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BY GEO. SANDERSON.]

OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG.

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AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newell Joseph M. Means, Esq. Hopewelltownship.

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- Saml Addams P F Ahl Saml Brenizer Margaret Boor Mr Beuley, Trustee Thomas Brodrick S Bechtold David Chriswell Danl Coffman G A J Cunningham John Dill S Dresbach W Dean Sarah B Davis Mary Everly Elizabeth Emminger Jacob Ewig John Franklin George Forney Martin Fry George Goodman Dr J J Given Benj Geibler William Hays John Herman Saml Hempstead Mrs S A Hoover William Heagy Saml Kline B F Knidig Jno S Kunkle

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CARLISLE SPRINGS.

THE proprietor respectfully informs the public in general, that he is now ready to accommodate a large number of boarders and visitors.

Last Notice.

It is now nearly a year since my connection with the "Volunteer" establishment ceased, at which time the books and accounts of the firm were all assigned to me for my share.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Sloughstown, Pa. July 15, 1841.

- Beattie Eliza Ann Smith Peter B Goldman John Smith Wilson Gries Leonard Watsons William M Calip Joseph

From the Keystone. Debate in the Senate, on the Arrest of McLeod.

No true hearted American can read the interesting discussion which has just terminated in the Senate, without being convicted of the extraordinary ability with which the interest and honor of the nation have been vindicated.

It is possible that this war of intellectual giants would not have been made upon the administration had not Mr. Buchanan called the attention of the Senate to the conduct of Mr. Webster, in so readily assenting (as far as he could assent) to the peremptory demands of British pride, and in so quietly submitting to British insult.

The history of this celebrated McLeod case, up to the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration, is briefly this: In 1837 a party of British and Canadian volunteers attacked the American Steamboat Caroline by night, while moored at the harbor of Schlosser, in the state of New York.

Immediately on the inauguration of General Harrison and the appointment of Mr. Webster as Secretary of State, Mr. Fox, the British Minister, changes his tone and peremptorily demands the immediate release of McLeod, appending to his communication an intimation of a threat of consequences, should he not be given up.

leuse McLeod from imprisonment, he would do so; and thereby abandons the principle he assented to in the Senate, when he approved by his vote of Mr. Forsyth's correspondence.

When Mr. Webster's instructions to the Attorney General and reply to Mr. Fox were laid before the Senate, it became the duty of that body to take some action upon them, and either to abandon the principle they had established at the previous session, or condemn Mr. Webster for his departure from former opinions.

After recapitulating all the circumstances, and commenting with commendable severity on each, Mr. Buchanan observes: "Now these are features in this transaction any thing but creditable to our national character."

The point of international law, whether an aggression on the territory of a peaceful state by the subject of another state, can be afterwards recognized by the sovereign and thereby absolve the individual aggressor from responsibility, is ably discussed. Mr. B. contends that his individual liability remains, and the peaceful state can punish any one invading her territory before a state of public war exists, when individual responsibility ceases and the sovereign is held to account and in support of his position he quotes the following from Vattel, a distinguished writer on international law:

"But if a nation or its chief approves and ratifies the act of the individual, it then becomes a public concern, and the injured party is then to consider the nation as the real author of the injury, of which the citizen was perhaps only the instrument."

the parallel; and should he ever edit an edition of Plutarch, would no doubt place the American Secretary and Roman Consul in close juxtaposition:

"I have been for many years acquainted with the distinguished author of the instructions to Mr. Crittenden. For condensation of thought and of expression, and for power of argument, that gentleman is not surpassed by any man in this country. But will these qualities alone make him a great practical statesman? No, sir, no. To be such a statesman, he must be powerful in actions as well as in arguments—in deeds as well as in words."

After administering this "side wipe" to those who knew but "small Latin and less Greek," and which must have been a pleasant treat to Mr. Webster's admirers, Mr. B. notices the arguments of each of the Senators in opposition to him:

"One of the principal reasons made use of in favor of McLeod's release, was that a state of war did exist between Great Britain and the United States, as soon as orders were given to invade our territory with an armed force. Mr. B. contended, on the contrary, that the capture of the Caroline was not an act of war, "because no power on earth except the supreme sovereign power of a nation, can make war."

"In every case of a crime committed within our territory by a foreigner, except only in actual war, the principle applies which I cited from Vattel in my opening remarks. The state or nation whose laws have been outraged, always punishes the offender. If the sovereign of the nation to which he belongs should approve or ratify his criminal act, the language of Vattel, "it then becomes a public concern, as such sovereign."

when arrested and brought before a court of justice to answer for his crimes, he surrendered to his sovereign the moment his surrender is demanded!"

"The communication then proceeds to reiterate the demand of McLeod's surrender, and threatens us with the serious consequences which must follow our refusal. How have the Senators on the opposite side treated this plain and palpable threat? The Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Choate) did not allude to it at all; and this was his most prudent course."

"Mortal man, in civil life, never had a more glorious opportunity of distinguishing himself than was presented to the American Secretary of State on this occasion. Had he acted as became the great nation whose representative he was, he would have won the gratitude of his country and enrolled his name among the most illustrious statesmen."

"Armed at all points the Attorney General was directed to see that no writ of error should be taken to the supreme court of the United States from the judgment of the court in New York, in case the defence of McLeod should be overruled."

"The history of every nation is fraught with romantic incidents. England has the story of her Alfred—Scotland of her Wallace, her Bruce, her Mary, and her Charles Stuart—Ireland her Fitzgerald—France her Man with the Iron Mask, and Maria Antoinette—Poland her Thaddeus, & Russia her Siberian Exiles."

ties to France, where he lives in reduced circumstances, at times not being able to procure a meal of victuals.

After an absence of several years he finds means to return home, and lands in Boston without a cent in his pocket, an object of distrust to all. Burr had heard no tidings of his daughter since his departure from home; he was anxious to hear from her, her husband, and her boy, an only child, in whom his whole soul seemed bound up.

"The first news he heard was that his grandchild died while he was an outcast in foreign lands, which stroke of Providence he felt keenly, for he dearly loved the boy, Theodosia; the daughter of Burr, was the wife of Gov. Allston, of South Carolina. She was married young, and while her father was near the zenith of his fame. She was beautiful and accomplished, a lady of the finest feelings, an elegant writer, a devoted wife, a fond mother, and a most dutiful and loving daughter, who clung with retributed affection to the fortunes of her father as the clouds of adversity gathered around him, and he was deserted by friends whom he had formerly cherished."

"The sequel is soon told. The vessel never arrived. It undoubtedly foundered at sea, and all on board perished. No tidings have ever been heard respecting the vessel, the crew, or the daughter of Aaron Burr—all were lost. This last sad bereavement was only required to fill his cup of sorrow."

"The American Navy.—Mr. Buckingham, the traveller, has the following paragraph relating to the American Navy: "The American Navy comprises at present 1 three decker of 120 guns, the Peim-sylvania built at Philadelphia; and said to be the largest ship in the world, capable of mounting 150 guns, though rated at only 120; and probably carrying no more at present; 11 two deckers rated at 74's, though all capable of carrying from 80 to 90 guns respectively; 66 sloops, of 24 and 18 guns each; and 10 schooners, of 13 and 10 guns each—making altogether only 96 vessels of every class; and yet small as it is, in the number of its ships its efficiency is so great, and the skill of its officers and seamen so conspicuous, that it is superior in actual force to any other Navy in the world, except that of Great Britain, and would not shrink, single handed, from a contest with it, gun for gun, and man for man, with a probability of being victor."