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AGENTS. JOHN MOORE, Esq. Newville. JOSEPH M. MEANS, Esq. Hopewell township.

DR. WM. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP. FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

To Mothers and Nurses. The passage of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.

DR. WM. EVANS' Camomile & Aperient Pills.

Another very severe case of Inflammatory Rheumatism cured by Dr. Evans' Medicine.—Mr. John A. Croft, of West Chester, N. Y.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.

ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

It is not unfrequently prejudiced against many of the medical remedies of the day, Dr. W. EVANS' PILLS have the enviable distinction of an universal approval.

CAMOMILE OR TOMO PILLS.

are not only regularly recommended and prescribed by the most experienced physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the symptoms of these diseases in which they well know them to be efficacious.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.

DR. WM. EVANS' Camomile & Aperient Pills.

Of whom may be had, Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile & Aperient Pills. Do. Soothing Syrup. Do. Hunt's Botanic Pills.

DR. WM. EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS.

A severe case of Gile cured at 100 Chatham street.—Mr. Dan Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.

DR. HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

INTERESTING & APPLICABLE TO THE AFFLICTED WITH Diseases of the Stomach, or Nerves; Such a Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Casual, under the worst symptoms.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

A supernatural agency, although from positive reasons within the knowledge of hundreds he is prepared to shew, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr. Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the HEALING ART.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

Dear Sir—Believing it a duty I owe you as a successful practitioner, as well as those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable medicine.

HUNT'S BOTANIC PILLS.

After much suffering from Fever and Ague, during the spring and fall, for the last four years, and the pecuniary injuries attendant on the indisposition of one on whose exertions a large family was dependent for support, and having without success tested the skill of many medical advisers, at an expense I could not well afford.

DR. Wm. TUCKER.

Mr. Wm. Tucker, having lately been restored to a sound state of health, through the efficacy of Dr. Hunt's Botanic Pills, thinks it an indispensable duty to state certain facts relative to the disease under which he had so long suffered.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.

From the Baltimore Post. William Henry Harrison.

The Whigs have at length so far silenced the conflicting interests of their party as to agree upon a candidate for the Presidency, and with a view to conciliate the support of all factions have accepted the personage presented to them by the piebald assemblage recently convened at Harrisburg.

The laurels Caesar won were weeds.

That our democratic fellow citizens and the honest portion of the Whig party may know how to estimate these pretensions, we here present them with an outline of Genl. Harrison's military career.

Genl. Harrison, at a very green age, secured through the wealth and influence of his connections an Ensigny in the army under Wayne. In 1800, after his retirement from the army, he obtained through the same influence, the appointment of Governor of the North West Territory.

With this force Gov. Harrison marched within sight of the Indian towns and halted. Daviess, Taylor and others held a conference with the Indians, whom they found in no considerable alarm at the imposing force before them.

An hour before day the Indians burst upon the encampment, and so complete was the surprise that many of the soldiers met the tomahawk of the Savage at the entrance to their tents!

CERTIFICATES.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

Dear Sir—Believing it a duty I owe you as a successful practitioner, as well as those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in acknowledging the benefit I have derived from the use of your valuable medicine.

Gov. Harrison retreated as fast as the condition of the wounded would permit, and thus commenced the Indian war which for so long a time drenched our frontier in blood, and thus terminated the famed battle of Tippecanoe, which lies at the foundation of all Gen. Harrison's military glory!

In the June following the events above stated, Congress declared war, and a requisition was made upon Kentucky for volunteers. The population of no state in the Union was more perfectly united in reference to the policy of declaring war, nor embarked in it with more enthusiasm, than that of Kentucky.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

Caution.—Be particular in purchasing to see that the label of this medicine contains a notice of its entry according to Act of Congress.

bar, a Jennings, a Simral and a Madison.

When these troops reached the frontier they were joined by a numerous corps from Ohio, volunteers for a short time, whom General Harrison denominated "Beef-eaters."

Genl. Harrison retired to Ohio, and stationed himself at Franklinton, immediately opposite to Columbus, the present seat of Government of that State, leaving his "own Kentuckians" to suffer and starve in the wilderness.

Gen. Harrison was now no nearer the attainment of the great object aimed at, the reduction of Malden, than at the commencement of the expedition.

Genl. Harrison heard of the defeat and capture of Winchester's command, at the Rapids, when in possession of a force that could have looked down all opposition; yet he piled up and burned immense quantities of public property, accumulated there at vast expense for the use of the army, and commenced a cowardly retreat to the interior, spreading alarm even to Chillicothe.

In turn the British invaded our territory, and assailed Fort Stephenson, commanded by Maj. Croghan (now a Col. in U. S. A.) with 120 men, seconded by Capt. Hunter, Lieut. Duncan, late Whig Governor of Illinois, and Ensign Ship—Gen. Harrison was at Seneca, within 12 miles of the Fort, with a sufficient force to have destroyed at a blow the entire detachment of British that made the attack.

Disaster crowding upon disaster the patriotic Governor Shelby determined to take the field in person; and called for volunteers from this State. More than were required promptly flocked to his standard.

se and his Indian warriors on the left.

A consultation was held, when Gen. Harrison proposed his plan of action. Col. R. M. Johnson, commanding 1000 mounted Genl. force, while Genl. Harrison held in reserve 3000 Kentucky Infantry and some regulars.

What candid man will claim for the arrangement of this action any evidence of generalship? Men required to charge a compact force of British, and a concealed force of Indians over such ground, and armed only with guns which they did not and could not use on horseback!

Here ended Gen. Harrison's military career, he having resigned his commission in the middle of the war. Where in his whole career do we find evidences of the skill or bravery which should entitle him to the distinguished appellation of Hero?

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We lately published, an extraordinary document which is now going the rounds of the papers, purporting to be a copy of the "Death Warrant of Jesus Christ."

Jesus of Nazareth, considered as a man and not in a spiritual sense, was a reformer. He appeared at a time when the Jewish nation were encompassed by troubles—divided among themselves, their country in the power of the Romans, and their energies almost broken down by grief and vexation.

Disaster crowding upon disaster the patriotic Governor Shelby determined to take the field in person; and called for volunteers from this State. More than were required promptly flocked to his standard.

even after Jesus had refused to defend himself, he would have dismissed the case had he not been tainted with the declaration that he was no friend of Caesar's if he allowed Jesus to escape.

There was no "great and notorious evidence of the people" on this trial,—it was a simple accusation which Pilate could have dismissed possessing the highest judicial and executive powers, and his love of justice predominated over his love of interest and office.

Twenty-sixth Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 14, 1840.

In the Senate this morning, the Hon. Hugh L. White, read a letter he had addressed to the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, resigning his seat as a Senator.

The Judge is a very respectable old gentleman, and if he had not, in the year 1835, got entangled in a very unlucky alliance with Mr. John Bell, he might have lived many years in the enjoyment of the honors and the confidence of the people of Tennessee.

The Bill for the Armed Occupation of Florida, was now called up, and Mr. Benton of Mo. rose and went into a long argument in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania, now took the floor, and went on to conclude a speech on Mr. Campbell's Resolutions, as connected with the New Jersey contested election.

Mr. Lett of Pennsylvania, a sterling Democrat and a most able man, who after deprecating the delay the House had already realized, demanded the Previous Question.

Mr. Ramsey proceeded to make a short address, the object of which appeared to be to repudiate the charges that had been preferred on those who were at Harrisburg, the last winter.

The Speaker now called on the House for the production of Petitions. Mr. Lincoln, of Mass. offered a number of Abolition Petitions, which of course, kicked up a very great row; and at the time the bells rang, it was going on "hot and heavy."