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American Volunteer.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.]

OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG?

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Whole No. 1409.

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday July 29, 1841.

New Series—Vol. 6, No. 7.

AGENTS.

JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville.
JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewelltownship.
JOHN WUNDERLICH, Esq. Shippensburg.

DR. S. L. STEWART,
Thomsonian Botanic Practitioner of Medicine and Obstetrics, No. 2, Alexander's Row, Pitt Street, near the Railroad Hotel.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that (through solicitation) he has removed from Shiremanstown to Carlisle, where he may be found at all times unless professionally engaged.

Chronic Cases—such as Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dropsies, Rheumatisms, and Cancers, are more especially informed that the new system is admirably adapted to their cases.

COUNTY MEETING.
The Democratic-Republican citizens of Cumberland county, are requested to assemble in county meeting, according to custom, at the Court House, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Monday evening the ninth of August next, at early candle light.

To Those who Desire Health.
I hereby certify, that I was afflicted for eight years with a severe nervous disease, attended with a constant pain in the breast, side and stomach, loss of appetite, no rest at night, sickness and dizziness in the head, pain in the stomach after eating, & other symptoms which attend indigestion, my bowels were weak and irregular.

MARY H. FOURSMAN.
Jackson street, back of 144 Poplar lane.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 19 North EIGHTH street, Philadelphia, where testimonials may be seen.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.
Resolution Relative to the Amendment of the State Constitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the Constitution of this Commonwealth be amended in the third section of the second article, so that it shall read as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Term, and Average number each term. Includes Gov. McKean, Gov. Snyder, Gov. Findlay, Gov. Heister, Gov. Shultz, Gov. Wolf, Gov. Riner.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of said office, at Harrisburg, this 14th day of June, 1841.

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

Notice to Creditors.
JUDGES of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, and that they have appointed Monday the 9th day of August next, for the hearing of us and our creditors at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

A CAMP MEETING
Will be held by the order of the United Brethren in Christ, on the land of Jonathan Neidig, 2 miles east of Carlisle, to commence on the 2d of September.

ADDRESS,
OF THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
To the People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In our present address to the people, we design disabusing the public mind in reference to a subject, which has been made, without the semblance of truth or justice, the theme of violent and inflammatory invective against Governor Porter and his administration.

THE PARDONING POWER.
Every administration, which the people of this Commonwealth have ever clothed with the robes of authority, has had frequent occasion to call this power in exercise.

Every administration, which the people of this Commonwealth have ever clothed with the robes of authority, has had frequent occasion to call this power in exercise. It is one, which the framers of our constitution incorporated into that instrument as among the most essential of Executive prerogatives, and is based upon that mild and christian spirit, which so happily distinguishes the popular governments.

Gov. McKean.—First term, (3 years) 308
Second " " 444
Third " " 439
Sum total in 9 years, 1,191
Average number each term, 397.

Gov. Snyder.—First term, (3 years) 354
Second " " 274
Third " " 398
Sum total in 9 years, 1,026
Average number each term, 342.

Gov. Heister.—Sum total during his term of service—3 years, 575
Gov. Shultz.—First term, (3 years) 536
Second " " 410
Sum total in 6 years, 746
Average number each term, 373.

Gov. Wolf.—First term, (3 years) 182
Second " " 284
Sum total in 6 years, 466
Average number of each term, 233.

Gov. Riner.—The whole number of pardons granted during his administration, as near as we can ascertain from the records, were between ONE and TWO HUNDRED, a large number of which were granted during the last three months of his administration.

Gov. Porter.—The entire number of pardons granted under the present administration, being upwards of two and a half years in power, is ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY EIGHT, all told! being infinitely FEWER in number, than were granted by any administration that has ever been in power in the state!

made against Governor Porter, of his having "abused" the pardoning power, and shown by incontrovertible facts, that it was UNFOUNDED, we proceed to elucidate his conduct in reference to what is familiarly known as the

PARDON BEFORE TRIAL.
From the fierce out-cries of the federal presses against this particular act, the public might be led to suppose, that it was unprecedented in the annals of the state, something new under the sun.

Commonwealth vs. John Heart.
Was charged before an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, with larceny, March 28, 1804, the Governor granted a pardon.

Commonwealth vs. Hugh Cunningham.
Was charged with forgery in the county of Beaver, at November sessions, 1804—December 29, 1804, the Governor granted a pardon.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Flahaven.
Was charged with larceny by the Grand Jury at a Mayor's Court in the city of Philadelphia in February 8, 1806, THE GOVERNOR GRANTED A PARDON BEFORE TRIAL.

Commonwealth vs. Thos. McKean, jr. & Richard Dennis.
Were indicted at a court of quarter sessions of the peace in Philadelphia county, in June 1807, the former for sending a challenge and the latter for delivering and carrying a challenge. March 19, 1808, the Governor granted a pardon.

Commonwealth vs. Thos. McKean, jr.
Was indicted for sending a challenge to Michl Lieb, at a court of quarter sessions in Philadelphia county—Oct. 12, 1808, the Governor granted a pardon.

Commonwealth vs. William Wallace, Alex. Wallace, and William Nesbit.
Were convicted of a conspiracy to cheat & defraud the creditors of William Wallace, at a court of quarter sessions, in Philadelphia, March, 1808—March 21, 1808, the Governor granted a pardon before sentence.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Merlein.
Was convicted of counterfeiting, on three indictments, at a court of oyer and terminer, in the county of Lancaster, in August, 1808, the Governor granted a pardon before sentence.

There may be, and undoubtedly are, similar instances upon record, but your committee deems the foregoing as amply sufficient to demonstrate beyond the power of refutation, that the course of Governor Porter in the case of Hutter and Cantine, was not without precedent. Be it remembered, also, that these pardons were granted by THOMAS MCKEAN—himself one of the most illustrious jurists of the day—himself a member of the convention that framed our constitution, and who, it is but fair to presume, was abundantly qualified to estimate properly the extent of the powers which that instrument conferred upon him.

After this array of undeniable record testimony, we ask the honest citizens of the state, what kind of estimate must they form of the honesty of the men, who have been incessant in their attempts to palm upon the public the FALSEHOOD, that the course of Governor Porter in this particular is "without precedent, except in the practice of despotic governments." These men have betrayed either a want of honesty, or want of intelligence, or they would not thus attempt to IMPOSE upon the understanding of their fellows. We leave them to choose either horn of the dilemma.

tempt to IMPOSE upon the understanding of their fellows. We leave them to choose either horn of the dilemma.

As to the peculiar circumstances which elicited the single case of a pardon before trial at the hands of Governor Porter, it cannot now be necessary to reiterate them. They are familiar to the public mind.

CONTRARY TO LAW, in which the county in which they reside, and in which the alleged offence was committed, into a distant county, in which neither of them had ever placed a footstep.

THADDEUS STEVENS, their prosecutor, resides—where a large majority of the people are his political friends—and where in a purely political trial, commenced from political motives, carried on for political ends, and doubtless to be tried by a political jury—it would have presented a solemn mockery to contend against him.

And now, having submitted a plain, unvarnished statement of FACTS, to which we challenge contradiction, we leave the people of Pennsylvania to determine upon the merits of this question, and to say by their votes, whether David R. Porter has not been most foully misrepresented and traduced by his enemies? To you it belongs to decide.

Respectfully,
Your fellow-citizens,
H. BUEHLER, Chairman.
JACOB SEILER, Secretary.
Harrisburg, July 14, 1841.

From Kendall's Expositor.
JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

On one side of a big pond lived John Bull, and on the other Brother Jonathan. John Bull's farm was poor and unproductive; but his children were famous weavers of cotton and woollen goods, and very skillful in the working of iron, brass, and all sorts of metals.

They carried their products and manufactures to and fro in boats and exchanged the one for the other. But there was a serious impediment to their trade, which rendered it much less extensive and useful than it otherwise would have been.

At the landing on the side of the pond where John Bull lived, an old fellow called George King had built a toll-house, and compelled every body who brought anything to sell to John Bull's family, to give a part of it, or pay him a portion of its value.

On the other side of the pond was Uncle Sam, with his toll-house. He was kind enough not to take any part of Brother Jonathan's products as they went out; but not a thing would he permit to come in, unless at least one fifth part of it, or the value thereof, was given to him. This he called an import duty.

When Brother Jonathan went over in his boat with one hundred bushels of wheat, to exchange with John Bull for cloth, George King compelled him, as soon as he landed, to measure out twenty bushels and put it into his warehouse, (or else pay him the price of twenty bushels) which left him eighty bushels to buy cloth with.

At length Jonathan got back to his own side of the pond with 64 yards of cloth; but Uncle Sam would not let him land it until he had measured off and given him twelve and four-fifths yards of it, being one-fifth of the sixty-four, (or paid him its value.) Thus, Brother Jonathan, after he had finished his voyage, found himself in possession of fifty-one and one-fifth yards of cloth in return for his hundred bushels of wheat.

Now, it is evident enough, that but for the tolls he had to pay to George King and Uncle Sam, he would have got home with one hundred yards of cloth for his hundred bushels of wheat, instead of fifty-one and one-fifth.

George King compelled him before he started to measure off and give him twenty yards of his cloth, leaving but eighty.

As soon as he reached the other side of the pond, Uncle Sam compelled him to measure off and give him one-fifth or twenty per cent. of the balance, leaving only sixty-four yards.

This sixty-four yards he exchanged for sixty-four bushels of wheat, and returned home. But George King would not let him land until he measured out and gave him one-fifth (or 20 per cent.) of the wheat, leaving only fifty-one and one-fifth bushels, when he might have had one hundred, but for the exactions of George King and Uncle Sam.

This did George King and Uncle Sam trust John Bull and Brother Jonathan and their families. With this toll and other incidental charges, they took to themselves just about one half the products and manufactures the old farmers sent out to sell.

On the other hand, Brother Jonathan, in all his dealings with John Bull, got but half as much for his grain and other products as he would have got out for the tolls exacted by him and George King, the consequence of which were not so well clad as they otherwise would have been.

APPLICATION.—This allegory explains the operation of Tariffs, whether for revenue or protection. They are a tax on the income of the farmer and manufacturer, equal in their operation, upon the United States and Great Britain to ONE HALF the value of all the articles the people of the two countries buy of each other.

Tariffs are the most adroit schemes ever contrived to take from farmers, planters, and all the working classes, the fruits of their labor without their knowing it, and using them for the support of armies and navies, pensioners and sinecurists, bankers and fundholders—in fine, to make the MANY work for the Few.

A Vermontier "came down" during the winter with a couple of frozen hogs in his pig or lumber-box, and drove up to a hotel at the North End. The house was as full as it could be, and the bar-keeper one of the driest wags that ever cracked a joke.

"Can I have my horse put up and lodgin for myself in this ere tavern?" said the Vermontier, kicking the snow from his shoes, and addressing the bar-keeper.

"You can have both, sir," rejoined the bar-keeper. "Well, I wish you'd flax round and get supper as fast as you can, cause I'm all-fired hungry and tired. I've driv all the way from Chensford since dinner, and some sausage or somethin' o' that sort would'n go bad jest now," continued the Vermontier.

"I'll take your measure," said the bar-keeper, reaching a piece of tape from the nail, and stepping from behind the bar. "O, get out," said the Vermontier, "you don't measure folks for a meal of vittels down here, do ye?"

"Always," retorted the roguish bar-keeper. "We always measure strangers, and more particularly than ever when they cut for sausage. About four feet would do for you, I should think," drawing the tape round the waist of the astonished traveller.

The supper was soon smoking on the table, the Vermontier made a hearty meal, & shortly after came to the bar-keeper & said he was ready to go to bed.

It is needless to say that the bar-keeper was joking all the while, and afterwards gave the Vermontier a comfortable bunk on the floor, but not until he had frightened him badly at the idea of taking so long a journey at that time of night, up stairs, ladders and ropes.

John Moore, Esq. Newville.
Joseph M. Means, Esq. Hopewelltownship.
John Wunderlich, Esq. Shippensburg.
William M. Mather, Esq. Lee's Roads.
John McHaffey, Dickinson township.
John Clewden, Jr. Esq., Hagestown.
George F. Cain, Esq., Mechanicsburg.
Frederick Wunderlich, do.
John Stough, Esq., Stoughtown.
Daniel Krysher, Esq., Churchtown.
Jacob Longnecker, Esq., Vermlinesburg.
J. B. Drawbaugh, Cedar Spring, Allen tp.
Martin G. Kuff, Esq., Shiremanstown.

THE RICH LADY AND THE POOR GIRL.
A short winter day was just drawing to a close, as a young and poorly clad girl reached the door of a splendid mansion in Bloeker street, New York.

"The work is well enough," said Mrs. D., examining it carefully; but why did you not bring it before? It is at least a week past the time it was wanted. Unless you are more punctual and keep your word better, I cannot let you have any more work."

"It was growing dark; and the room was not yet lighted, so that the tears that gathered in the girl's eyes could not be seen, but her voice was very tremulous as she answered.

"I did not mean to break my word, ma'am; but my mother has been much better, and my little brother is chopping wood out his foot; so I had to—her voice broke, as she started up, and she hastened out of the room.

Mary reached down from the shelf the well-worn Bible, and seated at the foot of her mother's bed, in a subdued voice read aloud. She had just finished reading the verse, "Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth him out of them all," when a gentle tap was heard at the door.

"Is this where Mary Morris lives?" "Mary started from the bed, "That is my name, ma'am."

"No ma'am. My poor husband's last sickness cost me so much, that I have now nothing to pay one. I hope I shall get better in a few days, and then all will go on well; but now it is very hard for poor Mary."

"But you have a high fever and should be attended to; my husband is a physician; he will call and prescribe for you, and here are some provisions for the children, and Mary just open the door; my servant has brought you a wheel barrow load of wood ready split; give all your attention to your mother, and you shall be provided for."

"Their hearts were too full for expression of thanks, but the lady needed them not to convince her that there was no luxury like that of doing good. There were tears shed in the humble room that night; but not of bitterness, and there were thanksgivings that would put to shame the gratitude of thousands that are increased with goods and have need of nothing."

"N. B. Mrs. B. went that night to witness the performance of a popular tragedy; and was so overcome by the distresses of the hero and heroine, as to be unable to attend to anything else for several days.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—The National Intelligencer contains a letter from a prominent whig at Albany, which speaks with great plainness of the irreconcilable dissensions which prevail in the ranks of the whig party throughout the country! The re-action which has taken place in the public mind in this State since last fall, was first indicated by the triumph of the Democratic party in the election of town officers last spring.

TAKE NOTICE
THAT I have notice of hand to George Sheaf, of Mechanicsburg, Md., sometime in June or July, 1840. This is to forewarn all persons from purchasing or taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.