

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.



CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1842.

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. Rev. H. Slicer and several new speakers will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend. Comfortable seats will be provided for ladies.

By order of the Board,

R. MOORE, Secretary.

"A Reformer" shall appear next week.

We are indebted to the Hon. Amos Gustin 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 STUART and MILLER were unanimously confirmed by the Senate, on Monday last.

"Money," says the adage, "is the root of all evil." If it is, it is a very scarce noot just now. It appears to have been rooted out from among us. We do not perceive that people are a grain better for the scarcity—we think they are rather worse—they are certainly worse off. If it be an evil, it is a very necessary one. Our maxims, "of two evils, choose the least," and as money is acknowledged to be a necessary evil, we hope the noot will speedily take root, and spread its branches far and near. We will cheerfully pocket our share of the evil.—[American Sentinel.]

We'll do the same—and have no compunctions of conscience about it neither!

Remonstrances are in circulation in this neighborhood, against the Legislature making any appropriations whatever, at this session, either to finish the public works already in progress, or to commence any new ones. The papers are numerously signed, and will no doubt be forwarded to Harrisburg in the course of a day or two.

The Borough election will take place on the 18th inst. Is it not time that something was done in the way of forming a ticket? The following has been handed over for publication:

Chief Burgess,
DR. JACOB BAUGHMAN,
Assistant Burgess,
WILLIAM IRVINE, Esq.

Town Council,

JOHN UNDERWOOD, JACOB DUEY, JOHN P. LYNE, LEWIS HARLAN, FRED'K. WATTS, JACOB ZUG, CHARLES FLEAGER, PETER GUTSHALL, ISAAC SHAEFFER.

Philip Quigley,

Assessor,

CHARLES BELL,
School Directors,
JAMES HAMILTON,
REINICKE ANGNEY,
GEORGE McFEELY.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—It is stated in the Pittsburg American, that the "Captain bold" who recently eloped with Miss Croghan, from New York, will be sadly disappointed if he expects to come into any portion of her immense fortune. She holds nothing in her own right, but her property is in the hands of trustees, who can, if they see fit, give it another direction.

RESUMPTION.—The Bank bill, (the first section we amended we gave last week,) passed the Senate finally on Thursday last by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bigler, Brower, Coplan, Crispin, Darice, Dimock, Ewing, Fogley, Fleming, Gibbons, Gorgas, Headly, Kidder, MacLay, Mathews, McCullough, McManahan, Penniman, Plumer and Smith—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Brooke, Cochran, Farrelly, Gratz, Heister, Hudlinson, Kline, Spackman, Stewart, Sullivan, Strom, Speaker—11.

The bill provides for immediate resumption, but in the 6th section there is a provision leaving it optional with certain banks to accept of the bill or otherwise. As this is the obnoxious section, which has been rejected by the House, we insert it entire:

Section 6. That all banks of this Commonwealth which have accepted and complied with the provisions of the act of fourth May one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and will within thirty days after the passage of this act by a resolution adopted at any general or adjourned meeting of the directors of said bank held in pursuance of their charter or by-laws, and duly certified to the governor under their corporate seal, consent to be subject to all the provisions of this act, shall not be compelled to loan to this Commonwealth any sum of money under the law of twenty-five thousand one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; and that those banks which have accepted and complied with the provisions of the act of fourth May one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and have also loaned to the Commonwealth any sum not exceeding five per cent of their capital stock actually paid in, under the provisions of the eighth section of the twenty-fourth article of the act of fourth May one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, shall and may retain out of the taxes on their dividends a sum, to be accounted to the Commonwealth the sum or sum thus loaned until the same be paid with interest. And that the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth articles of an act of the general assembly, passed March twenty-fifth one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, entitled "An act to re-charter certain banks," and a resolution entitled "A resolution providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks and for other purposes," passed third April one thousand eight hundred and forty, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The House substituted the following in place of the above section, by a vote of 39 to 22:

Section 6. That the banks that accepted the provisions of the act of fourth May one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and issued notes in payment thereof, shall not be compelled to receive the same for debts due them, nor on deposit, or pay specie for them; but upon the presentation of fifty dollars or more at the state treasury, the treasurer shall pay the same in gold or silver or notes of specie paying banks, or shall issue a certificate or certificates at the option of the holder for the amount reimbursable in four years after date to the holder at the treasury, if he has not funds in the treasury to pay the same, bearing an interest of six per cent payable on the first of April and first of October of every year by the state treasurer till the same shall be redeemed.

And after striking sundry other amendments, passed the bill as amended, on Saturday, by a vote of 54 to 29. The bill was then sent to the Senate, where the amendments of the House were rejected. This took place on Monday. The bill goes back to the House, and if non-concurred in by that body, committee of conference are appointed—if they disagree, the bill fails.

P. S. A joint committee of conference has been appointed on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Krinnan, Spackman and Farrell—House, Messrs. Darrah, Loomport and Elwell.

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 HÜMEL, of Dauphin.
Gen. ANTON GREEN, of Union.
CHARLES BROOKER, of Chester.
PETER BALDY, of Columbia.
BENJAMIN KERR, of Somerset.

SECRETARIES,

Simeon Gilford, of Lebanon.
F. W. Ravel, of Mifflin.

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 Leidele, Berks; L. Fisher, Perry; H. G. Mosser, Cumberland; R. Haywood, Schuykill; Jacob Weidle, Leibamont; Gen. Samuel Alexander, Cumberland; Major James Magowan, Perry; Robert Kelton, Juniata; N. Hughes, Franklin; M. Criswell, Mifflin; J. Whitaker, Chester; J. Burnside, Centre; B. Etting, 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 Schuykill; 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 Convocation for the sale of the Public Works was rather a failure—but few delegates attending. A chairman was appointed, and the Convocation adjourned to meet again in Harrisburg on the 15th of March.

REFUSAL 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 shiplaster issues, passed one and ordered another to be engrossed, repeating 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 increasing the State tax one million five hundred thousand dollars! So we go!

The several lines of Canal and Railroad were 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's palsome-left-handed blows on his quandom Whig friends:

A Letter from President Tyler.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1842.

Gentlemen.—It would afford me the most unqualified pleasure, could I avail myself of your polite invitation to be present with you on the Anniversary of the Birth of the most illustrious Man and Devoted Patriot who has ever lived "all the tide of time;" but this is denied me by the constant pressure of public duty.

Quere? 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.

Twenty-two of the Ohio Banks have expressed a willingness to comply with the requisition 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.

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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 23d ult. He had represented his District in Congress for upwards of twenty-six years.

AN IMPORTANT TRIAL.—The Supreme Court of the United States has been engaged during the last week in hearing the great case of Mrs. Gaines 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 40,000.

Mr. Secretary Ursinus 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 "heading" the high dignitaries of the Government.

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 canvas, and has been selected more with reference to supposed sectional or local, than to general influence. He has no party at his heels to sustain his measures, or to shield 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 a loud and bold, are in store for 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 thunders break over his head, and threaten annihilation.

It is a fit occasion for the prevalence of faction, and the reliance of one upon another, to do a mischief. For the sake of the Whigs at least, it is a fit occasion for the prevalence of faction, and the reliance of one upon another, to do a mischief.

The following has been handed to us for publication. At 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 go on; he would probably be answered that the sooner he gave up a bad business, the better; for that 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. As to protecting American labor against foreign labor, labor, keeping specie in the country, preventing excessive importations, furnishing a home market, making things cheaper by high duties, that is all common ground. Old salts know better.

The two considerations to which perhaps some weight should be allowed, have never entitled to less than in our country, at this moment. The high tariff was forced upon the country most unfairly, by the very men who now talk the loudest of the violated faith of the country.

The faith of the country was never plighted to a system so barbary as that of 1828. It was carried by the delusion of selfishness, and was in its nature temporary. Besides, ten years notice has been given of the change, and it has been brought about in a very gradual manner.

Nothing could have been better done. As to stimulating or perfecting new manufactures, that might have been said half a century ago. But it is out of time now.

The trouble is that new enterprises are too much stimulated. We go too fast, not too slow, in all our improvements. There is really, therefore, no good reason existing for departure from sound principles at all; and upon grounds which are urged, it is wrong altogether, and highly dangerous to the stability of business, and the peace of the

country.

THE CASE OF THE CROZIER.—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 Crozier. Mr. Webster takes the same ground which Mr. Stevenson, our late Minister, took 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.

Judging from the tone of the production, we should think that our difficulties with England are far from being in a state of amicable adjustment.

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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 therefore to be laid before Congress; the Board to establish agencies or offices, not exceeding ten, viz: at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Mobile, New Orleans, and Mobile, and to be determined by the Board, the officers to be appointed by the Board, a principal clerk, and a registrar for the Board, at salaries of — dollars each, and for each agency one superintendent, at a salary of — dollars per annum, and a register, at a salary of — dollars per annum, with a clear for each agency, if the business requires it—said superintendents and registrars 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 safekeep the public moneys, and to transfer and transmit the same under the direction of the Secretary; said Board and its agencies to pay all warrants, drafts, &c. of the Treasury of the United States, and perform the duties of commissioners of loans. To receive from individuals depositories of gold and silver coin and bullion to be held for safekeeping, and to issue certificates therefor; to make and publish rules and regulations for the protection of the public moneys, and to prevent their loss or damage by fire or water, or any other means; to collect taxes, fees, &c. Treasury notes, certificates of the Board and agencies, and the notes of special 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, and in no other medium of payment whatever. All of the public moneys, of the United States, on any officer or department of the treasury, to be paid in gold and silver, certificates of deposit issued by the Board, and not otherwise, or in any other medium of payment whatever. To issue certificates of collection 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 iron founders 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 they may be sustained. In fact, they seem to think that the greater the art of the ore and labor, the more profit there will be. We have no objection to that, provided that the iron founders are not to be taxed for it. The labor of the country, the iron founders, and the iron founders themselves, will be the best taxed, and the labor of the country will be the best taxed.

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