

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

CARLISLE:
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1842.

The 6th Anniversary of the Belles-Lettres Society of Dickinson College, was celebrated in the Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening. The house was crowded to a perfect jam, and the gentlemen who spoke on the occasion acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. The address was in attendance, and their remarks were quite a treat to the whole assembly. Following was the order of exercises:

- MUSIC, (Overture.)
- PRAYER.
- MUSIC, (Washington's March.)
- Anniversary Address.
- JAMES O'H. DENNY, Pittsburg.
- MUSIC, (Lord Hardwick's March.)
- Speculation on the Future.
- A. B. MCALMIST, Franklin.
- Wrongs of Poland.
- JAMES FINCH, Rahway, N. J.
- MUSIC, (Kosciusko's Polonoise.)
- Sympathy.
- THOMAS J. KEENEY, Youngstown.
- MUSIC, (From the Opera of Zampa.)
- Discussion. *Has British Oratory any claim to superiority over American?*
- ISAAC DILLON, Zanesville, Ohio.
- JOHN F. CHARLTON, Talbot Co. Md.
- MUSIC, (Star Spangled Banner.)
- True Greatness.
- JOHN L. JARMANSON, Eastville, Va.
- MUSIC, (Lionel Lincoln's Quick Step.)
- BENEDICTION.

Washington's Birth Day.—Tuesday last produced a parade in town. The different Volunteer Companies paraded and made a handsome display. Although not very strong, they nevertheless looked well, and took all in all a credit to the Borough.

By the way, why don't more of our young men attach themselves to these companies? 'Tis a pity to see them languishing. The 'FENCIBLES', in particular, ought to be kept up—as it is perhaps the oldest company in the State.

Failure of the Market.—During the last week we had no mails from Philadelphia for four days, and none from Harrisburg, a distance of only eighteen miles, for three days. This is really "too bad" in a Christian community," and calls loudly for reform. When the snow blocks up the rail-road and prevents the running of the cars, we think the contractors ought to be required to forward the mails on horseback or in sleighs—or else, pay a heavy fine for a non-performance of their duty. This, we believe, was the course pursued by Mr. Kendall when he had charge of the Post Office Department—but, probably, a new order of things has arisen under this "Wig Reform" Administration. If it be not so, Mr. Wickliffe ought to see to it that his agents attend to their duty.

While on this subject, we deem it nothing more than an act of justice to Maj. REARNS, who is the contractor for carrying the mails on horseback to Perry county, and up the Turnpike, Walnut Bottom and State Roads, to state that he fulfilled his contract so far as it was possible to be done in the state of the roads, to the very letter. By placing fresh horses upon the roads, and by sheer dint of extraordinary personal exertion, he surmounted every obstacle, and faithfully performed his duty to the Department and the public. If all the mail contractors were like Maj. REARNS, there would be no ground for censure.

We perceive by the Senate proceedings, that on Thursday last, Governor Porter nominated Hon. Josiah STEVENS and Gen. THOMAS C. MILLER, as Associate Judges of this county, for five years from and after the 27th inst. The nominations had not yet been acted on by the Senate at our latest advices from Harrisburg.

MR. BUCHANAN.—This is one of the leading democratic journals of Illinois, and a paper that is of much value on account of the sound opinion evinced by its able conductors, has the following just tribute to the claims of our State, and the high character of the candidate she names for the Presidency in 1844.

The Presidency.—This subject is beginning to agitate the Union and perhaps it is time that it should do so. In Pennsylvania, we perceive by our exchange papers, that the whole democratic press of the State are in support of their distinguished son, JAS. BUCHANAN, as the democratic candidate.

Pennsylvania has strong claims upon the democracy of the Union, for her steady support at all times of the principles of the men of the party, and when she comes forward with an unbroken front, claiming her reward in the person of such a man as James Buchanan, it will be hard to resist her claims. No man in the Union has a purer private character. Few have been so steady in support of democratic principles in the councils of the nation—and no one among all the men of whom this nation is justly proud, possess in a higher degree all the requisite qualities for forming the helm of this widely extended country. In more than twenty years, of a congressional life, his every vote will be found on the side of liberal principles. No one can be more decided in his politics, and yet so great is his prudence and respect for other opinions, that he makes no personal enemies of his political opponents.

The west owes to Mr. Buchanan many debts of gratitude for his steady support, at all times, of the interests of the hardy and industrious settlers, and if he becomes the candidate of the democratic party, his hardy "back-woodmen" will take great pleasure in vindicating their gratitude by voting for one to whom they owe so much.

Petitions are in circulation requesting the Legislature either to pass the bill for immediate resumption forthwith, or adjourn sine die. The first clause is proper—the second we think extremely doubtful. If the Legislature were to adjourn without passing a resumption bill, it would be the very thing the banks desire. Our notion is, that they ought to be requested to pass a resumption bill first, and then adjourn without delay.

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, for the purpose of repealing the charter of the Chambersburg Bank, in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor.

Nothing important from Washington—except that Mr. CLAY has actually forwarded his resignation to the Kentucky Legislature, to take effect on the first of March. So says the Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania.

The National Intelligencer of the 18th inst. says:—"At this moment the Treasury is short by nearly a million of dollars, of the means of meeting its engagements."

How came it so? What has become of the money?—Kendall's Democrat.

RESUMPTION BILL.

The Ledger noticing the bill reported in the Senate of Pennsylvania, postponing resumption for five years, says:

In every circle that we have heard it spoken of, it has met with ridicule and contempt. Few are disposed to consider the proposition serious. It is not only impracticable, but ineffectual of the least possible good. The idea of keeping any proportions of specie afloat contemporaneously with irredeemable paper, is too absurd to receive serious consideration by any body of men styling themselves legislators. The bill does not aim at an end half so sound and healthful as that passed by the House of Assembly, notwithstanding five years are required to reach it. One great point with the bill of the House is, that it puts an end to the fluctuation of the currency at once. It says, in substance, that such banks as can pay most do so, and that those that are insolvent must no longer stand in the way of those that are sound, corrupting by their issues the whole currency, and subjecting the public to continual loss by failures and otherwise. This is an important matter, the only thing, in fact, that can insure us stable times. Whether the Relief issue are made to bear an interest of one or two per cent. more or less, is of but little consequence, in comparison with the object obtained by a full and permanent resumption—though the sooner they are withdrawn as a currency the better. They are at best but a stumbling block in the way of the resumption of specie. The bill of the Senate does nothing more than continue the present state of things for five years, with the positive certainty of being then compelled to bear our eyes still longer or have recourse to the very same means to rid of them as we now propose to the House of Assembly. Such is the light in which these two bills are considered in all intelligent circles here.

The Philadelphia Gazette is very severe upon the bill, and the members who reported it. It says:—"There was never such ardent stupidity and unpardonable ignorance as seems to characterize the action of the legislature of this State. Accidental errors can easily be overlooked, and inadvertent mistakes arising out of misapprehension may be pardoned. But cool and protracted legislation, which evinces glaring ignorance of finance and an unpardonable violation of every practical feature of business and banks, merits the contempt of every one for whom such men pretend to legislate."

Such ardent nonsense, in the shape of a proposition from a body of professedly intelligent men, creates contempt in every quarter. Such trifling with the momentous interests of this great State, and with the pecuniary concerns of every citizen, is cruel, to use no harsher epithet.

We have heard no remarks to-day among men competent to speak of the merits of such propositions as this new bill holds out, but these of content and derision. No such law can be enforced, and if enforced, it would result in perpetual discord on one side and disorder and favoritism on the other.

The Specie Resumption Bill.—The bill reported in Baltimore on Monday week, to fill a vacancy in the House of Delegates occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Legrand, resulted in the choice of W. BEALL REICHARDT, Democratic Resumption candidate, almost without opposition. The vote stood for Reichardt 5080—Johnson 917—Gough 141. In alluding to this result, the Baltimore republican says:—"The large vote of Mr. Reichardt may be taken as the honest expression of public opinion on the subject of resumption. It is even more powerful throughout the State."

In Maryland as in Pennsylvania, the popular will is honestly expressed by one branch of the Legislature, it is to be set aside by the Senate. The House of Delegates passed a bill requiring the banks to resume in twenty days after it became a law—the Senate refused to concur, and go in for continuing the suspension another year! The issue was joined, between the resumptionists and anti-resumptionists at the Baltimore special election, and the result is announced above. Such is public opinion, in Maryland. It is even yet stronger in Pennsylvania—and yet Senators in both States set the will of the people at defiance!

A general feeling of disapprobation runs through this community at the course pursued by the Senate in regard to resumption. The people have been so long secluded with the evils of suspension, that an anxious solicitude for a better state of things pervades all classes, all conditions—aye, all parties in town and country. The time heretofore was, that those friendly to resumption were only to be found in the Democratic ranks. Now it is different. We verily believe that the whole community, (and we suppose that the same ratio would hold good in other counties,) are sincerely desirous of seeing the earliest resumption practicable brought about by the Legislature—not such a miserable abortion as the Senate bill contemplates, but an unconditional, bona fide resumption, as proposed in the bill which passed the House of Representatives.

Should the Senate again interpose, as it has done heretofore, to baffle the wishes of the people, a fearful weight of popular indignation must fall upon that body—and the question may arise whether that branch of the Legislature has not become a fungus on the body politic, which should be lopped off by constitutional reform. Ever since the memorable session of 1835—6, when treason to the rights of the people, stalked boldly through the Senate Chamber, and members sold themselves, Judas-like, for filthy lucre, the whole course of legislation in regard to the banks, in that body, has been one continued scene of base subservience to these monied institutions, and an utter disregard of the wants and feelings of the public.

The people have borne long and patiently with the unfair lines of their servants, until forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue. Year after year has the cancer been growing and spreading over the body politic, until the business, the energy, the hopes of the people are prostrate. Can it be possible that the present session of the Legislature is to pass away, like the former ones, and no redress to be obtained? Will the present Senate brave public opinion, by playing second fiddle to the banks as their predecessors have done before them? We trust not. Let Senators then retrace their steps without delay, and address themselves to the work their constituents require of them: without fear, favor or affection. No half-way measures will answer the purpose—nothing short of full unqualified, unconditional resumption. Such is public sentiment.

After the above was in type, we received the Harrisburg Reporter of Tuesday, containing the following important proceedings. It looks as if the Senate were about retracing their steps on the resumption question. The resolution below is the same as passed by the House.

MONDAY'S O'CLOCK P. M.

The Bank Bill was taken up and debated by Messrs. BRADY, BIRNEY, GIBSON, HEADLEY, FLEMING, and PATTERSON, when all the amendments pending on the first section were negatived, and a number of others offered and lost, when, on the first section, the yeas and nays were required, and were:

Yeas—Messrs. Bigler, Brower, Coplan, Crispin, Debnis, Dill, Ewing, Fagley, Fleming, Gibson, Goggin, Hays, Headley, Hilditch, Kiley, McClary, Mathers, McCully, Mullin, Pennington, Plummer, Smith—23.

Nays—Messrs. Brooke, Cochran, Farrelly, Grant, Heister, Stewart, Sullivan, Stromm, Spik—8.

This vote of course passed the first section. It reads as follows:—"Section 1. Be it enacted, That the Banks of this Commonwealth, from and after the passage of this act, shall receive and deposit in gold and silver coin upon demand being made at their banking hours during banking hours, and a refusal or failure to pay in gold and silver as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be an absolute forfeiture of their respective charters. Provided, That no contract previously made, as to the payment of deposits, shall be affected by the provisions of this section."

The remainder of the bill will probably be passed to-day. It needs no detail. The first is the section,—"ANOTHER BILL."—The following joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Rounfort, was discussed in the House of Representatives, on Monday last. It is thought it will pass.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That until the banks in this Commonwealth resume specie payments for their notes and obligations, execution shall be stayed between those institutions and their debtors, as shall refuse to go into immediate liquidation and the winding up of their affairs.

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Contingent Fund,	17,333 48
Notes in Circulation,	160,882 00
Discount, exchanging and interest,	8,502 09
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Due other Banks,	6,229 26
Depositors,	63,728 28
Dup. Commonwealth,	30,645 76
Miscellaneous,	38,179 00
	\$550,144 77
CR.	
Bills and Notes Discounted,	\$285,840 15
Specie,	43,126 22
Notes and checks of other Banks,	11,034 77
Due by other Banks and Corporations and Loans,	35,448 81
Real Estate &c. Mortgages & Judgments,	65,911 85
Expenses,	198 47
Stocks,	61,961 00
Miscellaneous,	67,827 00
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There were six ballottings in the Virginia Legislature, on the 12th inst., for the election of Governor, without coming to a choice—so nicely are parties balanced. On the last ballot, the Hon. ANDREW STEVENS, late Minister to England, came within six votes of being elected. The impression is that there will be no election by the present Legislature.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—PERSONAL INJURIES AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE.—We learn from the Cleveland (O.) Herald, that on the 4th inst. a most violent and destructive tornado visited Mayfield, in that county, and Kirtland, in Lake county, destroying an immense amount of valuable property. The storm was accompanied with hail, thunder and heavy flashes of lightning. In Mayfield, 26 houses and barns were entirely demolished, or greatly damaged, besides the entire destruction of Orchards, fences, grain, &c. Many persons escaped with their lives most miraculously, though greatly injured—some having broken legs, arms, &c.

In Kirtland, many houses were either blown down, or unroofed, and the Presbyterian Church, a large building, was whirled from its foundation, and carried to a distance of 40 rods. Several lives are said to have been lost, and many persons injured. The destruction of buildings, and parts of iron rails, &c. Hogs, geese and hens were seen flying through the air and were carried quite a distance, some killed, some maimed and some unhurt.

In the township of Mentor, some 15 houses were blown down, together with many barns, and various other out buildings—fortunately however, no lives were lost.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

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Another Matrimonial Victim.—An interesting divorce case was before the New Jersey Legislature on Tuesday week, of which the Newark Advertiser's correspondent gives the following account:—"A foreigner of very gentlemanly appearance and of great pretensions by false representations ingratiated himself into the affections of a young orphan girl of 17, beautiful, accomplished, and sent to France for certificates of his character. A package of letters came, all of which spoke highly of him; but from this package, she afterwards discovered, letters from an eminent American, then in France, had been abstracted, which would, if they had been received, have placed him in such a light as to prevent the unhappy consequence to her and her family. They were married, and in 4 or 5 months it was discovered that he had committed a felony to a large amount. He fled to New Orleans, and thence to France in the forepart of a ship; thus siming a deadly blow at the happiness of his affectionate wife, and her unborn child. And it was afterwards discovered from letters in his apartments that he had come from France engaged in a conspiracy to perpetrate forgeries to a large amount. Two years have passed, and nothing has been heard from him.—And this divorce was sought and granted (by a vote of 35 to 9) to prevent any claim by him hereafter to the property of his wife or the person of her child."

From the Frederick Examiner, Feb. 9. **ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.**—We have been informed of a series of outrages which transpired last week, in the neighboring county of Jefferson, in Virginia, the atrocity of which is fully equal to that of the scenes of blood and lawlessness which have heretofore been peculiar to the half civilized regions of the Southern and South-western portions of our country.

A feud has been pending for some time between Listeron L. Opie and his brother-in-law, Captain Gordon. The particulars of the origin of this quarrel are not such as to give propriety, but it is noticed in a newspaper. The report is, that Gordon and his wife's help, named Mawle, had presented themselves before the dwelling place of Opie, in a threatening attitude, and with the purpose of attacking him. Gordon was arrested for this illegal violation of the peace. But the charge not being sustained by proof, he was released. Subsequently Mawle, who is said to be a mere youth, probably seventeen or eighteen years old, was passing alone by the house of Opie, on horseback. A man named Smith Crain, who was in Opie's house at the time, with Opie and others, sallied forth when Mawle was passing, for the purpose of encountering him.—Crain,

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Remedy for Hard Times.—It would be criminal to disguise the fact, that the difficulties of the times never increase for a period. The people, in the mass, have gone beyond their means—and they must themselves begin to do exactly what the Banks are compelled to do—curtail, retrench, and beg, nothing but the aid of indispensable necessity. However unpalatable to our pride it may be, we must come to the resolution to brush up old fables instead of buying new ones—and stand still until the fashions come round again. 'Tis too much money is sent abroad for every thing that is wanted, and a spirit of severe economy, and self-denial, will put us right. Will we be pardoned for asking the people to pause and ponder!"

Another Matrimonial Victim.—An interesting divorce case was before the New Jersey Legislature on Tuesday week, of which the Newark Advertiser's correspondent gives the following account:—"A foreigner of very gentlemanly appearance and of great pretensions by false representations ingratiated himself into the affections of a young orphan girl of 17, beautiful, accomplished, and sent to France for certificates of his character. A package of letters came, all of which spoke highly of him; but from this package, she afterwards discovered, letters from an eminent American, then in France, had been abstracted, which would, if they had been received, have placed him in such a light as to prevent the unhappy consequence to her and her family. They were married, and in 4 or 5 months it was discovered that he had committed a felony to a large amount. He fled to New Orleans, and thence to France in the forepart of a ship; thus siming a deadly blow at the happiness of his affectionate wife, and her unborn child. And it was afterwards discovered from letters in his apartments that he had come from France engaged in a conspiracy to perpetrate forgeries to a large amount. Two years have passed, and nothing has been heard from him.—And this divorce was sought and granted (by a vote of 35 to 9) to prevent any claim by him hereafter to the property of his wife or the person of her child."

From the Frederick Examiner, Feb. 9. **ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.**—We have been informed of a series of outrages which transpired last week, in the neighboring county of Jefferson, in Virginia, the atrocity of which is fully equal to that of the scenes of blood and lawlessness which have heretofore been peculiar to the half civilized regions of the Southern and South-western portions of our country.

A feud has been pending for some time between Listeron L. Opie and his brother-in-law, Captain Gordon. The particulars of the origin of this quarrel are not such as to give propriety, but it is noticed in a newspaper. The report is, that Gordon and his wife's help, named Mawle, had presented themselves before the dwelling place of Opie, in a threatening attitude, and with the purpose of attacking him. Gordon was arrested for this illegal violation of the peace. But the charge not being sustained by proof, he was released. Subsequently Mawle, who is said to be a mere youth, probably seventeen or eighteen years old, was passing alone by the house of Opie, on horseback. A man named Smith Crain, who was in Opie's house at the time, with Opie and others, sallied forth when Mawle was passing, for the purpose of encountering him.—Crain,

CARLISLE BANK.

Condition thereof on the 1st of November last, as reported to the Auditor General.

Capital Stock,	\$20,500 00
Contingent Fund,	17,333 48
Notes in Circulation,	160,882 00
Discount, exchanging and interest,	8,502 09
Dividends unpaid,	2,381 04
Due other Banks,	6,229 26
Depositors,	63,728 28
Dup. Commonwealth,	30,645 76
Miscellaneous,	38,179 00
	\$550,144 77
CR.	
Bills and Notes Discounted,	\$285,840 15
Specie,	43,126 22
Notes and checks of other Banks,	11,034 77
Due by other Banks and Corporations and Loans,	35,448 81
Real Estate &c. Mortgages & Judgments,	65,911 85
Expenses,	198 47
Stocks,	61,961 00
Miscellaneous,	67,827 00
	\$550,144 77