomination was unanimously confirmed—the others are not yet acted on.

"What will the Legislature do with the banks and the banking system?" is a question that is frequently asked now-a-days—and one too, which least of all others, we, or any one else whom we have heard attempt to give an opinion, are unprepared to give a satisfactory answer.

The people are complaining of the delay in the Legislature. The public mind is in a state of suspense, and, as a consequence, business of every kind is paralyzed. Already two months of the session have been consumed, and nothing has been done—the people are suffering from the unaccountable delay, and nothing now but the most prompt and speedy action on the subject will satisfy the public, or remove the injurious impressions which are beginning to obtain against the leading members of the Legislature.

Several advertisements are unavoidably crowded out this week to make room for the proceedings of the State Convention. We hope our friends will excuse us.

FLOUR.—Upwards of 27,000 barrels of flour were inspected last week in Baltimore.

State Legislature.

Letter to the Editors, dated "HARRISBURG, March 7, 1846.

Nothing of importance has transpired here during the week except the meeting of the State Convention, which assembled on Wednesday morning and closed its labors on Thursday evening. Much unanimity and harmony prevailed in its deliberations, but as you will have the proceedings in the Harrisburg papers it is unnecessary for me to give you a detail.

On Tuesday the Resumption bill was called up in the House, but no progress was made—on Wednesday and Thursday no quorum could be formed, many of the members having taken seats as delegates in the Convention—yesterday we had the bill up again, but no definite action—and this day has been spent upon it likewise without coming to a decision.

During the week the agents of the Banks have been busily engaged in their usual occupation of trying to frighten or cajole the members into their terms, and I am sorry to add there is too much reason to fear that their efforts have not been fruitless. Of one thing I feel pretty confident, and that is that fewer democrats will leave Harrisburg at the adjournment than came here at the opening of the session—but that is a matter that must be settled betwixt them and their constituents.

Very little of consequence has been done in the Senate.

Whenever, if at all, the question of resumption is decided, I shall not fail to inform you.

Yours, &c.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates from the different counties met in Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 4th instant. The Convention was permanently organized by the appointment of the following officers, viz: PRESIDENT, CALVIN BLYTHE, of Dauphin, VICE PRESIDENTS, FREDERICK SMITH, Franklin, JOHN S. GIBBONS, Lehigh, JACOB SHIR, Berks, MARTIN GREEN, York, R. P. FLENNIKEN, Fayette, JAMES PATTERSON, Lancaster, WILLIAM PORTER, Allegheny, JAMES H. FARNS, Washington, SAMUEL HAYS, Venango, SAMUEL SPROTT, Beaver, CHARLES CHANDLER, Susquehanna, W. P. WILCOX, M'Keen, MARTIN LOTT, Bedford, BENJAMIN KINGSBURY, Wayne, JAMES M'DRYTT, Adams, GEORGE LEVYMAN, Philadelphia city, JOSEPH MORRISON, Bucks.

SECRETARIES, Henry L. Harvey, Erie, Franklin B. Schoener, Berks, Richard Vaux, Philadelphia, John W. Forney, Lancaster, N. Strickland, Chester, Edward M. Bredin, Butler, Henry D. Foster, Westmoreland, John A. Innis, Northampton.

Some difficulty occurred in consequence of two sets of Delegates appearing from Philadelphia and one or two other counties. A committee was appointed to decide the contested claims, who recommended that the members in both houses of the Legislature be permitted to take seats as Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, viz: John Fellton, Henry Horn, Wm. Ripberger, John Foulkrod, Robt. Frazer, John H. Brinton, Joseph Engle,

Joseph Fry, Henry Chapman, John Westbrook, John Weaver, Daniel Shall, Simon Cameron, Robert J. Fisher, Moses Maclean, Henry Pettey, J. B. Ard, Samuel F. Hadley, W. A. Petriken, Samuel Dickinson, Job Mann, L. L. Bigelow, Enos Hook, John Whisart, H. H. Van Arninge, John Bredin, Thos. Cunningham, and Galbraith A. Irvine. Gen. W. T. Rogers, of Bucks, and J. K. Moorhead, Esq. of Allegheny, were appointed Senatorial Delegates.

On motion, the following Electoral Ticket was appointed: SENATORIAL ELECTORS, JAMES CLARKE, of Indiana, GEORGE G. LEIPER, of Delaware.

- List of names for Senators and Electors, including JOHN THOMPSON, FREDERICK STOVER, BENJAMIN MIFFLIN, WILLIAM H. SMITH, JOHN P. STEINMAN, JOHN DOWLING, of Chester, HENRY MYERS, of Delaware, DANIEL JACOBY, JESSE JOHNSON, JACOB ABLE, GEORGE CHRISTMAN, of Lehigh, THOMAS SCHOENER, JOHN P. DEHUFF, HENRY LOGAN, FREDERICK SMITH, CHARLES McCLURE, J. M. GEMMELL, of Huntingdon, GEORGE M. HOLLENBACK, LEONARD FROST, JOHN HORTON, JR., WILLIAM PHILSON, JOHN MORRISON, WESTLY FROST, BENJAMIN ANDERSON, WILLIAM WILKINS, A. K. KNIGHT, JOHN FINDLEY, STEPHEN BARLOW, of Crawford.

Several other matters, such as the appointment of a Central State Committee, Committee of Correspondence, &c. were attended to—after which Mr. VAN ARNINGE, from the Committee to prepare an Address for the Convention, reported that they had unanimously adopted the following

ADDRESS Of the Democratic State Convention to the People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The venerable and illustrious Washington, in his farewell address to the people, solemnly adjures us not to inter-vein "our destiny with that of any part of Europe."

but to maintain the independent action of our government, free from foreign influence, in such a manner that "we may choose peace or war, as our interest guided by justice, shall counsel."

Had he been writing expressly for the present age and state of things, in reference to the banking system now in existence, he could not have delivered a more applicable and useful warning.

By the medium of banks as at present established and conducted, the wealth of the country has been drained and transferred to foreign powers; the functions of government have been impeded; our destiny has been made to depend upon the mandates of the British money power; the arts and industry of peace have been interrupted, and the preparations for defence and safety, as interest and justice might counsel, have been greatly obstructed.

As is justly remarked by President Van Buren in his most excellent message, the chain of dependence between banking institutions, does not terminate at our own cities; it extends across the ocean and centres in London. "The same laws of trade which give to the banks in our principal cities power over the whole banking system of the U. States subject the former in their turn to the money power in Great Britain."

The consequence of such a state of things, if permitted, would take from the representatives of the people the functions of government and vest them in banks; and so far from being independent and free from "the insidious wiles of foreign influence" as solemnly and earnestly urged upon us by the venerable father of his country, we should be brought into immediate subjection to the bank of England, and made to "choose peace or war" as she might direct for us.

Considerations of this nature induced our excellent President, Martin Van Buren, to assign to congress his reasons for believing that the establishment of an Independent National Treasury, as contemplated by the constitution, is necessary to the safe action of the federal government.

It is indeed necessary for the very existence of our free institutions. If the public money be taken from the people, and transferred to the banks for their private uses; if the treasury of the people be at the command of banks, and not at the command of the people, if by a perverted, false, and pretended "credit system," our resources and strength are placed at the mercy of the British Parliament, acting through the medium of the bank of England, then liberty will soon become a mere name, and our national existence be blotted out.

How joyful should be the heart of every patriot that the establishment of an Independent National Treasury, is now, in all parts of our Union, become so popular that, in the present congress, the allied forces of whigs and anti-masons, were compelled to cast their votes for a Sub-Treasury candidate, in the election of Speaker. The much vilified and denounced Sub-Treasury, was made the rallying word for collecting their forces, and uniting their strength. A victory thus achieved by the patriotism and firmness of our most worthy President, over the deep-seated prejudices and obstructions of his inveterate opposers, is a most noble proof at once of the ability and justice of his most excellent administration.

But whether we regard his recommendation for the establishment of an Independent Treasury, or view his pacific and just, but firm and patriotic course in our foreign relations, the success which has attended his noble and praiseworthy exertions for the public good; the benevolence and wisdom of his counsels; and the sound and pure democracy of all his views and actions as the chief magistrate of the people, we are compelled to award to him the tribute of praise and honor, so eminently due to his distinguished services, talents and virtues. Long as our commonwealths continue, or the memory of liberty be revered, the name of Martin Van Buren will be enrolled among the most deserving benefactors of the human family, and champions of pure and enlightened freedom.

In presenting to you the name of this distinguished citizen, tried patriot, and approved officer, as the candidate of the democratic party for reelection to the high sta-

tion, the duties of which he has so honorably and ably performed, we do but record the known wishes and unanimous sentiments of the whole democratic party, from one end of the union to the other. With such a candidate, so universally esteemed and beloved, and so entirely confided in, the success of the democratic cause at the approaching election, is a matter of joyful certainty.

In conjunction with this able statesman, we nominate also, as the choice of Pennsylvania, subject to the decision of a National Convention, Col. Richard M. Johnson for Vice President. Col. Johnson's history is most honorably connected with the history of his country; and his exploits as a soldier, and his services in the councils of the nation, alike command the warmest gratitude of his fellow citizens.

As a representative of the people in Congress, for a period of more than thirty years, Col. Johnson's course has always been distinguished for plain republican truth; and active and extensive usefulness. He has always been a democrat—a regular, uniform, and consistent democrat of the sound old Jeffersonian school—a firm, inflexible, and generous hearted friend of the poor man; and the zealous and faithful advocate of the rights of the widows and orphans of the gallant soldiers, who perished in defence of their country. To him, the voice of suffering was never addressed, without exciting compassion, and his hand was never backward to grant relief. He is a noble hearted man and a soldier, a statesman of sound and experienced judgment, an officer of extensive and long continued public services; and a citizen, who, in no single instance, has ever departed from genuine republican principles. As he started in political life, so he now; and while life remains, you may be sure that Col. Richard M. Johnson, will invariably continue the same, unchanged and inflexible democrat and patriot.

In numerous instances, the highly valuable and efficient services of Col. Johnson in legislation, have been deeply felt to the lasting benefit of his fellow-citizens. Upon his reports in Congress, the laws making provisions for the widows and orphans of soldiers; and for the surviving soldiers of the wars, were founded. He also led the way in the very humane and magnanimous effort to abolish imprisonment for debt; an action, which should endear him to every American citizen, and which alone, would be of such worth, as to entitle him justly to the applause and gratitude of every benevolent mind.

Col. Johnson, though he enrolled himself for the defence of his country, and sealed his devotion to liberty with his blood; was not a soldier for professional honor, or private gain. The service which he rendered, was the service of a citizen for a beloved country. Being a member of Congress in 1812, he voted for the declaration of war against Great Britain, and after the adjournment of Congress in July, he volunteered as a private soldier in the ranks; to peril his life in sustaining that war which he had himself participated in declaring. Not long afterwards he was called by his brave countrymen to the command of a regiment and by his promptness and gallant bearing, soon redeemed his state from the miseries of unsuccessful war and Indian massacres.

Such are the claims and such the services of Col. Johnson. His acknowledged merits, his frank generous-heartedness, his honest scars, and the esteem and love of all who knew him, are abundant testimonies of his worth and qualifications. He himself asks nothing, being content to retire to private life, or to continue in the service of his country, as his fellow citizens may require. But the citizens of Pennsylvania present him once more as a candidate for nomination; and if our democratic brethren in the National Convention which is to assemble, should believe with us, that his public life should not yet end, we doubt not that the freemen of the Union, will ardently and triumphantly sustain the decision.

While presenting these views and considerations to the public, we also deem it not improper to turn attention to the condition of our own Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Federal Arch. Ardent in her attachment to democracy, and steadfast in her unwavering fidelity to the principles which she has always professed, we venture to say that no state in the Union, has been more distinguished for public spirit, and patient, true-hearted service in the cause of republican truth. We now behold her in common with other portions of our Union, suffering under the destructive effects of a pernicious and evil banking system, forced upon us by federal misrule, at a time when a few men turned traitors to the trust committed to them by the people. Against these very principles of banking, the illustrious Jefferson lifted up his voice and uttered his prophetic warning. We rejoice that once more the democracy have resumed their power, and that we have now in office a democratic Executive, and Senate and House, in whom we can confide.

But the task is very different to bid this sick person to arise and take up his bed and walk, and to apply the healing process; the functions of health may be restored. We would gladly at once, by a word of power, restore health and strength to the bed politic; and abolish and obliterate every relic of the disease. We are compelled, however, to look at things as they are; and if this is impossible, then our first care should be to the health may be effectually and fully restored; in the very speediest time; and afterwards that a similar danger should never gain under any possibility recur. In the administration of Governor Porter, and in the legislative action of our democratic members in the Senate and House, we perceive an hostility to the evils of banking, and determination to root them out at the same time an earnest regard to the general welfare and a desire not to injure the citizens at the commonwealth; in an attempt to strangle and destroy the enemy which has fastened its talons upon us. Confiding alike in the integrity and patriotism, we earnestly approve of their efforts, to adopt a thorough, effectual, and radical reform in banking, terminating the whole evil and danger paper money of issues and in erasing it reform and perpetuating it by the sure safeguards, the question of the time of its redemption at this period, if it be not immediately possible, but only after a brief, reasonable delay, is of secondary importance.

The able and clear manner in which G. Porter has removed from the eyes of public the veil and disguise which the corrupt Ritten administration had interpo-