

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

\$2 00 per annum, in advance—or \$2 50, if not paid within the year. No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until all arrearages are paid.

American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.]

“OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG.”

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Whole No. 1393.

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday January 28, 1841.

New Series—Vol. 5, No. 33.

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville. JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewell township. JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippensburg.

Triennial Assessment.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Cumberland county, will hold the appeals for the year 1841, in the different Boroughs and Townships of said county, at the times and places as published below, for the purpose of hearing all persons who may apply for redress, and to grant such relief as to them shall appear just and reasonable, to wit:

Frankford and Mifflin townships on Thursday the 18th of February next, at the public house of James Hoover in the borough of Newville.

Hopewell, on Saturday the 20th at the public house of James Spenser in Newburg. Southampton and Shippensburg townships, on Monday the 23d at the public house of Jacob Engle in the borough of Shippensburg.

Dickinson on Wednesday the 24th at the public house of Joseph Mellinger in Centerville. West Pennsborough on Thursday the 25th at the public house of George Sheaffer, at Mount Rock.

North Middleton, on Friday the 26th at the Commissioners' office in the borough of Carlisle. South Middleton on Saturday the 27th at the same place.

East Pennsborough on Tuesday the 2d of March next, at the public house of Andrew Kreitzer. Borough of New Cumberland on Wednesday the 3d at the public house of Jacob Poist, in said borough.

Allen on Thursday the 4th at the public house of David Sheaffer in Shepherdstown. Borough of Mechanicsburg on Friday the 5th at the public house of John Hoover in said borough.

Harrisburg on Saturday the 6th at the public house of Mrs. Paul in Churchtown. Borough of Carlisle on Monday the 8th at the Commissioners' office in said borough.

Silver Spring on Tuesday the 9th at the public house of Joseph Grier in Hogestown. All principal Assessors are also notified and requested to attend at the times and places fixed for the appeal, for their respective boroughs and townships.

By order of the Commissioners. JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk. Carlisle, Jan. 21, 1841.

BOOT & SHOE



EMPORIUM.

THIS subscriber thankful for past favors respectfully announces to the citizens of Mechanicsburg and vicinity, that he has on hand a large assortment of Boots & Shoes—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Day's, Mist's & Children's course and fine, Leather and Morocco, which he will sell low for cash.

GEORGE F. CAIN. Mechanicsburg, January 7, 1841.

Harrisburg, Carlisle & Chambersburg Turnpike Company. Exhibit of tolls received, repairs and expenses in the Harrisburg, Carlisle & Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company, from January 1st, to December 30th, 1840.

Table with financial data: To amount of tolls received at the Gates, \$4207 43; Balance at settlement for 1839 paid into court at January A. D. 1840, for distribution, &c., 1968 74; Balance paid into court to be applied to the creditors under the acts of Assembly aforesaid, \$1762 68; Total, \$6176 174.

DAVID NEVIN, Treasurer. January 1, 1841.

To the Creditors of the Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambersburg Turnpike Road Company.

TAKE NOTICE That the court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, have appointed Monday the 15th day of February next, at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing and determining the claims of the respective creditors against said company, so as to enable the court to distribute the money paid into court by the Treasurer of said company, agreeably to the act of Assembly, made for the relief of said creditors on the first day of April 1823, and the supplement thereto.

January 11, 1841. Chambersburg Telegraph and Harrisburg Reporter, please insert three times, mark price, and charge Volunteer.

LIST OF LETTERS

- John Graham Henry Spira; John Shumbarger 2 Geo Poorman; Henry Rosebaum John Ebricht; Michael Fertig John Smith care of; Michael Longsdorf Joseph Grier; John Kehler Andrew Sheely; Wm Morret Saml or John Striely; Dr J Crain Jacob Longnecker; Dr Snowden David Light; Christian Grove John Miller; Jacob Billow Hamilton & Graf; Daniel Clugston J. CLENDENIN, Jr. P. M.

For the Volunteer.

The Seasons.

Say were this world but a fleeting show, For man's illusions given; Then who would stay on earth below, When there's so bright a heaven! Who'd be content with sorrows here, When all things there are bright; Were there not something still, that's dear, To cheer the spirit's night.

Last Words of Emmet.

"Let no man write my epitaph—for as no man who knows my motives dare now vindicate me, so let not prejudice or ignorance asperse them.—Let me repose in obscurity and peace, until other times and other men can do justice to my character; when my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then—and not till then—let my epitaph be written."

Old Ironsides on a Lee Shore.

It was at the close of a stormy day in the year 1835, when the gallant frigate Constitution, under the command of Captain Elliott—having on board the late Edward Livingston, late Minister at the Court of France, and his family, manned by nearly five hundred souls—drew near to 'the chops' of the English Channel.

Head west by compass, when the call of 'Light O!' was heard from the foretopmast yard.

"Where away?" asked the officer of the deck. "Three points on the lee bow," replied the look-out man; which the unprofessional reader, will readily understand to mean nearly straight ahead. At this moment the Captain appeared and took the trumpet.

"All hands," whistled the boatswain, with the long shrill summons, familiar to the ears of all who have ever been on board a man-of-war. "All hands," screamed the boatswain's mates, and ere the last echo died away, all but the sick were upon deck.

"The ship was staggering through a heavy swell from the Bay of Biscay, the gale, which had been blowing several days, had increased to a severity that was not to be made light of. The breakers, where Sir Cloudesley Shovel and his fleet were destroyed, in the days of Queen Anne, sang their song of death before, and the Dead-Man's Ledge replied in hoarse notes behind us. To go ahead seemed to be death, and attempt to go about was sure destruction.

"The first thing that caught the eye of the Captain was the furled mainsail, which he had ordered to be carried throughout the evening—the hauling up of which, contrary to the last order that he had given on leaving the deck, had caused the ship to fall off to the leeward two points; and thus led her into a position on a 'lee shore' upon which a strong gale was blowing her, in which the chance of safety appeared to the stoutest nerves almost hopeless. That sole chance consisted in standing on, to carry us through the breakers, and to save our small craft from being dashed to pieces against the rocks.

"Why is the mainsail up, when I ordered it set?" cried the Captain in a tremendous voice. "Finding that she pitched her boys under, I took it in, under your general order, sir, that the officer of the deck should carry sail according to his discretion," replied the Lieutenant in command.

"Heave the log," was the prompt command, to the master's mate. The log was thrown. "How fast does she go?" Five knots and a half, sir.

"Board the main tack, sir." "She will not bear it," said the officer of the deck. "Board the main tack," thundered the Captain. "Keep her full and by, Quartermaster."

"Aye, aye, sir!" The tack was boarded. "Haul aft the main sheet," shouted the Captain, and aft it went like the spreading of a sea bird's wing, giving the huge sail to the gale.

"Give her the lee helm when she goes into the sea," cried the Captain. "Aye! aye! sir! she has it," growled out the old sea dog at the binnacle. "Right your helm; keep her full and by." "Aye! aye! sir! full and by she is," was the prompt answer from the helm.

"How fast does she go?" "Nine knots and a half, sir." "Keep her away half point." "How fast does she go?" "Nine knots, sir."

"Steady so!" returned the Captain. "Steady," answered the helmsman, and all was the silence of the grave upon that crowded deck—except the howling of the storm—for a space of time that seemed to my imagination almost an age.

It was a trying hour with us—unless we could carry sail so as to go at the rate of nine knots an hour, we must of necessity dash upon Scilly, and who ever touched those rocks and lived during a storm? The sea ran very high, the rain fell in sheets, the sky was one black curtain, illuminated only by the faint light, which was to mark our deliverance, or stand a monument of destruction. The wind had got above whistling, it came in puffs that flattened the waves, and made our old frigate settle her bearings, while every thing on board seemed cracking to pieces. At this moment the carpenter reported that the left bolt of the weather forehurd had drawn.

"Get on the luffs, and set them on all the weather shrouds. Keep her at small helm, quartermaster, and ease her in the sea," were the orders of the Captain. The luffs were soon put upon the weather shrouds, which of course relieved the chains and channels, but many an anxious eye was turned toward the remaining bolts, for upon them depended the masts, and upon the masts depended the safety of the ship—for with one foot of canvas less she could not live fifteen minutes.

Onward plunged the overlaid frigate, and at every surge she seemed bent upon reaching the deep the sailor's grave; and her live oak sides, his coffin of glory. She had been fitted out at Boston when the thermometer was below zero. Her shrouds therefore slackened at every strain, and her unwieldy masts (for she had those designed for the frigate Cumberland, a much larger ship) seemed ready to jump out of her.

And while all was apprehension—another bolt drew!—and then another!—until at last, our whole stay was placed upon a single bolt less than a man's wrist in circumference. Still the good iron clung to the solid wood, and bore us alongside the breakers, though in a most fearful proximity to them. This thrilling incident has never, I believe, been noticed in public, but it is the literal fact, which I make not the slightest attempt to embellish. As we galloped on—I can compare our vessel's leaping to nothing else—the rocks seemed very near us. Dark as was the night, the white foam

scowled around their black heads while the spray fell over us; and the thunder of the dashing surge sounded like the awful knell that the ocean was singing for the victims it was eager to engulf.

"At length the light bore upon our quarter, and the broad Atlantic rolled its white caps before us. During this time all were silent, each officer and man was at his post, and the bearing and countenance of the Captain seemed to give encouragement to every person on board. With but a bare possibility of saving the ship and those on board, he relied on his nautical skill and courage, and by carrying the mainsail when in any other situation would have been considered a suicidal act, he weathered the lee shore, and saved the Constitution.

"The mainsail was now hauled up, by light hearts and strong hands, the jib and spanker taken in, and from the light of Scilly the gallant vessel, under close reefed topsails and main trysails, took her departure and danced merrily over the deep toward the United States.

"Pipe down," said the Captain to the First Lieutenant, and splice the main brace." "Pipe down," echoed the First Lieutenant to the boatswain. "Pipe down," whistled the boatswain to the crew, and "pipe down" it was.

"Soon the 'Jack of the Dust' held his levee on the main gun-deck, and the weather beaten tars as they gathered about the grog tub, and luxuriated upon a full allowance of Old Rye, forgot all their perils and fatigue.

"How near the rocks did we go," said I to one of the master's mates, the next morning. He made no reply, but taking down his chart, showed me a pencil line between the outside shoal and the Light House Island, which was the narrow channel through which we passed in our narrow passage.

I went upon the deck; the sea was calm, a gentle breeze was swelling our canvass from our mainsail to royal, the isles of Scilly had sunk in the eastern waters, and the clouds of the dying storm were rolling off in broken masses to the northward and westward, like the flying columns of a beaten army.

I have seen many a gale of wind, and have past through scenes of greater danger; but never before, nor since, have I experienced an hour so terrific, as that when the Constitution was laboring, with the lives of five hundred men hanging on a single small iron bolt, to weather Scilly on the night of the 11th of May, 1835.

NOTE.—During the gale Mrs. Livingston inquired of the Captain if we were not in great danger, to which he replied as soon as we had passed Scilly, you are as safe you would be in the aisle of a church." It is singular that the frigate Boston, Capt. M. S. Neal, about the close of the Revolution, escaped a similar danger while employed in carrying out to France, Chancellor Livingston, a relative of Edward's, and also Minister to the Court of St. Cloud. He likewise had his wife on board, and while the vessel was weathering a lee shore, Mrs. Livingston asked the Captain—a rough but gallant old fire-eater—if they were not in great danger; to which he replied—"You had better, Madam, get down on your knees, and pray God to forgive you your numerous sins, for if we don't carry by this point, we shall all be down in five minutes."

State Military Convention.

Agreeably to the resolution passed by the Military Convention which was held in this place in January, 1840, a number of officers from different parts of the State met.

On motion, Col. EDWARD F. EVANS from Chester county, was appointed Chairman, and Maj. JACOB SEILER of Harrisburg, Secretary.

A motion was made by Col. D. N. L. Rutter—that a committee of nine be appointed, whose duty it shall be to report the names of the officers, who are to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, and that they make report to this Convention at 3 o'clock P. M. which was agreed to.

Messrs. Reutter, Boyer, C. Seiler, Bowmaster, Florence, Carpenter, Thornbury, Evans and J. Seiler, were appointed said committee.

A motion was made by Col. Reutter and read as follows: Resolved, That all Military Officers now at the Seat of Government, who have their uniforms with them, be respectfully requested to appear in military dress, during the sitting of the Convention.

Which was agreed to. On motion, adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The committee appointed to select officers to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, reported as follows: President—Gen. WILLIS FOLKE. Vice Presidents—General JOSEF BAILEY, Col. BARTLET, Col. JOHN THOMPSON, Capt. E. W. ROBERTS, Col. H. WRIGHT, Col. R. FLEMING, Maj.—WILLIAMS and Colonel REUTTER.

Secretaries.—Maj. J. Seiler, and Captain John Hood. Which was adopted. The President then stated the object of the Convention, and declared it duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Adjourned until NINE o'clock to-morrow morning.

Convention met.

Gen. Adam Diller, from the committee on Resolutions, reported the following PREAMBLE. It is held to be a settled principle in this country, that a standing army in time of peace is odious, and will not be sustained by the people.

The only alternative then, is a good militia system, settled by the several States in such a manner as to bring out the military strength of the country promptly, and upon any emergency. And it appears to this Convention, that the present time is propitious for the consideration of this important object; as it is manifest to every citizen of this country, that the existing system is perpetrating a useless waste of treasure.

It is not the intention or desire of this Convention to find fault with any officer of the government, civil or military, conducting the war on our Southern frontier. We renounce all political feeling, except that which animates the bosom of every American citizen; anxious for his country's honor, and the welfare of his fellow-citizens.

In the opinion of this Convention, the regular army of the United States is at present insufficient and inadequate to the security of our people inhabiting our Indian frontier. Our whole population west of the Mississippi, extending from N. Orleans to the falls of St. Anthony, a distance of twenty-five hundred miles, is now exposed to Indian depredations, with no visible, organized protection, except the troops of the U. States, stationed in forts located at distances from each other, and in many cases containing no more than a bare sufficiency to protect the stores and other property of the garrison.

It is manifest to every citizen, that the present system is inefficient, and a useless waste of the public money, unless it is made co-operative with the true military strength of the country—a well organized militia.

Experience has abundantly shown that such organization and connection does not exist, and it never can exist until a complete change is effected in our militia system. At present, militia men are called into service for a period of three to six months to co-operate with the regular army. They are brave men and love their country, but are raw and undisciplined—they are placed under young officers of the regular army, with whom they are not acquainted, and in whom they have no confidence—their awkward and unamilitary appearance is pointed out and derided by the enlisted soldier—and the consequence is, that after a camp service of a few weeks or as many days, they are thrown into battle, frequently defeated and perhaps disgraced.

It will not be pretended that American citizens who value their country's institutions, marching in that country's defence as militia men, are not as brave as enlisted soldiers. Yet the records of our army operations will show that little if any praise is given to militia men called into service, in the account published of an engagement by an officer of the U. States army; whereas the regular officers and soldiers participating in the same action, are spoken of in terms of the highest praise. There is something wrong in a system producing such results. It is deserving of serious consideration.

As citizens of Pennsylvania, we now propose a reorganization of our militia system, upon principles which will concentrate our military strength and make it effective, if ever necessary to subdue insurrection at home or repel invasion from abroad, and to make the citizen soldier feel what he really is, the bulwark of a Republican government.

In the first place every able bodied man should be enrolled for militia duty and compelled to serve according to law, or pay a full equivalent for his delinquency. This regulation would not only operate equally upon the rich and poor, but would create a fund which would go far to defray the expenses of the system. In the second place no citizen refusing to do military duty should be permitted to vote for any militia officer; as it is manifest that the system has been brought into disrepute and subjected to ridicule by the election of incompetent and improper officers.

The volunteers of Pennsylvania have looked too long with indifference upon the Militia System. They equip themselves and learn the discipline with great expense and loss of time, and subject themselves to march foremost in their country's defence. They are principally composed of that class of citizens who do their full share in supporting their country in time of peace. We now earnestly recommend to volunteers to aid militia officers in performing their duty, as requested by law, which will give immediate strength and character to the volunteer system. Public arms and stores have heretofore not been duly respected; a great number have been entirely destroyed, thereby causing a deficiency in arms.

The act passed by Congress in 1808, for arming the whole militia, provides for an annual appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for that purpose. The annual quota of Pennsylvania out of this appropriation for a number of years is equal to about two thousand stand of muskets;—the half of this amount has been taken in other arms and perishable stores. In the opinion of this convention, the annual appropriation should be increased; and we would respectfully call the attention of our members of Congress to this subject. It is a question whether the revenue when it again accumulates, could be better appropriated than by giving a small annual sum towards keeping up this true and only arm of defence. We respectfully submit this subject to the consideration of the military and citizens generally of the other States and Territories of the Union.

This convention cannot close the deliberations without noticing the evil tendencies on the community of the Military Academy at West Point. We have long been of opinion that the object for which this institution was created has been abused and perverted. For a full detail of our objections we would refer to the minority report of the visitors appointed by the Secretary of War, in February last, which on examination, will convince even those who may have been prejudiced in its favor, that it should be abolished.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we use our best exertions to secure a more efficient organization of the present Militia System, the primary object of which it, to have every able bodied man within the proper age, enrolled according to law, and compelled to perform military duty or pay a full equivalent thereto.

Resolved, That we will hereafter use all honorable means to elect respectable and competent men as militia officers—who are known to be adequate and willing to perform their duty.

Resolved, That we recommend to the General Officers of Divisions & Brigades, to hold meetings in their respective commands, to include all commissioned and staff officers, on the 2d Monday of April next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as will in their opinion produce a reform in the present militia system.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to present the views of this convention to the Legislature, now in session, and said committee are hereby requested to urge upon this Legislature the necessity of laws for the better regulating the militia of this Commonwealth. The committee under this resolution to consist of Col. M. K. Boyer, Gen. Bailey, Gen. Diller, Maj. Seiler, Maj. Bahn, Gen. Middlecoff, and Col. Greenawalt.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, to be called the Central Committee of correspondence, whose duty it shall be to correspond with the several Committees of the respective divisions and brigades. Whereupon, Gen. G. M. Keim, Gen. Bailey, Gen. Diller, Gen. Prevost, Gen. Foulke, Maj. Boals, and Col. C. Seiler, were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That the General Officers of each Division and Brigade be requested to act as a committee of correspondence, and to aid and assist the Brigade Inspectors and other officers in the discharge of their duties.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to procure a competent person or persons, to edit and publish a military paper, advocating the citizen soldier; to be strictly a literary paper and disconnected from politics. Whereupon, Maj. Jameson, Maj. Casey, Col. Thompson, Col. Reutter and Major Bringham, were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the army of the U. S. States should not be increased—that when danger threatens, an effective force can be raised out of a well disciplined militia.

Resolved; That it is earnestly recommended to the volunteers of this Commonwealth, to hold division or brigade encampments, of at least four days, once a year, believing much benefit and instruction will be derived in performing camp duty.

Resolved, That the commissioned or non-commissioned officers and volunteers attending any meetings for military purposes hereafter shall appear in uniform.

Resolved, That the newspapers in the Commonwealth, friendly to a reform of the militia and volunteer systems, are hereby respectfully desired to publish the proceedings of this convention, and that they be laid before the division and brigade conventions, recommended to be held on the 2d Monday of April next.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each of our members in Congress and Representatives in the State Legislature.

The President laid before the Convention a letter addressed to him, signed by Nathaniel Brooke, chairman of the joint committee on public buildings, inviting the Convention to visit the Arsenal, at Harrisburg.

After the letter was read, a motion was made by Capt. J. Brice, that a committee of three be appointed to answer the said communication, and that this Convention do accept of the invitation. Which was adopted. Capt. J. Brice, Gen. Middlecoff and Maj. Baker, were appointed said committee.

The Convention then, in a body, visited the Arsenal. The Convention having returned, a motion was made by Col. D. Elliott, and read as follows: Resolved, That a State Military Convention, to consist of Commissioned Officers in full uniform, be held on the 1st Monday of June next, at Harrisburg, for the purpose of devising measures to reform the present organization of the Militia of this Commonwealth, and that it is recommended that the delegates to said Convention be appointed at the time of the Regimental trainings.

The resolution was agreed to. "Citizen Soldier," under the head of Exemptions, was then read.

On motion, an article in the "Citizen Soldier," under the head of Exemptions, was then read. On motion, Col. Thompson, Col. J. Seiler and Gen. Bailey, were appointed a committee to superintend the printing of the proceedings of the Convention.

On motion Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers. Adjourned sine die. (Signed by the officers.)

4 STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, on the 31st day of November last, Three White Sheep, and one Black one, two of them are young ones, and split in the left ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law. JACOB REBUCK.

January 14, 1841. Job work neatly executed at this office.

WOOD WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.