

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1842.

Turn Out! Turn Out! Turn Out! The Union Total Abstinence Society of the Borough of Carlisle, will hold a meeting in the Court House on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

R. MOORE, Secretary.

"A Reformer" shall appear next week.

We are indebted to the Hon. Amos Guist for a copy of the "Enumeration of the Inhabitants and Statistics of the United States." It is a valuable document, and contains an immense amount of information.

The nominations of Judges STEVART and MILLER were unanimously confirmed by the Senate, on Monday last.

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TARIFF CONVENTION.—This body met at Harrisburg on Tuesday the 22d ult. A large number of delegates, principally men engaged in the iron and coal business, were in attendance. The following is a list of the officers:—

PRESIDENT, Gen. THOMAS C. MILLER, of Cumberland.

VICE PRESIDENTS, Hon. VALENTINE HUMMEL, of Dauphin.

Gen. ABRAHAM GIBBS, of Union.

CHARLES BROOKER, of Chester.

PETER BALDY, of Columbia.

BENJAMIN KERR, of Somerset.

SECRETARIES, Simon Gifford, of Lebanon.

F. W. Rawls, of Millin.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare resolutions for the Convention: David Krause, of Dauphin; Samuel R. Wood, of Northumberland; James Gardner, York; Jonathan Leidl, Berks; L. Fisher, Perry; H. G. Mosser, Cumberland; R. Haywood, Schuylkill; Jacob Weill, Lebanon; Gen. Samuel Alexander, Cumberland; Major James Magowan, Perry; Robert Keiton, Juniata; N. Hughes, Franklin; M. Criswell, Mifflin; J. Whitaker, Chester; J. Burnside, Centre; B. Eiting, Philadelphia; Jacob Honor, York.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft an address to the people of Pennsylvania, and a Memorial to Congress: Henry K. Strong, of Dauphin; George N. Eckert, of Schuylkill; Joseph Gardner, of Chester.

The proceedings will be published more at length in our next.

The proceedings of the celebration of Washington's birth-day, at Mechanicsburg, will be found on the opposite page.

The Convention for the sale of the Public Works, was rather a failure—but few delegates attended. A chairman was appointed, and the Convention adjourned to meet again in Harrisburg on the 15th of March.

REPEAL OF BANK CHARTERS.—The House of Representatives of Michigan, on the 9th ult. besides passing the bill from the Senate prohibiting illegal banking, and putting a stop to all shipplaster issues, passed one and ordered another to be engrossed, repealing the charters of some forty or fifty dead or dying banks.

The Legislature of Michigan is Democratic in both branches.

ADDITIONAL TAX.—A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, for imposing the State tax one million five hundred thousand dollars! So go.

The several lines of Canal and Railroad were to be opened on Tuesday last, the 1st inst., for navigation, by direction of the Canal Commissioners.

TYLER DINNER.—The Tyler portion of the Whig party in Philadelphia, had a dinner on the 22d ult. The Inquirer speaks of it as "a spirited and well arranged affair." About 500 persons were present.

A number of toasts were drunk, and a number of letters read received from prominent individuals—amongst the rest one from President Tyler which elicited great applause. We insert it below, and our readers will perceive that the President deals some left-handed blows on his quondam Whig friends:

A Letter from President Tyler.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1842. Gentlemen.—It would afford me the most unequalled pleasure, could I avail myself of your polite invitation to be present at the annual anniversary of the Birth of the most illustrious Man and Devoted Patriot who has ever lived "in all the tide of time," but this is denied me by the constant pressure of public duty.

The example of George Washington, rendered glorious by the devotion of all his faculties—mental and physical—to the good of his country, stands in bold contrast with those whose names have found a place in history, as connected with great talents, directed to no other end than the advancement of their own petty and selfish schemes of ambition. I should like, in the company of "my friends," to recall the recollection of his character by deeds to dwell upon the incidents of his useful life—to repeat the lessons of wisdom and truth embodied in his farewell address—and to take, with each of you, the pledge to maintain the Union of these States, sacred and inviolable, in the acceptable mode of doing honor to the memory of the Father of my Country, and discharging the high debt which each and all of us owe to ourselves and to our posterity.

For the kind regard which you express for me, accept the tribute of my sincere thanks. Your approval of my past political course—directed as it has been to the faithful discharge of my duty, will not fail to animate me in all that remains of the future. That I entered upon the Presidential office under circumstances of great embarrassment, must have been obvious to all. For the first time in our history, upon the happening of a contingency provided for in the Constitution, the Vice President succeeded to the Presidency—and, by a dispensation of Divine Providence, a new experiment upon our Institutions is in the progress of trial. A President, elected by the people, comes into office at the head of a triumphant party. His will is, for the most part, the law which governs his party. Responsible under the Constitution, for the administration of public affairs, he recommends his measures and adopts his line of policy with every assurance of support. Not so, however, with a Vice-President, who succeeds to the Presidency by the demise of the President. His name has mixed but little with the canvass, and has been selected more with reference to supposed national or local, than to general influence. He has no party at his heels to sustain his measures, or to aid him in his exertions for the public good. Instead of being a leader, he must be a follower of party, and he is required either to be a piece of wax, to be moulded into any shape that others may please, or denunciations of his faults and boldness are to be hurled at him. Has he long cherished opinions which stand in the way of party measures, whether those measures be good or bad, wise or the opposite, they must be surrendered. Honor, conscience, every thing esteemed sacred among men, must be yielded, or the thunder break over his head and threaten annihilation. It is a fit occasion for the prevalence of Faction, and the reliance of one thus situated can alone be on the patriotism and discernment of the people. Such I frankly avow is my steadfast reliance, and every effort of mind and body compatible with the public institutions, shall be exerted to maintain our Institutions under this new and hazardous experiment.

There are other causes of great trial and difficulty by which the administration is surrounded—private and public credit prostrated—industry, in all its departments paralyzed—a treasury deficient in its supplies—a currency broken up and disordered—and our Foreign Relations perplexed and embarrassed. Credit should be restored—industry reanimated—a sound currency provided through the direct exercise of Constitutional power, and the public peace observed; if the same can be accomplished without a surrender of National Honor, I will not permit myself to depart of their accomplishment.

I tender to each of you, gentlemen, assurances of my high respect.

JOHN TYLER.

To Samuel Rush, James McHenry, Thomas S. Smith, and others of the Committee.

THE CASE OF THE CAROL.—On Monday week, in compliance with a call made by the Senate, the President communicated a copy of the letter of instruction to Mr. Everett, our present Minister to England, in the case of the *Caroline*. Mr. Webster takes the same ground which Mr. Stevenson, our late Minister, said in his correspondence with Lord Palmerston and Aberdeen, and argues the great principles applicable to the case with much ability. Messrs. Calhoun and Walker passed high commendations on the letter—and think that our difficulties with England are far from being in a state of amicable adjustment.

The "Exchequer Board."

The Select Committee of the House of Representatives have made a report, accompanied by a bill embracing the plan of an Exchequer Board, based upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury. A minority report has also been made. The following synopsis of the bill, as reported, we find in the *Globe*. It embraces the principal features of the plan: "The bill establishes at the city of Washington a Board of Exchequer, to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States, for the time being, with one Commissioner, at a salary of \$3,000 per annum, said Commissioner to be appointed for four years, and not to be removed from office, except for physical inability, incompetency, or neglect of duty, and in case of removal, the reasons therefor to be laid before Congress; the Board to establish agencies or offices, not exceeding ten, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, and five other places in the United States, to be determined by the Board; the officers to consist of a principal clerk, and a register for the Board, at salaries of \$1,000 each, and for each agency one superintendent, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and a clerk for each agency, if the business requires it—said superintendents and registers to be appointed for four years, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, only subject to removal in the manner with the commissioner above mentioned. The Board and agencies to receive and disburse the public moneys, and to transfer and transmit the same under the direction of the Secretary; said Board and agencies to pay all warrants, drafts, &c. of the Treasurer of the United States, and perform the duties of commissioners of loans. To receive from individuals deposits of gold and silver coin, and to issue certificates for safekeeping, and to issue certificates therefore; the amount never to exceed ten millions of dollars, unless otherwise provided by law. To issue certificates of debt to the public creditors for the amounts due them. The several mints of the United States to receive deposits of gold and silver coin, and to issue such certificates to be receivable and redeemable at each and every agency, and no premium is to be charged on them, and they shall be issued in sums from five to one hundred dollars. The Board and agencies to be authorized to draw bills or drafts on the several agencies, and to sell the same at a premium not exceeding the fair cost of remitting specie to the place of payment, provided that no bill or draft shall be sold, except for cash or such funds as are received in payment of the public dues; i. e. Treasury notes, certificates of the Board and agencies, and the notes of specie paying banks. To purchase domestic and foreign bills of exchange, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, when necessary for the purposes of the Government. All payments made by the Board or its agencies to be in gold and silver coin, or in the consent of the public creditors, in Treasury notes, or certificates of deposits, as herein provided, and in no other medium of payment whatever. All dues to the United States, or any officer or department thereof, may be paid in gold and silver, in certificates of deposits issued under this act. In Treasury notes, or in the notes of banks which shall be immediately payable, in gold and silver, at the places where received. The bill contains suitable checks and guards to prevent the embezzlement and improper use of the public money, and to secure the fidelity of the officers of the Board."

"Twenty-two of the Ohio Banks have expressed a willingness to comply with the regulation of the Legislature, and will accordingly commence paying specie on to-morrow, the 4th inst., that being the day fixed upon for the resumption to take place."

Query? How many of the Pennsylvania Banks would be willing to conform to the law, should a resumption bill be enacted? Judging from their past conduct, we think very few of them would have the magnanimity to copy the example of the Ohio Banks.

The Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of North Carolina, died at his lodgings in Washington city on the 31st ult. He had represented his District in Congress for upwards of twenty-six years.

AS IMPORTANT TRIAL.—The Supreme Court of the United States has been engaged during the last week, in hearing the great case of Mrs. General CLARK against the Executors of the will of Daniel Clark of New York, and those holding portions of the property by purchase from them. The amount involved in the decision is said to be between \$30 and \$100,000.

Mr. Secretary URSHUN has got the weather-gage of Captain BOTTS. His rebutting evidence against the testimony produced by the latter to prove him a disunionist, appears to be conclusive in establishing his innocence of the charge. Mr. Botts appears to be peculiarly unfortunate in his attempts at "leading" the high dignities of the Government.

Mr. VAN BUREN.—Ex-President Van Buren passed through Philadelphia last week on a journey southward, accompanied by Mr. Paulding, late Secretary of the Navy. It is understood that before their return, they will visit General JACKSON at the Hermitage.

The nomination of Mr. BRANTON, of Philadelphia, as District Judge of the United States, in place of Judge HOPKINSON, dec'd, has been rejected by the Senate, by a vote of 22 to 17. The Democratic members generally voted in favor of the confirmation, and the Whigs against it. Mr. Bradford, we suppose, is a little too Tyler-ial for Mr. Clay and the majority of the Senate.

The following has been handed us for publication. As the Tariff question is beginning to elicit some interest in the community, we think it well enough to give our readers an opportunity of looking at the arguments on both sides of the question.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

If a man of large fortune were to address his fellow citizens through the newspapers, saying that he had embarked a large portion of his property in a business which turned out exceedingly unprofitable, and asking them to contribute for the purpose of enabling him to get out of it, he would probably be answered that the sooner he gave up and business the better for his neighbors would not be so foolish as to tax themselves upon so absurd a plan. Yet this is precisely the proposition which is made by the men who tell us they shall be ruined unless discriminating duties are laid for their protection. There are but two grounds on which such duties can be defended with any tolerable plausibility. They are, that those who have embarked in enterprises under the stimulus of high protection, are entitled to some consideration when the policy of the country is changed; and that discrimination would perfect manufactures yet in their infancy.

SECOND WEEK, Commencing 19th April 1842.

Brady & Co vs Halliher
Shank for use vs Alexander
M'Clintock vs Jones
Bridle vs Drelshagen et al
Miller vs Mahon
Myers et al vs Barr et al
Crookets heirs vs Quigley et al
Myers vs Noble & Co
Ramsay et al vs Underwood et al
Crawford vs Sams
O'Donnell vs Sams
M'Guinness ex'r vs Watts
Schlosser vs Penner
Samp vs Becker
Ramp's ex'r & Co vs Sturges et al
Watts et al vs Alexander
Burdard vs Enley et wife
Lloyd vs M'Peely
Kennedy for use vs Church
Harris vs Moore for use vs Ahl

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Samuel Hopkins, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the counties of Cumberland, Perry and Juniata, and the Hon. John Stuart and John LeFevre, Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cumberland, have issued their court sitting date the 18th day of January, 1842, and the lawyers who have been heard in court, Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, and General-Quarter Sessions of the Peace, at Carlisle, on the second Monday of April, 1842, (being the 11th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and remembrances, to do those things which to the officers respectively appertain. And those who are bound by recognitions to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then may be, in the Jail of Cumberland county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Carlisle, the 3d day of March 1842, and the 66th year of American Independence.

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LIST OF CAUSES For Trial at April Term, 1842.

FIRST WEEK, Commencing 11th April 1842.

Wilson vs Clark et al
Moyle & Broder vs Lyon et al
Pares for use vs Clure et al
Wise for use vs Same
Reigle vs Ahl
Grubbs heirs vs Croft et al
Saving Fund vs Moore
Same vs Moore & Diddle
Palm vs Roisher
Ego vs Kaufman

SECOND WEEK, Commencing 19th April 1842.

Brady & Co vs Halliher
Shank for use vs Alexander
M'Clintock vs Jones
Bridle vs Drelshagen et al
Miller vs Mahon
Myers et al vs Barr et al
Crookets heirs vs Quigley et al
Myers vs Noble & Co
Ramsay et al vs Underwood et al
Crawford vs Sams
O'Donnell vs Sams
M'Guinness ex'r vs Watts
Schlosser vs Penner
Samp vs Becker
Ramp's ex'r & Co vs Sturges et al
Watts et al vs Alexander
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Lloyd vs M'Peely
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country. We do not see how men are able to put on a face to claim that the whole nation shall be compelled to pay a higher price for the articles they make and sell, in order that their trade may be rendered profitable to themselves, and that the Journal of Commerce profitable to its proprietors! If the nation secures to us the free scope of our enterprise, it has done all for us which as good citizens we have a right to ask; and if it does more, it does it at the expense of justice to other citizens. Suppose the editors of this country, or the proprietors of the Journal of Commerce, should call a convention and send a whining petition to Congress setting forth that the New World and the Brother Jonathan are republishing all the popular works of English authors, and making their papers so popular, that the regular business is in danger of being overthrown entirely, thereupon praying Congress to compel every body to pay twelve dollars a year for our papers, instead of ten. We do not see but the case would be just as good as that which is now put forth by certain manufacturers. Yet the people would probably call for twenty dollars a year, and left us to go home and print New Worlds for ourselves, or go to some other business, which, from its usefulness to the public, would ensure its prosperity.

The compromise act fixes the rate of duties at twenty per cent on home valuation. Twenty per cent will leave our citizens within an advantage of at least twenty-five per cent over all other people on the earth, for the supply of our own market.

If the duty is to be assessed on the home valuation, the protection to home enterprise will be at least thirty-three and a third per cent. If we could import iron free of duty at thirty dollars a ton, then it will be made in this country as far as it can be, at eighty dollars a ton. We suppose that some of our readers would be almost horror struck if we were to say that all the iron so made would subject the country to a positive and absolute loss of just twenty dollars a ton. Yet this is our understanding of the matter. If the revenues of the country were derived from direct taxation, and the expenses of collection were the same as the expenses of collecting duties on imports, then upon a whole view of the case, the country would be richer by just the amount of this twenty dollars a ton; and its labor and capital to that extent better rewarded. Yet there are people who insist that their business shall be supported and made profitable, though it requires a loss to the country of thirty or forty dollars a ton, or whatever other sacrifice may be necessary, in order that the farmer apart the ore and fuel are, and the greater the sacrifice the more they will demand which they labor, the greater is the amount of labor which they consume. The fact is they throw away the labor of the country, and by them sixty days' labor would procure as much iron as eighty days' labor with a protection in that proportion; and the other twenty days' labor is lost to the country, and the things. All the tariffs in the world never did and never can, in the long run, increase the demand for labor in any country. On the contrary, they do but prevent that labor, throwing away uselessly a percentage of it equal to the per centage of tariff protection. The language is less congenial to our institutions, and less favorable to the happiness of mankind, than almost any other occupation. All over Europe there are no people so poor, so servile, so vicious, so every way debased, as the operative manufacturers. In our own country the tendency is in the same direction, though the banks of the general of christianity and the enlightenment of the age, these tendencies are powerfully counteracted by the literary and religious institutions which every where adorn our manufacturing towns and villages. The circumstance that our power is generally water, and not steam, is one of more importance than has been thought of. But, after all this, what is the effect of manufacturing upon our people? Is a factory girl as likely to possess all the qualities of a wife and mother, as if she had continued to live in the house of her father, as the girls of New England did, all of them, forty years ago? 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